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Third Session
of the
Twenty-Fourth Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

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Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

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Volume XXXIII

Monday, March 30, 1953.

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HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

106791

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF
THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ASSEMBLED IN THE PARLIAMENT
BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12th
1953, ET SEQ.

Hon. (Rev.) M.C. Davies,
Speaker

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Toronto, Ontario,
Monday, March 30, 1953.
2:00 o'clock, p.m.

And the House having met.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: We are very glad today to welcome students from Forest Hill Junior High School, St. Peter's Separate School and St. Martin's School. From day to day we are always glad to have the students from various schools attend meetings of the Legislative Assembly and we hope you will be more than repaid for the time you spent with us.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting Reports by Committees.

MR. W. E. BRANDON (York West): Mr. Speaker,
I beg leave to present the Report of the Standing

Committee on Municipal Law and move its adoption.

CLERK ASSISTANT: Mr. Brandon, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presents the Committee's report as follows:

"Your Committee begs to report the following Bill without amendment:-

"Bill No. 112, An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

"Your Committee begs to report the following Bills with certain amendments:

"Bill No. 114, An Act to amend the Municipal Act.

"Bill No. 124, An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. E. Brandon,
Chairman."

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

THE MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES ACT, 1952

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare) moved first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Mothers' Allowances Act, 1952".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. FRANKLIN OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition):
Before the Orders of the Day are called, I would

time, but that is almost a full year -- there were 81 resignations or 6.8 per cent turnover.

That would indicate the resignations have been rapidly falling off over the last few years, and compared with the number of resignations we get from the Civil Service as a whole, it is now very much less. The average percentage in the Civil Service as a whole is approximately 15 per cent turnover, which is more than twice the resignations of the Provincial Police in the last year.

I understand the report which the hon. Leader of the Opposition has mentioned -- although I have not seen the newspaper article to which he referred, I believe it was mentioned in today's Telegram -- mentions certain resignations in Thornhill, Whitby and Mount Forrest. The hon. Leader of the Opposition may correct me if I am wrong.

Since January 1st, 1953, there have been three resignations at Thornhill, three at Whitby and two at Mount Forrest. Those are the figures.

We have been working with the Civil Service Commission
/and provisions are now underway for rearranging the increases which will be allowed in the

categories of the Provincial Police, so that constables will be able to reach the highest figure to which they are entitled in that category within three years. In other words by three boosts they can reach the top. That has now been settled and will be in effect beginning April 1st.

This is the result of negotiations through the Civil Service Commission. Men who join the Force will be able to reach the highest limit of their category in a shorter time than formerly. That should have some favourable effect in view of present living conditions and living costs.

Resignations are apt to occur more frequently in areas which are highly industrialized, where living costs are frequently higher than they are in the rural areas, and where there is greater competition in the way of jobs for men, with higher remuneration, at least for the time being.

It must be remembered in the Police Force there are certain advantages which I think the men recognize. A man who comes into the Police Force in the first place has certain training, and is generally a person interested

in police work or he would not join the force. He is furnished with a uniform and has other amenities of one kind and another which he would not have in ordinary work. He has superannuation and other advantages with the prospect of promotion as time goes on. This new change I have mentioned gives them the immediate prospect of reaching the top of their category in a comparatively short time.

I have no information as to any new developments regarding any resignations which are out of the ordinary at all. And it is the only information I have at the present time. I checked on this immediately when I heard the hon. Leader of the Opposition was going to raise this question.

We have no other information as to resignations in these districts, but of course there may be some according to conditions, in connection with a man who has the chance to get a job in industry at some higher rate of pay. He is, of course, tempted to accept, and frequently he does. But I point out the turnover is only about half of what it is in the Civil Service as a whole.

MR. OLIVER: Did I understand the hon. Attorney-General to say there is nothing up to the present time which would disturb the state

of normalcy so far as resignations are concerned.

HON. MR. PORTER: No, I had no knowledge of that. I have inquired, and that is the information I was given.

HON. MR. DUNLOP (Minister of Education): May I rise on a point of personal privilege and draw the attention of the House to a most incorrect and untrue statement made in an editorial in the Toronto Daily Star of last Wednesday.

This editorial is of imaginative nature all through, but one statement is absolutely untrue. It reads:-

"Mr. Dunlop will himself benefit by the change in the maximum."

He is writing of the Teachers' Superannuation Act and the lifting of a ceiling, Mr. Speaker, and he seems to think that I would personally benefit by the lifting of that ceiling.

That as I say is quite untrue. My microscopic pension comes from a plan originated by the University of Toronto many years ago. That plan was worked out in co-operation with a subsidiary of the Carnegie Corporation in

New York. It was registered some years ago but was not made retroactive and did not benefit me in any way. I would like the House to understand, Mr. Speaker, in the most positive way that I have no personal interest whatever in the amendment to the Teachers Superannuation Act, nor in the Act itself.

Hon. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee, Mr. A. Keso Roberts in the Chair.

CLERK ASSISTANT: House in Committee on Bill No. 80, "An Act to provide for the Federation of the Municipalities in the Toronto Metropolitan Area for certain Financial and Other Purposes."

HON. MR. FROST: I am sure the hon. members are very pleased to know that Bill No. 80 has not been dropped, but has come to life again.

There are one or two amendments left, one in connection with planning.

This is the procedure we wish to adopt: to consider these amendments and if they are passed by the House, to report the Bill in order

to permit the printing of it. If there are further amendments on Wednesday, we will refer the Bill back into Committee again.

I hope that will not be necessary, and that the hon. members will feel they can remain in the House for the discussion of the Bill and it will not be necessary to refer it back to the Committee again. We will hold the Bill for third reading until the last moment to see if anything comes up.

On Section 109:

(Page A-10 follows)

MR. BRANDON:

Last week I moved that section 109 of the Bill be struck out and re-written. Since that time copies of the re-written section have been placed upon the desks of all the hon. members of the House.

Further representations have been made with respect to the section which make it desirable that a few minor changes be made in the amendment

I proposed last week. I would therefore move that the proposed section 109, as moved by me last week, be amended in the following respects.

- "1. That subsection 4 of the proposed section be amended by striking out the words 'has continued to operate such service' and substituting therefor the words 'continues in operation'.
2. That subsection 5 of the proposed section be amended by striking out the words 'has continued' in the third line and substituting therefor the word 'continues'.
3. That clause (a) of subsection 5 of the proposed section be amended by striking out the word 'for' in the fifth line and substituting therefor the words 'in or attributable to'.
4. That clause (b) of subsection 5 of the proposed section be amended by striking out the word 'for' in the second line and substituting therefor the words 'in or attributable to'.

5. That subsection 7 of the proposed section be amended by striking out the words 'Where a local public passenger transportation service is required to cease to operation within the Metropolitan Area under subsection 2, the Commission shall furnish a substantially similar service and shall not discontinue or materially alter the same without the approval of the Municipal Board' and substituting therefor the words 'The Commission shall be deemed to be a street railway company for the purposes of The Railways Act'.

If all the hon. members will follow the copy of the proposed section which was supplied to them earlier, they will see the effect of this change.

Giving effect to these sub-amendments, the proposed new section 109 will read as follows:

"109;

- (1) For the purposes of The Public Vehicles Act, the Metropolitan Area shall be deemed to be one urban municipality.
- (2) Except in accordance with an agreement made under subsection 3, no person other than the Commission shall, after the 1st day of July, 1954, operate a local public passenger transportation service within the Metropolitan Area, with the exception of steam railways and taxis.
- (3) An agreement may be entered into between the Commission and any person legally

operating a local public passenger transportation service wholly within or partly within and partly without the Metropolitan Area on the 1st day of January, 1954, under which such person may continue to operate such service or any part thereof for such time and upon such terms and conditions as such agreement provides.

- (4) Where a local public passenger transportation service is legally operating wholly within the Metropolitan Area on the 1st day of April, 1953, and continues in operation, and will be required by subsection 2 to cease to operate within the Metropolitan Area on the 1st day of July, 1954, or upon the termination of an agreement made under subsection 3,
 - (a) the Commission may agree with the owner of the service, not later than one month before the date upon which the service will be required to cease to operate, to purchase the service as a going concern; and
 - (b) if no agreement is entered into under clause (a), the undertaking and assets of the service not disposed of by the owner thereof before the date upon which the service is required to cease to operate, shall vest in the Commission on that date, and the Commission shall pay due compensation therefor.
- (5) Where a local public passenger transportation service is legally operating partly within and partly without the Metropolitan Area on the 1st day of April, 1953, and continues in operation, and will

be required by subsection 2 to cease to operate within the Metropolitan Area on the 1st day of July, 1954, or upon the termination of an agreement made under subsection 3,

- (a) the Commission may agree with the owner of the service, not later than one month before the date upon which the service will be required to cease to operate, to purchase the entire undertaking as a going concern or to purchase the portion thereof used in or attributable to the service within the Metropolitan Area;
 - (b) if no agreement is entered into under clause (a), the portion of the said undertaking and assets used in or attributable to the service within the Metropolitan Area not disposed of by the owner thereof before the date upon which the service is required to cease to operate, shall vest in the Commission on that date, and the Commission shall pay due compensation to the owner, and in the event of any doubt as to the extent of the portion of such undertaking and assets so vested in the Commission, the Municipal Board, upon application, may determine the matter and its decision shall be final.
- (6) The amount of any compensation payable under this section, if not mutually agreed upon, shall be determined by the Municipal Board.
- (7) The Commission shall be deemed to be a street railway company for the purposes of The Railways Act.

- (8) Where a local public passenger transportation service operating partly within and partly without the Metropolitan Area is required to cease to operate within the Metropolitan Area under subsection 2 and thereupon discontinues the portion of its service beyond the Metropolitan Area, the Municipal Board may, on the application of any municipality, order the Commission to furnish a similar service upon such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the Municipal Board."

In explanation of the amendments, I might say that the first two changes in subsections 4 and 5 are simply matters of making the section chronologically correct by changing from the past tense to the present tense.

The third and fourth changes simply clarify the portion of the undertaking intended to be referred to; that is, it is the portion "used in or attributable to" the service rather than "used for the service".

The proposed new subsection 7 is in substitution for the present section 7 which requires the Commission, where a local private service is required to cease to operate in the Metropolitan Area, to furnish a substantially similar service, and prohibits the Commission from altering or discontinuing such service without the approval of the

Municipal Board.

Under section 104 of The Railways Act, the Municipal Board is given very broad powers on its own motion or upon complaint to require any street railway company to provide reasonable routes and service for the accommodation of the public, to run its cars at reasonable and proper time intervals; or in other words, to require the company to give proper and adequate service to the public.

The definition of "street railway" in The Railways Act covers the operation of buses by a street railway company.

(B follows)

Section 109 as amended agreed to.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, when this amendment came up for discussion a couple of days ago, I commenced to speak on it, but did not continue because of the suggestion of the hon. Prime Minister that it was withdrawn for further amending. I would like, therefore, to say a few words only on this amended amendment.

I began saying, when I last touched on this amendment, that it seemed to me after reading the amendment as carefully as a layman can, it departs quite considerably from the original section of the Bill, in this respect, that whereas the original section authorizes the new transportation commission to purchase privately owned lines, it says it shall be limited to the actual value of the equipment and property which is currently used for the services in question. The amendment, on the other hand, is for the protection of the privately owned transportation companies which will have to be purchased, and enables them to demand of The Toronto Transportation Commission, that it be taken over as a going concern. In other words, it creates opportunities for them to ask for special compensation in addition to

the compensation for the assets which will be purchased from them.

In order to be clear on this point, I communicated with some of the most authoritative people in the Transportation Commission, and inquired of them what they thought of this amendment. I told them, in my opinion, it might tie their hands and make it more difficult for them to proceed with the purchase of these outlying concerns, and I have been advised by them that they are not happy with this amendment, for this reason; they say they had no intention, and would not, of course, deny these companies consideration in addition to the consideration given to the physical assets, but they say these amendments will make it possible for some of these companies to demand large sums of compensation for so-called goodwill. In other words, under this new legislation, some of them -- the person to whom I spoke said -- may ask for a million dollars, and if we refuse it, they will arbitrate and go to the Board.

HON. MR. FROST: Who said that?

MR. SALSBERG: This was said to me by one of the authoritative persons in the Commission. I will give his name to the hon. Prime Minister

privately.

HON. MR. PORTER: Why privately?

MR. SALSBERG: I told the person I would not use his name in the House, but I will gladly give it privately.

This authority told me also that the so-called goodwill of the company can be exaggerated enormously, because all of them are operating on a one-year's franchise. Each company secures a franchise for one year from this Government, and they know they have no more than a franchise for one year, and have to renew their franchise every year. It is not, therefore, a case where a company would have a franchise for twenty-five years, with perhaps ten or fifteen years yet to run, and, therefore, be entitled to special consideration. Under these circumstances, at the end of the year, the franchise expires, and the amount of goodwill is, therefore, reduced, when compared with a long-term franchise.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that sounds very reasonable. This gentleman also told me that The Toronto Transportation Commission would not deny these people special consideration for losing their business, but he said, "It is one thing for us to come to terms with the companies --"

HON. MR. FROST: They are all annual franchises.

MR. SALSBERG: That is just it. Then, of course, their goodwill is not as high as it would be otherwise. Why have the amendment when I think the Toronto Transportation Commission would be happier to be left with the law as it was originally presented, to give them the opportunity of negotiating, as they undoubtedly will, in regard to the goodwill, with the best of intentions, rather than make it more difficult by this amendment?

I suggest, Mr. Chairman, this amendment should not be carried except those portions of it which may be technically required for legal purposes, but not insofar as it gives additional powers to the privately owned suburban transportation companies, to make perhaps excessive financial demands on The Toronto Transportation Commission.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether the hon. member for St. Andrew was speaking with an idea of trying to change my mind. I do not think there is any person in this House who would want to see a transportation company, even if it had a P.C.V. for only one year, and

which had gone to the expense of buying first-class equipment, and perhaps operating

for years at a loss, giving the inhabitants of a municipality good service, and pioneering the service in that way -- I do not think the Toronto Transportation Commission or any other company should walk in and say, "This is ours tomorrow morning; you will take what we offer". There should be some guaranteed permitting them the privilege of going before the Municipal Board and putting their case before it, and establishing their goodwill. The goodwill must be worth something, if they have pioneered the transportation services in the municipalities, and it would not be fair for some person to be able to walk in tomorrow and say, "We have the power; get out of here; we are going to take your property; here is what your cars are worth, and we will give you so much". That gives them no bargaining rights whatever. By this amendment, they can go to the Municipal Board.

MR. SALSBERG: May I reply to the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman? I do not suggest they should not be compensated properly, but may I further state that the original section provides for the Municipal Board to fix the terms, and if

they fail of agreement, certainly the hon. Minister will not argue this Government in preparing this legislation entirely ignored the interests of those companies. I am not proposing anything new. All I am suggesting is that the original Bill be permitted to stand, and rights given for an appeal. I say the amendment now strengthens the hands of the company and may result in a demand for a very large amount of money.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: How will they know?

MR. SALSBERG: They are in a much better position than the hon. Minister. I want to make it clear that I am not proposing an amendment, but only suggesting that the Government adhere to the original section, rather than the amended section,

Amendment agreed to.

On Part XII.

MR. W. E. BRANDON (York West): Mr. Chairman, I move:

(B-7 follows)

"179. (1) The Minister of Planning and Development shall define a planning area under The Planning Act, which shall include the Metropolitan Area and such other municipalities or parts of municipalities as in his opinion constitute a complete planning unit, and the name of the planning area shall be The Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area.

(2) The Metropolitan Corporation shall be the designated municipality within the meaning of The Planning Act for the purposes of the said planning area.

(3) The planning board for the planning area shall be constituted as provided in The Planning Act except that the membership of the board shall at all times include two persons recommended by the Metropolitan School Board and approved by the Minister of Planning and Development.

(4) Subject to subsection 5, all planning areas and subsidiary planning areas heretofore established, which are included in The Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area, shall be subsidiary planning areas within the said planning area.

(5) On the day The Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area is defined, the planning area constituted under The Planning Act and consisting of the whole of the County of York, and the Toronto and York Planning Board, are hereby dissolved.

(6) Nothing in subsection 4 shall affect any official plan in effect in any subsidiary planning area.

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(7) When the Minister has approved an official plan adopted by the Metropolitan Council,

(a) any official plan then in effect in a subsidiary planning area affected thereby shall be amended to conform therewith;

(b) no official plan of a subsidiary planning area shall be adopted that does not conform therewith;

(c) no public work, as defined in The Planning Act, shall be undertaken, and no by-law shall be passed, by any municipality or local board within The Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area, that does not conform therewith.

180. The Metropolitan Corporation shall be deemed to be a municipality for the purposes of sections 1 to 16, 18 to 20, 28 and 29 of The Planning Act, and no area municipality shall be deemed to be a municipality for the purposes of section 7 of The Planning Act with respect to the financial requirements of the board of The Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area.

181. The scope and general purpose of the official plan for The Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area shall include,

(a) land uses and consideration generally of industrial, agricultural, residential and commercial areas;

(b) ways of communication;

(c) sanitation;

(d) green belts and park areas;

(e) public transportation,

and such other matters as the Minister of Planning and Development may from time to time define under The Planning Act.

182. Except as provided in this Part, the provisions of The Planning Act shall continue to apply.

183. This Part comes into force on the day this Act receives Royal Assent."

HON. W. K. WARRENDER (Minister of Planning and Development): At the present time the whole of the County of York, including the city of Toronto, is a planning area for the purposes of The Planning Act, and the city of Toronto is the "designated municipality" responsible for the formulation of an official plan.

The present Toronto and York Planning Board was appointed with the approval of the Minister and the membership was composed solely of representatives from the City and the County of York as a unit.

It is clear that the federation of the City and the twelve municipalities in the metropolitan government will require a revision of the boundaries of the territory which should be included in the planning area.

In the original Bill, although section 179 continued the present planning area and the present

planning area and the present Toronto York Planning Board for the time being, all the provisions of The Planning Act were made to apply by section 182. This meant that among other powers the Minister had the power to dissolve or alter the boundaries of the planning area and to vary the constitution of the board under sections 4(b) and 5 of The Planning Act as amended in the 1952 session of the Legislature.

In order to avoid any confusion and any unnecessary reference to The Planning Act it is now thought desirable to provide specifically in this Bill for the setting up of a new metropolitan planning area and the appointment of a new planning board therefor. This is the purpose of subsections 1, 2, 3 and 5 of the redrafted section 179.

In view of the fact that municipalities outside of York County in which there are presently planning boards may be included by the Minister in the new metropolitan planning area, it is necessary to make it clear that all such local planning areas shall become subsidiary planning areas as are the local planning areas within York County.

If municipalities or portions thereof outside the Metropolitan Area are included in the new metropolitan planning area, it will be the

Minister's responsibility to see that adequate representation is given to the outside fringe areas. The councils of these outside municipalities of course will also have the right to submit their views on any official plan for the Metropolitan Planning Area as submitted to me for approval.

Subsection 7 of section 179 as redrafted makes it clear that when an official plan for the metropolitan planning region has been adopted by the Metropolitan Council and approved by the Minister, all local official plans will be required to conform therewith. The need for a clear statement in this Bill of the effect of an overall official plan is self-evident.

Section 180 as redrafted is in substance the same as section 180 of the original Bill. However, it has been thought necessary to include sections 15 and 15(a) of The Planning Act authorizing the setting up of committees of adjustment with respect to by-laws passed by the Metropolitan Council. This corresponds with the power now possessed by local councils.

In addition, section 7 of The Planning Act, which provides for the adoption of estimates of planning boards, has been incorporated so that

the Metropolitan Council will stand in the place of the thirteen area municipalities in providing for the expenses of the new metropolitan planning board.

Sections 181, 182 and 183 of the new draft are practically the same as in the original draft.

Generally speaking, the redrafted part is designed to make this extremely important function of the Metropolitan Corporation easier to understand and to remove doubts and possible difficulties in the interpretation of this Act in conjunction with the general legislation.

Amendment agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Notices of motion, No. 15 and 16, I beg to inform the House the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor has been informed of the subject matter of these resolutions, and recommends them to the consideration of the House.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution by Mr. Thomas:

"Resolved, that, the Minister of Agriculture may make grants out of such moneys as may be appropriated therefor by the Legislature so as to reimburse any township for any expense it has been put to,
as provided by Bill No. 130, "An Act respecting Brucellosis Control.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution by Mr. Challies:

"Resolved, that, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may raise by way of loan in the manner provided by The Provincial Loans Act such sums as the Lieutenant-Governor may

deem requisite for the purposes of The St. Lawrence Development Act, 1952 (No.2) and the sums so raised may either be advanced to the Commission or applied by the Treasurer of Ontario in the purchase of notes, bonds, debentures or other securities of the Commission issued by the Commission under the authority of The Power Commission Act.

as provided by Bill No. 137, An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

Resolution agreed to.

THE TRAVELLING SHOWS ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 98, "An Act to amend The Travelling Shows Act".

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

On Section 3:

HON. MR. WARRENDER: Mr. Chairman, I move that section 3 of The Travelling Shows Act be amended by inserting after the word "of" in the first line, the words "an industrial exhibition or".

Amendment agreed to.

Section 3 (as amended) to 6 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 98 reported.

THEATRES ACT, 1953

The House in Committee on Bill No. 99, "The Theatres Act, 1953".

On section 1:

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, on section 1, I move an amendment that section 1, Bill 99, be amended by adding thereto, as subsection (a) the following, so that the section will read as follows:

"This Act shall not apply to the producing, distributing or exhibiting of 16 mm. film used by religious, educational, labour or industrial organizations on a non-profit basis".

Just one word in explanation. I want to thank the hon. Minister for having given me the opportunity to discuss this Bill with him and his Deputies privately before the present stage of the Bill now brought before the House. It is true they explained the matter to me, and also gave certain assurances about some things which were in it. However, I would feel much happier if this amendment were incorporated, and I will explain why. This is the first time, I understand, the Theatres Act has been basically revised since 1911, and many changes have taken place, technically and otherwise, which demand such revision. I have no quarrel with any revision of the Act excepting that in the definition section, the Bill defines the word "film" to mean "moving picture film, 16 mm. or more in width".

(TAKE C FOLLOWS)

Further on and throughout the Bill, there is no differentiation made between a 16 millimeter and a 35 millimeter commercial size film, nor is there a difference in the Act between a commercial film, whether it is 35 or 60 millimeters and an educational, recreational and artistic type of film.

The hon. Minister and his deputies very kindly pointed out to me this fact: the Bill provided for the enactment of regulations certain exemptions from the application of the Act. This may very well be done, and if it is done, then my fear and the fear of others like myself may be totally unwarranted. But I want to be on the safe side regarding a number of institutions engaged in showing 16 millimeter educational and commercial films -- that word "commercial" means not for gain, but commercial in the sense that they are prepared and distributed by Commercial films for educational purposes.

On the other hand, some of them were also concerned with the same thing and some of them had not seen the Bill before. While there is the assurance of the hon. Minister and his assistants that the exemptions will be brought

into the regulations, I think it would be better if the first part of the Bill was made clearer that this Act shall not apply to sixteen millimeter films prepared for religious groups, labour groups, cultural groups and for non-profit purposes.

That is the idea behind the amendment and I am sorry I am even moving this amendment after the hon. Minister and his deputites made an explanation, and if he will not agree to the amendment we will at least have stated clearly on the record the explanation of that Department.

HON. MR. WARRENDER: I would like to assure the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) once again, this time for the record, he need have no fears about what he has expressed. We have in the past exempted certain charitable, religious, and other organizations from 16 and 35 millimeter films.

As has been said on many occasions, I said privately to the hon. member together with Mr. Silverthorn, the Director, that these regulations are here so we may license and we may censor. It may be very necessary to censor in cases where something obscene is being

shown on the 16 millimeter film, or perhaps even where there is subversion. I think the hon. member would not want that, even on a 16-millimeter film. The protection is there for the public and the Director has in the past under the regulations which now form part of the Act, seen fit to exempt all the organizations mentioned by the hon. member. The only labour organization/^{which}saw fit to come in to see us was the projectionists themselves who came before our group, saw the amendment, and we agreed to give them a chance to speak to us, and they were quite happy. These other organizations referred to by the hon. member have never approached me officially or unofficially, and the only person who is seemingly afraid is the hon. member, and there is nothing whatsoever to be afraid of.

Amendment negatived.

Sections 1 to 18 agreed to.

On section 19.

MR. OLIVER: On section 19, perhaps the hon. Minister will explain why they say no municipalities can refuse the licence when a provincial licence for a theatre is in force in that municipality. Is that not going rather

far and is it not an unwarranted interference with the municipal rights that we should say to them, "If a provincial licence is in force , you cannot refuse a licence to this or that theatre."

HON. MR. WARRENDER: I understand the reason for that is that the municipality licenses, with us for the protection of the public from a safety standpoint.

MR. OLIVER: That is not the way the section reads.

HON. MR. WARRENDER: I will come back to that in a moment if the hon. Leader of the Opposition permits.

Sections 20 to 22 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 23.

MR. OLIVER: On Section 23, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is the accepted method of determining the age of a youngster, under Section 23.

HON. MR. FROST: I think I can answer that, for the hon. Minister. It is the same as you do in every case. It is sometimes difficult to determine the age, when you say a person under twenty-one years of age shall not purchase liquor or go into a beverage room.

As a matter of fact it puts the onus on the licensee, and in this case it is up to the theatre owner to see that children are not below the legal age.

I know it is a difficult thing, but that is the only way to do it. You cannot have them present a birth certificate or something of that nature.

MR. OLIVER: I do not expect them to produce a birth certificate.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister if there is any limit as to the number of youngsters that can be chaperoned by one older person. Has that ever been defined,

HON. MR. WARRENDER: I do not believe it has. I think as long as they are chaperoned they may go in with one person.

MR. OLIVER: There might be seven, eight or ten go in with one older person. Then when they get in the theatre, they lose the chaperone and scatter to all parts of the theatre. I do not think it creates a good situation. I was wondering if something could be added to the Act to define that.

HON. MR. FROST: There has been a wide change of feeling with regard to the matter of

age. As the hon. Leader of the Opposition knows the age was sixteen years. The representations for change came largely from women's organizations, and I think it is due to the fact the whole motion picture industry is well patrolled and well administered. I think people are satisfied generally the motion picture theatre is a good place for children to go, and it is from them we received the request to reduce the age limit.

Some of the other provisions about being accompanied, of course, arise from former days. As the hon. Leader of the Opposition knows we are dealing with different conditions than existed twenty-five years ago, and as the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) said, the Act has not been revised for many years. We had the same situation in connection with the Summary Convictions Act a few days ago. An amendment was passed to the Summary Convictions Act which would have been thought revolutionary twenty-five years ago, and yet it went through the House after due notice with very little comment. The fact of children going to the theatre is regarded much differently by mothers and by women's organizations than ever before. Of course we all know what

happens . You go to a motion picture theatre and perhaps there are some children outside who ask if they can go in with you. I would not like to be asked if I/^{ever}refused them, but I will not say I ever took them in. Nevertheless you know that happens and I think perhaps it is an indication of the fact those children would not be there if their parents did not know they were there. Perhaps their parents could not go with them. However in all these cases you must use a good measure of judgment and common sense and trust that the common sense of the people and their sense of what is right and proper will prevail in the face of what the law demands. I do not think you could do better than that.

HON. MR. WARRENDER: I have one further thought on that point. Under the regulations which are now being provided under the Act. many of these things have been done before. All we did was reduce the age from sixteen to fourteen years, and where there are charperones, they must look after the young persons, even if there are ten or twelve of them.

The reason for the age being reduced is, when the theatre is first being constructed it is our responsibility to make sure the

construction is proper and everything is taken into consideration. After the construction is passed by us, it is up to the municipalities to licence for fire reasons, etc. which accounts for section 19.

THE CHAIRMAN: Perhaps we should take these in order.

Section 23 agreed to.

On Section 19.

MR. GRUMMETT: Section 19 says, "No municipality shall refuse to licence a theatre where a licence approval is in force under this Act."

That is taking away from the municipalities all control over the theatre, because they possess a licence and something is not in accordance with the regulations of the municipality, nor perhaps in accordance with the regulations of the Department, then the municipality has no right whatsoever to police or control the theatre. I think subsection (b) is far too wide.

HON. IR. WARRENDER: It has worked very well in the past and there have been no objections. We require that the building is structurally sound then we give them a licence and it is up to them to police it,

to see that it is fire proof, etc.

It may seem to be a small part, but on the other hand it has worked out very well in the past.

MR. GRUMMETT: Once you have issued your licence there is no power invested in the municipality to refuse the municipality's licence. If the theatre is not constructed according to specifications or something of that nature, the municipality's power to correct or police the theatre is taken away by section (b).

HON. MR. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Do you not think that the police force in any municipality has the final say? If any theatre is not carried on properly, the police have always the power to close the building.

MR. GRUMMETT: What control have the police over it?

HON. MR. WARRENDER: If there is anything seriously wrong of course, if we were notified, we would take action but we must have control over this ourselves to take care of it.

If there are structural defects, our Department would close them up and refuse a licence.

MR. OLIVER: I think the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs was quite right when he said no party is in a better position to assess the local condition than the Police Commission or the Municipal officials, yet in this section we say to them , "If the Province says this theatre should be licensed, you have no recourse, you must licence them." That is going the wrong way about it, to my thinking.

Section 19 held.

MR. MACODRUM: May I just say a word. I agree entirely with the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett). I put the same interpretation on this section as he does, in that it seems to me once the province gives a licence it is mandatory for the municipality to go ahead and grant such licence, and I would suggest this Section be held over.

HON. MR. WARRENDER: If the Chairman will hold it, we will look into that.

Sections 24 and 25 agreed to.

On Section 26.

MR. OLIVER: On section 26, may I ask the hon. Minister what provisions are thrown around section 26 to ensure the carrying out of the Act? How do you determine that?

I would like to hear the hon. Minister on that point.

HON. MR. WARRENDER: I do not know whether I can give a full explanation on that point. Originally this was a regulation, that required only an advertisement on billboards saying, "Adult entertainment". That was to give a suggestion to certain persons to notice that it was above an adolescent mind, a warning it was a type of picture, not necessarily a bad picture, but a little above the younger mind. Some of the persons who might go in might be under chaperone.

Therefore under the Regulations that notification was given to the public, "Adult entertainment", and they could go in or not as they wished, but there was really no restriction to prevent a young person going in, even if the "adult entertainment" sign was posted.

MR. OLIVER: Do I understand the hon. Minister to say there was no restriction on younger people going in?

HON. MR. WARRENDER: There was really no restrictions regarding placing that sign or regarding the young people going in, it was just to notify the public it was considered adult entertainment, and if an adult felt he did not want

to take the child in, even chaperoned, it was up to him. He could take him or not. It was merely a guide to him.

HON. MR. FROST: The provision regarding adult entertainment is new in this province, going back about six years. It is an invention of our own censorship board and has not applied in other cases.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition knows it is utterly impossible to please everybody in a matter of what entertainment is fit for children. Some people want to be very restrictive; other people believe their children should see everything, and the purpose of the provision about adult entertainment was merely to give notice to people the censorship board considered it was adult entertainment. It does not say they could not take their children there if they wanted to accompany them.

In connection with Section 19, as a matter of fact there is very little municipal power in the section, nor was it ever intended there should be..

In the construction of theatres the requirements of the Board are

very exact and apply not only to the City of Toronto and the City of Hamilton, but to all across the Province. They are extremely exacting and the standards required for theatres are exceedingly high.

(D follows)

Under the Municipal Act, there are broad powers given to the municipalities in regard to licencing. This does not say -- as it might -- that the powers under the Municipal Act do not apply, but it simply says -- which has somewhat the same effect -- that if a licence has been granted by the Board, the municipality shall not refuse a licence provided the requirements of the Act, which are very high, are approved by the Board, and the Board has issued a licence. I admit we might go to the extent of repealing the provision of the Municipal Act as it applies. But this is an old section, and it was thought better to leave it this way. It may be there are some powers to licence which the municipalities have, to which the Board might have no objection. On the other hand, I admit as far as subsection "B" is concerned, it might be taken out of the hands of the municipalities altogether.

MR. OLIVER: I think it is far better to remove it --

HON. MR. FROST: You do not know exactly what you are removing. It might go further than you would want it to go.

MR. OLIVER: The force and effect of it, insofar as the municipalities are concerned, is

that they shall issue a licence.

HON. MR. FROST: Why disturb what has been working satisfactorily for years?

Section 26 agreed to.

Reverting to Section 19; Section 19 agreed to.

Sections 27 to 31 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 32:

MR. OLIVER: May I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Warrender) if there is any length of apprenticeship prescribed which must be served before they are qualified to take a test. I think that is rather important.

HON. MR. WARRENDER: I cannot say whether there is a course through which he must go to become a full-fledged projectionist. I will try to secure the information and furnish it to the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Sections 32 to 39 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 40:

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I would like to enquire about the sections in the late 30's, appropos of licences for projectionists. I am aware the Projectionists Union saw the hon. Minister, but I do not know about the right of appeal of a man whose licence

has been suspended. Why should there not be such right? Section 36 gives him the right to appear before the Director again. The Director cancels it, and the Director is the recipient of the appeal. I think there should be a wider avenue --

HON. MR. WARRENDER: Section 58 gives the right of appeal to any person who deems himself aggrieved.

MR. SALSBERG: That covers everything?

HON. MR. WARRENDER: Any person.

MR. SALSBERG; Do you not think it would be safer, in Section 36, to have a provision that he has the right of appeal to the Minister, and not alone to the Director?

Section 41 to 46 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 47:

MR. OLIVER: Is the hon. Minister satisfied that 50 feet is far enough to be away from a place holding these films, from the point of view of the danger of explosion and fire? Has this matter been taken up with the Fire Marshal and fire inspectors, and are they satisfied?

HON. MR. WARRENDER: I understand this is the distance acceptable to the Fire Marshal's office. We have been guided by them.

On Section 32, Mr. Chairman, I have made enquiries and I understand it is left to the discretion of the Director as to when a projectionist is qualified. He will not give his approval unless he is assured a man is qualified to operate a machine.

Sections 47 to 54 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 55:

MR. WREN: Mr. Chairman, I think we are getting back to some of the principles we have been talking about in connection with Section 19. I have had some experience with these things, and I think Section 55 would be better if there could be no conflict between the municipal building by-laws and the requirements of the Municipal Board. I know recently of an occasion where there was an application to build, but the requirements of the Board were not considered to be equivalent to the standards required by a municipal by-law. I do not think plans should be approved by the Board, if the municipality has zoning or other by-laws which require a better standard of construction than the Municipal Board provides.

Section 55 agreed to.

On Section 56:

MR. SALSBERG: I want to draw the attention again of the hon. Minister concerned, to Section 56. I think it is very rigid, in that it provides that no person shall operate a projector designed for the use of films of 16 mm. or higher without a licence from the Director.

As I pointed out, many organizations distribute films of an educational character for members of their organizations, and they go from one meeting to another and exhibit those films. It is not their profession. It is true they may charge a nominal fee for the use of the machine for an evening, and the organization may give the operator a nominal amount of money for his evening's meal, and so on. Why should they be considered, as they would under the present wording, as doing it for gain? The work of the educational association, with which the hon. Minister of Education was at one time connected, has among its membership, very fine people who volunteer to give an evening or two to go with a projector to a union, to show a film. They may be paid 50 cents or \$1.00. I do not know. Yet, under the law, they will become subject to be the holder of a licence. They are not amateurs, and are certainly not doing it for gain.

HON. MR. WARRENDER: That is not correct, as I have told the hon. member on three different occasions. The Director very frequently exempts persons such as those to whom the hon. member referred. If there is a small charge, he does not consider their work as being "hire for gain", but if a man is going out night after night, and charging therefor, we reserve the right to require a licence of that man, lest he shows some objectionable films. The reason the exemption clause is in the Act, is to do the very thing mentioned by the hon. member, at the discretion of the Director. The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) does not need to worry; the safeguards are there, not only for him but for the public generally.

Sections 56 to 60 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 61:

HON. MR. WARRENDER: Mr. Chairman, I move that clause "b" of subsection 1, of Section 61, of Bill 99, be amended by adding at the end, the words, "or any type or class of film or reel".

"2: that clause '(zb)' of Section 1 of the said Section 61 be amended by striking out the word 'person' in the first line."

Amendment agreed to.

Section 61 (as amended) to 65 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 99 reported.

THE MORTGAGE TAX ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 84, "An Act to repeal The Mortgage Tax Act".

Section 1 agreed to.

On Section 2:

HON. DANA PORTER: Mr. Chairman, I move that Section 2 be amended by deleting the word "December" and substituting the word "March".

Section 2, as amended, agreed to.

On Section 3:

HON. MR. PORTER: I move that Section 3 be amended by re-numbering Section 3 to read Section 4 and include the following, as Section 3:

"On or before the 30th day of September, 1953, there shall be paid out of such moneys as may be appropriated therefor by the Legislature,
(a) \$130,000 to the Corporation of the County of York;
(b) \$80,000 to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, and
(c) \$30,000 to the Corporation of the City of Hamilton."

Section 3, as amended, agreed to.

On Section 4: (formerly Section 3).

HON. MR. PORTER: I move that Section 4, as re-numbered, be amended by deleting the words, "January, 1954" and substituting therefor, the

words, "April, 1953".

Amendment agreed to.

Section 4, (formerly section 3) as amended,
agreed to.

Section 5 (formerly section 4) agreed to.

Bill No. 84 reported.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move the
Committee do now rise and report certain Bills with
and certain Bills without amendment, and certain
resolutions.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes; Mr. Speaker in the
Chair.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr.
Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to
report certain Bills with amendments, certain Bills
without amendments, and certain resolutions, and
begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ACT

Hon. Mr. Porter moves second reading of
Bill No. 147, "An Act to amend the Legislative
Assembly Act".

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, I would like
to ask the hon. Prime Minister in what different

category does he place the Milk Control Board, than those he has outlined in the Bill itself? Why should not the Milk Control Board be in the same category as the Municipal Board, and other Government boards?

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, of course, I suppose the Milk Board might be included. As far as this Government is concerned, that would be the last Board upon which we would expect to place an hon. member of this House, either on the Government side or in opposition. On the other hand, I do not know as there is any fundamental reason why an hon. member should not be on the Milk Board, if it was felt desirable.

MR..OLIVER: That should hold true of the other boards.

HON. MR. FROST: I would not say the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Labour Relations Board. I think they should be expressly barred.

The purpose of this amendment was because we have so many provisions enabling hon. members to sit on boards, that when it comes to a determination whether an hon. member may sit on a board of a commission or a committee, it involves so much searching to find out whether he can or cannot sit, it seems to be more sensible to provide for the exceptions. If they are not broad enough, I am

prepared to broaden them, and when this is being considered in Committee, perhaps there may be other exceptions added. It would not be our intention to appoint anybody to the Milk Board. On the other hand, there is no fundamental reason why an hon. member should not sit on it. I am prepared to consider that in Committee, if the hon. Leader of the Opposition wants to raise the question at that time.

(TAKE E FOLLOWS)

MR. OLIVER: I think it is just as fundamental he should sit on the Milk Board as on the others. What difference is there?

HON. MR. FROST: There might be. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition feels it should be added, we will put it into Committee. I am satisfied if the hon. Leader of the Opposition feels that way.

MR. OLIVER: I have one more question. In this Bill is there a distinction between the Liquor Board and the Liquor Licence Board?

HON. MR. FROST: There is a difference between the Liquor Board and the Liquor Licence Board. The Liquor Licence Board deals with giving licences to people and I think I will demonstrate before the House rises that our administration is purely non-political and should remain that way.

THE LAW SOCIETY ACT

HON. MR. PORTER moved second reading of Bill No. 148, "An Act to amend the Law Society Act".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE REGISTRY ACT

HON. MR. PORTER moved second reading of Bill No. 149, "An Act to amend the Registry Act".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

HON. MR. FROST moved second reading of Bill No. 150, "An Act to authorize the raising of money on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. NIXON: May I ask the Hon. Provincial Treasurer if he is sure that will be sufficient money? Does he know whether he will find it necessary to borrow money direct from New York for the Hydro this year,

HON. MR. FROST: I think, Mr. Speaker, that is sufficient. As the hon. member knows there is always a hold-over from the amount voted last year, and I think there is sufficient to meet the circumstances. We have the highway reserve fund of \$50 million, the balance unused from last year and I think this will be sufficient. In the meantime it is desirable to keep the

amount down as low as possible.

MR. NIXON: Do these balances accumulate?

HON. MR. FROST: Yes, they do.

MR. NIXON: They are never discharged.

HON. MR. FROST: No.

Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee of Supply, Mr.

Roberts in the Chair.

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister without Portfolio): Mr. Chairman, in the absence of the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Gemmell) I am going to present these estimates and would like to advise the House that the hon. Minister left the Hospital Friday and has gone north to his own home. We hope to see him back after a few weeks' rest.

With the permission of the House I will follow these notes very closely because this is the material which the hon. Minister has prepared.

There are certain divisions of the Department upon which there is material, but rather than take up the time of the House I will pass these on

to Hansard as they arise, and the hon. members will be able to read the message which the hon. Minister of the Department wishes to convey as to the activities of certain phases of his Department.

In introducing the Estimates, I would like to give a brief summary of the work of the Department. Last Session there was a suggestion that more information be tabled on the activities of the Department of Lands and Forests.

To meet this suggestion we have already tabled the Statistical Report of the Department up to the end of March, 31, 1952, which provides a graphic picture of progress to date.

Last Monday, March 16, I tabled the summaries of the Forest Resources inventory for ten Districts. This provides some idea of the results of the very comprehensive Resources Inventory survey we have been conducting in this Province.

The second part of the Lands and Forests report being a summary of the main activities during the past year, will be tabled shortly.

Questions have been asked as to why we do not list our Bidget by Services rather than in the traditional manner of votes. The activities

of the Department are so complex and varied that to outline and relate them in the budget would be very confusing. I believe that it is better, at the time of the Budget, to provide the fullest information on any phase of the Department's work the members may desire. I shall be happy to provide this information and should there be details that I do not have with me, I shall see that hon. members who desire it have access to that information.

We maintain a very up-to-date cost accounting of all our activities. For example, this one on the activities of the Air Service covers forty-two pages of financial analysis of all the activities of our Air Service. We maintain the same for our boats, for our truck operations, for our radio service, for our reforestation and for our timber management.

I have placed on each member's desk a breakdown of this Department, by main services, so that all may be familiar with the proportion of our Budget that goes into different activities.

On Friday, February 27, 1953, I gave this House some information on certain phases of Departmental operations. I will not again report

them at this time but will let the members have some data on points not then touched upon.

With this in mind, I would like to give the House some fairly extensive details of the Operations of the Division of Reforestation, Research and Forest Protection. These are important branches of the Department, and their functions are of considerable public interest.

REFORESTATION IN ONTARIO

Reforestation is defined in "Forest Terminology" as the natural or artificial restocking of an area with forest trees, but is most commonly used in reference to the latter method. The term is used in the administration of the Department of Lands and Forests to include seed collecting, processing and storage, tree production, and shipping, tree planting and artificial seeding. In other words, the word reforestation applies officially to every phase of the work carried on by the Department for the purpose of achieving artificial regeneration wherever such growth is necessary or desirable, to develop sound economic conditions.

Until 1951 the work of reforestation was concentrated in southern Ontario. In this part

of the Province thousands of acres of sub-marginal lands lie idle and unproductive. These areas not only represent an economic loss but frequently present a serious problem with respect to water conditions, as they adversely affect the normal channels of supply. Reforestation of these waste lands has been the goal of the Department for many years, and the work has been continually expanded through the co-operation of the landowners and municipalities concerned.

Since 1951 there has been a large increase in planting and seeding in the Algonquin and Central Regions, and, to a limited extent, in the northern and northwestern regions. There are large areas in Northern Ontario that require reforestation, and considerable seeding has been done in these areas.

Collection and Extraction of Seeds:

The collection, extraction, processing and storage of forest tree seed was centralized at Angus in 1923, with the establishment of the seed plant. Angus is centrally located for the collection of seed in southern Ontario, and for the distribution of seed to the nurseries. The tree seed plant is composed of 29 buildings located on 28 acres of land.

Seven seed zones have been set up in the Province for the purpose of seed collection. Seed is collected by zones with the intention of returning trees produced from them to the same area for planting. This is part of our program for improvement of planting stock quality.

In addition, detailed work on the production of high quality seed of select strains from "seed orchards" is being started. Over a long period this should result in a substantial improvement in the quality of planted trees.

On arrival at the seed plant, all seed and cones are spread out to dry on trays in well ventilated sheds.

The sheds are single-storey structures which give protection from wind, birds and rodents and yet allow ample air circulation. Cones and seed are not processed during the autumn seed-collection period but are held for inside work when winter snows curtail the outside operations. It is necessary, therefore, to have sufficient seed in reserve to supply the planting program of the five nurseries as they are requisitioned during September and October. The seed resulting from the winter's processing is placed in storage in until required.

As has been indicated, the kilns are put into operation in early winter. The older type of hot-air drying kiln is used to process the bulk of the cones. In connection with the work of processing, a new type of seed extractor has been in operation at Angus during the past three or four years. It consists of a bank of infra-red bulbs under which an endless belt travels. The cones are placed on the belt at one end and are carried to the other end where they are dropped off. In the process the seeds are extracted from the cones. The rate of speed of the belt can be varied to suit different species. The infra-red kiln is generally used to extract jack and Scotch pine seed, and is used experimentally for several other species.

Cleaning

After the seeds have been collected from the various kilns, they are put through a cleaning process, actually a system of wetting and drying, by means of which the debris is removed without injuring the seed.

The seed is dried in a compartment fitted with trays, an electric hot-plate and an electric soil-heating cable. The moisture content is

reduced over night and the seeds are then placed in sealed containers for storage purposes.

Trees

The Department operates five nurseries located at St. Williams, Midland, Orono, Kemptville and Fort William. These have a total area of 9,700 acres, a productive area of 1,550 acres, and a maximum capacity of 30 million trees. The output for 1953 will be 23,000,000 trees.

Hardwood seeds are sown in single rows, planted 30 inches apart. They are left in the rows one or two years, and are then ready for distribution.

Conifers are sown in late autumn. The seed is covered with sand to a depth of 1/8 inch, and then mulched down with straw for the winter. After germination most species are shaded for the first year and watered for the first two years, after which they are ready for shipping as two -year-old trees.

Coniferous seeds of species to be transplanted for the purpose of raising the trees beyond two years are first sown to obtain

approximately 125 trees per square foot. They are transplanted either in the autumn or spring. Seventy-five per cent of the seedlings are transplanted by machines which plant 15,000 seedlings per man per day. The trees are left in transplant rows for an additional two or three years and are shipped out as three or four-year-old stock.

Practically all trees are shipped during the period between April 15th and May 24th. They are packed in wooden boxes or cardboard cartons, depending on the size of the order. Watered sphagnum moss is used to keep the tree roots moist during shipment.

Tree planting:

Regulations made under the Forestry Act 1952 provide that owners of private lands may obtain nursery stock from the Department for reforestation work under the following conditions:

1. The land on which the trees are to be planted must be in Ontario and have an area of at least two acres, exclusive of any part occupied by structures.
2. The trees must be used for establishing, enlarging or replenishing a wood or shelter belt.

3. Payment at the rate of \$14 per 1,000 for Scotch pine, and \$10 per 1,000 of other species, must be made for the stock in advance of delivery. These charges are f.o.b. nursery.

4. Application for stock must be made in the prescribed form.

It should be noted that "owner" means a person having any right , title, interest or equity in land, and includes the holder of a licence under The Crown Timber Act, 1952.

The underlying principle governing the regulations is to ensure the proper use of the trees for the reforestation of areas capable of producing forest crops on a sustained yield basis, and for the shelter of land and buildings.

While the major portion of the trees shipped from the nurseries are used for the reforestation of private lands, a great deal of work is being done on Crown Lands and through agreements with municipal and other conservation authorities.

Crown Forests

During the fiscal year 1951-52, some 3,500,000 trees were planted on Provincial Crown Lands. These included lands administered by the

Department of Lands and Forests, the Department of Highways and certain Commissions.

County Forests

Under authority of The Trees Act, the council of any county may pass by-laws for acquiring by purchase, lease or otherwise, land which may be suitable for reforestation purposes and for the management of such land.

Some 17 counties have entered into agreements with the Government for the management of forest areas in their respective municipalities. The total area involved is 76,552 acres. Under the terms of the agreements the Department of Lands and Forests does the reforestation work and manages the property for a period of thirty or fifty years. At the end of this time there are three available options:

1. The municipality and Crown may renew the agreement, sharing equally in cost and profit thereafter.

2. The municipality may take over the project, paying the Crown the cost, without interest, of the development.

3. The municipality shall grant and convey said lands to the Crown upon payment of the purchase price, without interest.

Several other County Forests have been established, management of which is under the direction of the municipalities concerned.

Conservation Authorities

Six Conservation Authorities established under The Conservation Authorities Act, R.S.O. have purchased land totalling some 9,600 acres, for reforestation purposes. These are being managed by the Department of Lands and Forests under the same conditions as those applying to County Forests.

H.E.P. Commission.

Trees are supplied to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the reforestation of lands under its jurisdiction.

4-H Forestry Clubs

These clubs are organized under the direction of the County Agricultural Representative in co-operation with the Zone Forester of the Department of Lands and Forests. They are sponsored by an Agricultural Society or a Service club interested in the improvement of woodland, conservation and reforestation. While the clubs are of recent origin in Ontario, there are now 25 of them in operation. In addition to the

educational value of these organized groups, the members do some very practical work in connection with woodland management and the planting of trees.

Direct Seeding

When an area is to be artificially reforested, a choice must be made between planting and seeding. Direct seeding is the method that imitates more closely the ways of Nature. It appears to eliminate a great deal of the energy required to grow, transport and plant rooted-stock, and therefore to be cheaper. But seldom is it cheaper or as satisfactory as planting. This is because the newly germinated seedling is a small and delicate organism that can stand only slight variation from optimum conditions of temperature, moisture and light. In addition, rodents, birds and disease take their toll. Even under the controlled conditions of a forest nursery, losses may sometimes be very high at this stage.

Without attempting a description of the details of the techniques, direct seeding methods may be separated into two broad classes: (1) sowing on prepared seed spots, and (2) broadcast sowing. In the former class the seed bed is prepared by

some form of cultivation to receive the seed. The results are usually relatively satisfactory, especially when the seeds are protected by wire screens from predators. The cost is high.

Less costly in terms of labour, but usually not in terms of seed or success, is the broadcast method. In this method, the seed is sown more or less uniformly over the whole area without disturbing the surface soil. Thus the former method is used mainly on soils having a vegetative cover while the second is suitable for such areas as those recently burnt over. Best results may be expected on loamy sand soils that are not drifting and where the water table is high enough to maintain the surface soil in a moist condition. Broadcast sowing has usually been done by traversing the area on foot and spreading the seed by hand, or by hand-operated seeders.

Lately, much attention has been given to a satisfactory method of sowing from aircraft. Following intensive tests, large areas were sown from the air in the Districts of Sault Ste. Marie, Gogama, and Rideau in the fall of 1951. This includes the Mississagi area, a large part of which was devastated by the great fire which swept over this area in 1948. Some 5,200 acres

of this burnt-over land was seeded from the air.

A Department of Lands and Forests "Beaver" plane was used for the seeding operations. Into the camera of the aircraft a mechanical seeder was fitted. The seeder consists essentially of a driven releasing device of variable speed to sow at the rate desired. The air crew consisted of pilot, navigator and operator. The navigator was provided with a mosaic of aerial photographs of the seeding area on which flight lines were marked. Whenever readily identifiable landmarks were not present the problem of flight control was simplified by placing men on the ground to mark the start of each flight.

An interesting new development is the mechanical "walking-stick" seeder, and pelleted seed. The combination of these two permits a compromise method that utilizes the inherent advantages of the seed-spot and broadcast methods. Briefly described, the seeder has a reservoir of seed, and is so designed that pressure on the handle releases a plunger that punches a hole into which a seed is deposited. To date, pelletizing has served to enlarge the size of seed for easier handling. Theoretically it is possible to

add rodent repellants, plant nutrients, fungicides, mycorrhizal inoculants and other things to the coating of material to help produce more and better seedlings.

The advantages of having a reliable complement to planting cannot be over estimated. It is hoped that present attempts to eliminate the weaknesses of direct seeding methods can be carried to a successful conclusion.

Research on Pelleting of Seed

Reference has been made to the pelleting of seeds for use in direct seeding either on the ground or from the air, and it may be said that research on this project is continuing. The objective is to perfect a pellet for mechanical seeding operations that will protect the seed against injury, break down readily in the soil and allow fast and high germination, carry fungicides and fertilizers to protect the seed and seedling against common fungi and molds and yield nutrients that will be readily available to give the seedling that extra start which means so much in its initial establishment. In other words, it is hoped that by this method the percentage of success obtained by direct seeding can be substantially increased.

Work has been concentrated chiefly on red pine and black spruce seed because red pine is the most common reforestation specie in southern Ontario and black spruce the most common in the north. In addition, the seeds are easy to handle and require no after ripening.

Sufficient tests have been conducted on the pelleted red pine and black spruce seed to make certain that the main objectives have been gained, namely the protection of the seed against injury, and fast and high germination. The pellets are of such a size and shape as to be readily dispensed through a seeder. They do not retard or decrease germination and they carry small amounts of fungicides. Fertilizers are to be added to the pellets later. The cost of such pelleting is small.

Such in brief is the story of reforestation in Ontario. No attempt has been made to detail the actual administrative work, but it can be said that the Reforestation Division is well organized to take care of the many phases of its job.

I have also, in the hon. Minister's file, a report of the Division of Research which I am asking Hansard to put on record.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH

I General Administrative Position and Terms of Reference

The Research Division is a service division; it administers no legislation, but is concerned with the requirements arising from the Department's responsibilities. Research as undertaken by the Departmental Research Division is broadly interpreted to include any information, techniques, equipment development, or principles tending towards more effective departmental operation.

II Procedures

In performing this function the Division carries on three general classes of work.

1. It provides a technical consulting service for the Department through its own staff, by "library research" and through contacts with other technical scientific and research organizations.
2. It acts as the research agency for the Department, both presenting departmental problems to and assessing the value of the work of other research organizations. Where arrangements have been made with outside agencies for research work to be performed for the Department, the

Division has acted as the Department agent.

3. It operates the Departmental Research organization. It has been the policy to initiate departmental research only where essential information or service cannot be secured by or through existing research agencies.

As the agent for the Department, the Division has written working agreements with,

- (1) The Canada Department of Agriculture
- (2) The Canada Forestry Branch
- (3) The Department of Biology,
University of Toronto
- (4) The Faculty of Forestry,
University of Toronto.

Unwritten but active co-operation is also conducted with several Departments of the Ontario Agricultural College, Queen's University, the Ontario Research Foundation, the Research Council of Ontario, Western University, British Columbia Forest Service, New York State Forest Service, The United States Forest Service, Canada Department of Fisheries, Canada Wildlife Service, Canada Department of Indian Affairs, and others.

III Research Operations

The Division's research organization is subdivided into seven main sections. These, and

the Departmental organizations with which they are particularly concerned, are:

- (1) Mechanical; Protection and Reforestation Divisions
- (2) Soils and Silviculture; Timber Management and Reforestation Divisions
- (3) Forest Tree Breeding; Reforestation Division
- (4) Wildlife: Fish and Wildlife Division
- (5) Fisheries: Fish and Wildlife Division
- (6) Statistics; Accounts Division, and general research operations
- (7) Regional Research Officers: Departmental field organization.

The research staff now numbers 51 permanent members -- half professional and technical. This is augmented by a temporary staff of approximately thirty-five to forty during the summer months.

The Annual Progress Report of the Division for 1951-52 reports in detail some 77 major projects.

Highlights in the research results should at least include the following, which are selected as having particular practical interest and as an illustration of the broad field with which the Division is concerned:

- (1) The successful marketing of Lake Huron smelt, thus indicating a practical answer

- to some part of the difficulties of the Lake Huron fishing industry
- (2) The virtual completion of a deer census in Western Ontario, which factually establishes the major importance of environmental factors -- food, weather, etc. -- and the relatively minor role of sports hunting in the regional rise and fall of deer population in this area.
 - (3) The development of a tree seed pelleting technique. Parallel with this is the production of a tree seed planter and pelleted seed to use in this device.
 - (4) The completion of the design, pilot model and testing of an off-road tracked vehicle, suitable for aircraft and canoe transportation.

Co-operation and Public Contacts

In the development of co-operative research programs, the Division Chief has been appointed a member of the following committees:

1. The Forest Biology Advisory Board. This Board settles the general policy and operations of the Sault Ste. Marie Forest Insect Laboratory and the Laboratory of Forest Biology, 144 Front Street West, Toronto.

2. The Sulphur Fumes Committee. This committee, under the chairmanship of R. H. Murray of the Department of Mines, directs an investigation of sulphur fumes damage in the Sudbury Basin. Representation is from the Departments of Mines, Lands and Forests, and and industry.
3. The Forestry Advisory Committee of the Research Council of Ontario. This committee, under the chairmanship of Dean Sisam of the Faculty of Forestry, reviews all forest research in the province, both private and governmental, and assists approved programs wherever possible. The Biological Sub-Committee of the Forestry Advisory Committee is under the chairmanship of Mr. A. P. Leslie, Assistant Division Chief, Division of Research.
4. Fish and Wildlife Advisory Committee of the R.C.O. This Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. J. R. Dymond of the Department of Biology, University of Toronto, reviews all fish and wilflife research in the Province and assists approved research programs wherever possible.
5. Aerial Surveys Advisory Committee of the R.C.O. This committee, under the chairmanship

of Mr. K. B. Jackson of the University of Toronto, reviews all aerial survey research in the province and assists approved research programs wherever possible.

6. Soils Advisory Committee of the R.C.O. This committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Richards of the Ontario Agricultural College, reviews all soils work in the province and assists approved research programs wherever possible.

7. Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Maple Laboratory for Experimental Limnology. This committee settles the general operation and program of the Laboratory which is operated by the Department and the Department of Biology, University of Toronto.

8. Northwestern Forest Research Committee. This committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. N. F. Lyons of the Department of Lands and Forests, was recently established to provide a means of co-operation between various organizations interested in research in the Lakehead area. The membership is approximately 60 per cent from industry and 40 per cent Research Council of Ontario and Department.

9. Member of the Great Lakes Deer Council.
The Council whose membership is mainly in the
United States, brings together research
information collected by various state agencies.

(Page E-27 follows)

I have also a folder on the activities of forest protection which will be completely in Hansard and would ask you to look it over.

DIVISION OF FOREST PROTECTION

The functions of the Division of Forest Protection are administered by the Chief of the Division, Mr. T. E. Mackey, with Headquarters in Toronto.

The degree and effectiveness of control depends upon a constant knowledge of field conditions and the closest possible contact with field offices, of which there are 18 administrative districts. Some of the functions of the Division and accompanying factors are as follows:

Planning

1. Planning for fire protection requires a detailed knowledge of all matters pertaining to fire control, which includes fire prevention, the detection and reporting of fires, methods of most expeditions means of transportation, and the methods of applying the most effective control.

2. Legislation:

Forest fire protection in Ontario is administered under The Forest Fires Prevention Act.

The Act applies to all of the Province, with the following exceptions:

(a) That part of Ontario north of a line beyond which organized fire protection is not considered practical.

- (b) The portion of Ontario south of a line extending roughly from Midland to Renfrew.

The Area under organized protection included in the fire district is about 110 million acres or 172,000 square miles.

A brief Summary of The Forest Fires Prevention Act.

The Act applies only to the Fire District. It defines the Fire Season as being from the first day of April to 31st. day of October. It provides for issuing of Fire Permits, Travel Permits, and Work Permits within the Fire District. Provision is made for extending the Fire Season if necessary and for closing the forest to travel during the periods of high hazard.

Agreement with Municipalities.

Section 15 of The Forest Fires Prevention Act states that "the Minister may enter into such agreement with any municipality as he may deem advisable for the prevention and control of forest fires." Special working agreements have been completed between the Department and some 134 organized townships in the Fire District.

Honorary Fire Wardens.

Under Section 4 of The Forest Fires Prevention Act, the Minister may appoint Honorary Fire Wardens who serve without remuneration and are assigned such duties as the District Forester may deem suitable. Approximately 2500 Honorary Fire Wardens are appointed annually.

3. Special Cooperative Agreements.

(a) Railways.

Special arrangements have been made with railways operating through the Fire District to facilitate the handling of fires and costs of suppression.

(b) Department of Indian Affairs.

Indian Lands must be protected from fire, not only for their own benefit but for the benefit of all lands adjacent to them. In 1934, an arrangement was made with the Department of Indian Affairs whereby the Province was authorized to take immediate action on fires occurring on Indian Reserves.

(c) Manitoba and Quebec.

Annual meetings are held with representatives of bordering services usually just prior to the fire season,

at which time mutual problems
are worked out.

4. Function of Division of Forest Protection.

(a) Fire Prevention.

An average of 81 per cent of all
fires in Ontario during the past
ten years were man-caused. The re-
maining 19 per cent - lightning.

The reduction of man-caused fires to
a minimum is the objective of fire
prevention. It involves dealing
with human beings who are forest users
either for pleasure or gain. It must
be assumed that these people would not
wilfully destroy the forest, but each
year too many man-caused fires con-
tinue to occur.

Although difficult to measure, there
is definite evidence that the efforts
of the field organization and their
cooperators are gradually making the
desired impression.

A vigorous fire prevention campaign
using the best tested and proven
methods of fire prevention education
must continue until the problem is
solved. A well informed and

sympathetic public is considered the greatest asset in fire prevention.

(b) Fire Detection.

Four main detection agencies are recognized, namely: Towers, aircraft, rangers and public.

Average figures for the past three years are as follows:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Towers	335	35
Rangers	82	8
Public	451	45
Aircraft	<u>159</u>	12
Total Fires (Average)	981	

(c) Fire Suppression.

Most fires are extinguished when they are still small. Fires which escape initial attack become major problems requiring large-scale organization.

No fire is too large or running so fast that nothing can be done about it. Even when the fire is at its height plans must be under way for attack immediately a break occurs.

More than one district becomes involved and reinforcements of equipment and experienced men join the attack on other flanks thus sharing the load and leaving every district free to attack other outbreaks that may occur.

Water bombing is a late development and provides a means of taking initial action on fires before men arrive at the scene which was heretofore impossible.

Cargo dropping is now well established and permits men to travel to fires unimpeded by equipment, which is dropped to them upon arrival at the scene.

Following is a list showing approximate quantities of major equipment on hand throughout the Province:

Portable hand pumps	-	6,094
Portable power pumps	-	989
Fire-fighting hose, in feet	-	2,318,970
Tents	-	1,835
Blankets (in pairs)	-	12,826
Canoes	-	1,147
Motor boats	-	61
Motor trucks	-	571
Railway motor cars	-	47
Outboard motors	-	592
Outboard boats	-	325
Tractors	-	65

(d) Communication.

The communication system consists of a telephone network and a highly developed radio telephone system.

The system is being constantly improved and expanded to meet requirements.

The present equipment in use is listed as follows:

Lookout Tower sets	- 288
Marine sets	- 7
Portable ground stations	- 100
Fixed ground stations	- 93
Mobile sets	- 23
Aircraft sets	- <u>38</u>
	549

(e) Improvements:

The entire improvement programme of the Department including buildings, towers, telephone lines, roads and other items, are funnelled through the Division of Forest Protection from the districts. Funds are provided by the Department of Public Works and that department carries out construction of major building projects. Minor projects are handled by the ranging staff assisted by casual labour.

Following is a list of existing improvements:

Cabins	555	Other Bldgs.	280
Storehouses	135	Hose towers	41
Boat Houses	67	Steel towers	281
Store and Boat Houses	18	Wooden towers	32
Bunk Houses	60	Telephone	
Offices	22	Lines(Miles)	3,440
Garage and Car Houses	104		

Entomology and Pathology:

The Division works in close cooperation with the Science Service of Canada, in the matter of study and control of forest insect pests and

tree diseases.

The Forest Insect Laboratory at Sault Ste. Marie which is owned by Ontario and equipped and staffed by the Dominion, and the pathological laboratories in Toronto are the focal points for such information and studies.

Cooperative plans for complete coverage of insect surveys and other measures are in constant operation the Department being represented by the Division of Forest Protection.

Summarizing:

The Division of Forest Protection is Responsible for:

1. Administration of The Forest Fires Prevention Act.
2. Prevention and suppression of forest fires.
3. Preparation of fire protection plans.
4. Instruction and training of personnel.
5. Planning and supervision of complete fire detection system.
6. Supervision of Department's entire telephone and radio communication facilities and equipment.
7. Supervision of requisitioning and purchase of all field equipment.
8. Supervision of all improvement projects including planning of buildings, road systems, telephone lines and other facilities necessary to district administration.
9. Responsible for maintaining contact between federal and provincial authorities in matters pertaining to forest insect infestations and tree diseases.

10. Many other items of a minor nature which seem to fall to the lot of the Division of Forest Protection.
11. A fairly complete account is contained in the booklet "Forest Fire Protection in Ontario" which was prepared for the Sixth British Commonwealth Conference in August, 1952.

I may say that as far as the records of the Department go, we have never had as creditable a showing with respect to fire losses as during the 1952 season. The number of fires approximated the average for the past ten years, yet the loss was the lowest on record. The total number of acres burned over was 12,421.

(Page E - 36 follows)

This article also deals with the use of helicopters. We think they will be of great benefit to the Department and there is a short treatise on their use.

HELICOPTERS.

Experiments have been carried on in the use of Helicopters for forest protection purposes, and it has been found that this type of machine is adaptable to certain phases of fire-fighting work. One specific factor of importance is its ability under certain conditions to get men and equipment closer to a fire than is possible with the conventional type of aircraft. It could also be used for the transportation of steel for the erection of fire towers in more or less inaccessible areas, carrying the material direct to the chosen spot.

In connection with the overall work of the Department it could with advantage serve such purposes as the taking of a game census, the aerial estimating of timber stands, the analyzing of land conditions in connection with land administration and for survey purposes in northern regions. At present the Division of Surveys is using a Helicopter for such a purpose in the

extreme northern section of the Province.

In order to carry out further experiments and assess the value and adaptability of this type of aircraft for permanent use by the Department, tenders have been called for from private companies for the use of two Helicopters during the present season.

One thing which we did quite often is, "What are we doing to put our forests on a crop basis"?

The Crown Timber Act 1952 and Regulations provide the basis for forest management in Ontario. This consolidation and amendment to several earlier acts sets a management policy for continuous forest cropping. It requires on the part of industry the preparation of forest inventories and management plans to regulate the cutting, and the reservation where necessary, of mature timber for future use while young timber is growing to take its place.

In addition to the general management policy, the Crown Timber Act provides the means of checking wasteful practices in forest operations.

Some eighty licensees or agreement holders have been requested to furnish 103 management plans on 88, 770 square miles. To date 44 have

furnished 56 plans covering an area of 53,446 square miles. Additional plans are coming in and a staff is engaged in the analysis and approval of plans either as furnished or as amended to meet Departmental standards.

In addition to the effort being made by industry the Department to date has defined throughout the Province another eighty areas known as forest management units which along with the company areas completely cover the accessible area, all of which will be subjected to the best forest management possible under modern economic conditions.

The work of the licencees and the Department in preparing management plans and in the operation of management units has involved the expansion of field organization, and today every forest district has the nucleus of a forest management staff to supervise the undertaking. The forestry staff of licensees has increased proportionately with the Government staff, and it is confidently expected that with foresters supervising practically all logging operations the idea of continuous cropping will be effected.

The Government by laying the foundation in its stated policy of sustained yield, by its requirement of industry and by its own efforts in establishing an organization to see that its standards are met in both the planning and operating stages is doing something and not just talking about forest management.

(F follows)

I have a brief report of the activities of the Fish and Wildlife division and also of the Fur Management.

Management of our Fish and Wildlife Resources continues to follow the most modern trends. These embody, among other things, an enlarged program of technical research and investigations to determine the factors necessary for the development of our fish and game, from an economic as well as a recreational standpoint. As a result, many technically trained men are now in the field ferreting out the underlying secrets of nature applicable to our fish and wildlife, our forests and soils, and the relationship which exists between each. With this very necessary information and with the wealth of practical experience accumulated over the past half century, the progressive development of sound management plans is assured.

A summary of the operations of the Division of Fish and Wildlife, together with those of other Divisions, will be presented to the House shortly -- the statistical report is already in the hands of the hon. members -- and I shall not elaborate further at this time except to present a brief report on the management of our fur resources.

Considerable progress has been made in the management of the fur resources of the province. The most important step perhaps has been the allocation of special traplines on Crown Lands under licence to individual trappers for their sole and permanent use. These are known as Registered Trap Lines and the licence as a Trapline Licence. Maps showing the approximate boundaries of each trapline have been prepared, and copies of these are filed in the respective district offices.

The value of the registered trapline is that the trapper confines his activities to one accessible area, thus preventing conflict with other trappers. It also places upon him the responsibility for harvesting the crop in a manner which will provide for a perpetual yield. His control of the area for trapping purposes being more or less of a permanent nature and his only source of supply, he is in a position to set up such accommodations as the extent of his line necessitates, and protect his property from illegal intruders. No person may hold more than one trapline licence.

Those wishing to trap on privately owned lands with the consent of the owners must secure a Resident Trappers Licence, which permits the

trapping of fur-bearing animals, except beaver, upon the lands designated on the licence. If there are beaver on the lands, a special licence may be secured to trap same at no extra cost.

As a further measure of protection and control, quotas have been established for beaver, fisher, marten and lynx. Sale of the pelts is only authorized after they have been sealed by the Department.

Wildlife Management Officers have been appointed for each district, and are concerned with the conservation and proper management of the fur and other wildlife resources. They work in close co-operation with the trappers.

As a result of these changes, the husbanding of the fur resources of the province is on a sound economic basis.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the activities of the Junior Rangers.

The Junior Ranger programme carried on by the Department might aptly be termed an experiment in public relations, vocational insight and practical conservation. Its primary purpose, apart from the temporary work which it offers during the school vacation period, is to provide properly directed outdoor experience along forestry lines

to high school youths of 17 to 18 years of age, in the course of which the seeds of good public relations are sown and the necessity for the conservation of our natural resources emphasized. Many of the youths are particularly interested in forestry work and their experience as junior rangers has enabled them to determine the advantages of forestry as a life vocation.

The boys are divided into groups and each group is assigned to a different district. Good accommodation is provided at each camp, and suitable arrangements made for recreational periods both after hours and during weekends. A qualified Ranger is in charge of each group; and proper training is given in the use of tools and in accident prevention.

Last year some 312 boys were employed as Junior Rangers, and the number of applicants far exceeds the present requirements. It is hoped to increase the number slightly this year.

As for the activities and the general results, may I read you an item from the Globe & Mail of Friday, August 22nd, 1952, taken from the Sudbury Daily Star, titled: "Expand the Junior Rangers".

I will not take the time of the House to read that, but I will ask that it be placed on the record so the hon. members can see what is being done in this regard.

" Expand the Junior Rangers

Living under canvas in picture post-card surroundings, near Thessalon, junior forest rangers are being instructed in forestry principles, a course of summer instruction directed to boys between the ages of sixteen and seventeen.

We like the manner in which our Thessalon correspondent described one very important part of the day's activities:

'Mrs. Elsie Worthing, one of the best cooks in the Algoma district, prepares and serves the meals to the young foresters who have ravenous appetites after a day in the open air. When the dinner gong is sounded the table is always filled with special homemade delicacies, not to mention pies just like mother used to make. Mrs. Worthing's son, Tommy, assists her as cookee.'

And the day's work for the junior rangers includes lectures on forest fire protection, forest insects and timber management, as well as lectures and movies on fire prevention.

The work projects cover such things as cutting insect-damaged and deformed trees from forestry plantations; running and cutting out lot and concession lines, and fire guards; brushing out and preparing

camp sites, and a host of lesser duties.

Junior forest ranger activities undertaken by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests could perhaps be extended to give more boys an opportunity to learn forestry lessons from first-hand knowledge.

It is not important that all boys become forest rangers, or employees of the department, but a summer outing at a forestry camp would do much toward promoting the cause of conservation.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent annually in forest fire prevention and protection services. We wonder if it would not be in the public interest to cut back on some of this expense and turn the money into the development of such things as the junior forest rangers."

Then there is a brief description of the activities of the Ontario Ranger School.

The Ontario Forest Ranger School is under the joint administration of the Department of Lands and Forests and the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto. It is located near the centre of the University Forest, about eight miles south of the village of Dorset, on Highway No. 35, in Haliburton County. It consists of a large classroom building, kitchen and dining-hall, dormitories for students, with lounge, reading-room, wash-rooms and showers; garage, storage and workshop building; central steam-heating plant

and other well equipped buildings. Electric light and power is supplied by The Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

The University Forest comprises about eighteen thousand acres and offers a variety of forest conditions suited to training in forestry work.

The primary purpose of the School is to train personnel for the Department and the Forest Industries of the province, and to co-operate with the University of Toronto in providing field experience for students of the Faculty of Forestry. In addition, the School has placed at the convenience of other allied organizations, which had the approval of the advisory council, its facilities for their use at times that would not conflict with the regular work of the School.

The complete course is given in three terms of eleven weeks each. During the first two terms the work is designed to provide training in all these operations and activities that are essential to men working in the field service of the Department of Lands and Forests and Forest Industries. The third term of the course is of a specialized nature, and students who have completed

the first two terms are obliged to enroll in one of the major Divisions of the work.

Students who have complied with all the requirements of the course are granted a certificate.

The total number of graduates from the Ranger School at present on the staff of the Department, is 287. An additional 56 graduates have left the Department.

There is one thing I would like to bring to the attention of the House, and that is in connection with the Staff Suggestion Plan.

The Department operates a Staff Suggestion Plan, designed to encourage personnel to take an active interest in all phases of administrative work and submit their personal ideas for the improvement of existing methods of operation, or practical ideas for the development of mechanical or technical equipment leading to more efficient or greater economy in the use of such equipment.

Each idea submitted is carefully examined by a committee and a cash award made in keeping with the value of each suggestion found to be in the interest of more efficient administration.

During the year 1952, 33 suggestions were

received. Of this number, 12 were given awards and 7 held for further study. The total cash distributed was \$375.00.

There is a brief summary of the British Commonwealth Forestry Conference, which will be interesting to the hon. members. I may say that these activities are reported in detail in the October issue of "Timber of Canada".

During the period August 22 to August 29, 1952, the Ontario Government was host to the British Commonwealth Forestry Conference. The visit entailed a considerable amount of organizing work, including provision for accommodation and board. Travelling facilities were provided by the Federal Government. A complete itinerary was worked out for each day. This included visits to Algonquin Park, where various meetings were held during the first two days, followed by four days at the Forest Ranger School, Dorset, from which trips were made to the Seed Plant at Angus, the nursery at Midhurst, the Hendry Forest, and the Muskoka Woods Products Mill at Huntsville. Conference sessions were also held during this four-day period, and these were supplemented by displays of working materials, including fire fighting

techniques, the preparation of the Forest Resources Inventory, departmental publications and equipment of various types. A special publication on Forestry in Ontario and a descriptive souvenir programme were prepared for the information of the guests.

During the last two days visits were made to the Research Station at Maple, the University of Toronto and the Parliament Buildings, Niagara Falls, and the Canadian National Exhibition.

On the return trip to Ottawa, the guests made a tour of the Ganaraska Forest.

Then a word in regard to the organization of the size of the Department of Lands and Forests -- dealing as it does with a multitude of problems in every nook and cranny of the province of Ontario -- and of necessity constantly abreast of the ever-changing pattern of things, requires a personnel of the highest quality and ability to succeed.

The appreciation of the Department by the public of Ontario is proof that these men and women are doing a good job for the province. That is why, Mr. Chairman, I would like at this time to express the feelings of gratitude of the hon. Minister to all his staff for their

individual and collective contribution to the success of the Department.

Now, just a word in regard to education: In the matter of education along conversational lines, the Department has continued by every available media to acquaint the public with the value of the renewable natural resources of the province and the necessity for co-operation to ensure their protection and wise use. The report already tabled in the House indicates the extent of our activities along these lines. May I just mention briefly that during the last fiscal year members of the staff addressed some 702 schools and 1246 public meetings, making a total of 1948 meetings with an approximate attendance of 135,183.

The Department also worked in close co-operation with the Canadian Forestry Association of Ontario, which is also providing lecture coverage in the schools and at public meetings. Grants have been made to this organization to aid in carrying on the work.

The media employed by the Department in addition to lectures, consists of motion pictures, slides, publications, press releases, editorial writing, radio broadcasts and conservation exhibits such as those set up at the

Sportsmen's Show, the Canadian National Exhibition, the National Exhibition at Ottawa, the International Plowing Match, and many local Fall Fairs.

The result of these various activities over a period of years has been a keen awakening of public interest. Indeed, it is not too much to say that never before has the public been so conservation conscious.

I should like to mention the valuable assistance being rendered by organized groups of sportsmen, outfitters, trappers, conservation organizations and Authorities, the press and radio, with all of whom we maintain close liaison.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, may I again emphasize the fact that the operations of the Department are an open book, in which nothing is hidden, but which must be read with care and with due regard to all the related facts.

The complexity of the organization is seen in the number of Divisions in which it has been divided for more efficient administrations. All of these have been co-ordinated and their activities correlated.

It will be obvious that Government policy must of necessity be based on a long-term programme

of development and control, for the resources with which it deals are renewable, and time is the essence of such renewals.

The goal for which we are striving is the greatest possible utilization for present generations, consistent with the need for the permanent development of the resources for the use and enjoyment of future generations.

ESTIMATES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND
FORESTS

MR. WREN (Kenora): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a few remarks about the Department of Lands and Forests at this time. I sincerely regret the illness of the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) and I hope his health will improve sufficiently so that he will be back with us again very soon.

I expected before this session prorogued to make some rather extended remarks and I wanted to deal with the affairs of this Department in Committee, but due to the hon. Minister's illness, and other unforeseen circumstances, the committees were not called early in the session, and it has not been possible to get all the relevant information to make some appraisals and some observations.

I would make this observation again this year, that I think it is most important in the

interest both of the Government and the province of Ontario, that the Standing Committee on this important Department be called early in the session. Actually, I do not think there is any reason why they cannot be called during the first week, because there is much business which has gone on during the time between sessions, sufficient to give the Committee plenty to do, without having to wait for Bills which might be introduced during the session.

One significant feature of that, is the fact that last year in Committee, I think the Lands and Forests Committee was very thorough in its consideration of this new Crown Timber Act. Much time and several sessions of the Committee were spent studying that very important legislation. There were some features of that legislation which were not too acceptable at the time, and the suggestion was offered we should wait for a year to see how the Act and the regulations worked out, and at this session we could open the subject again, and have an intelligent discussion on the Act and the regulations. It is unfortunate, -- and we have not learned the reason why -- the Act was not proclaimed until very shortly before this session commenced. I have not seen a copy of the regulations

pertaining to the Crown Timber Act, nor have I had the opportunity of having them interpreted, but the functions and activities of this Department are so important, I do not think any hon. member in this House should be denied the privilege and the right of examining the activities of the Department of Lands and Forests very early in each session, and then any Bills relating to the Department could be referred to the Committee for consideration, where necessary. It seems to me we have wasted a great deal of valuable time. In the time that is left before prorogation, there will be no opportunity to make an intelligent observation on the Department's activities.

There is one matter to which I do want to refer, which I think is important, and not covered by the remarks by the Acting hon. Minister this afternoon. Some of his remarks I will have to wait and read in Hansard before I can examine them very closely, and I can appreciate the position of the Acting Minister in his temporary capacity, but I do notice in the Estimates that by the 31st of March, 1952 or 1953, the revenues of the Department of Lands and Forests totalled \$20,500,000.

(TAKE G FOLLOWS)

He likewise estimates that for the fiscal year ending March 31st next, the revenues will drop to \$15,975,000, a drop of \$4,525,000. There must be some obvious reason for estimating this serious drop in revenue, and it is a matter of some concern because for several years, for the past ten years at least, and perhaps further back, the relationship of expenditure to revenue in the Department has varied from 50 per cent up to 90 per cent. One year, in fact, they were very nearly 100 per cent, and now this year we are dropping estimated revenues of \$4½ million, and increasing our estimated expenditures by \$990,000.

I want to have it explained during the discussion of these estimates what the breakdown of that \$4½ million drop in revenue is, and why, if you expected that, in his Budget Address the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) emphasized that forest industries, along with several others he mentioned, should experience in the next twelve months one of the best years in Ontario's history. It is rather surprising to me that there should be this drop, or this estimated drop.

Another matter of concern, and one which the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Wardrope) referred to when he was talking about "hit-and-run"

criticism -- I want to mention here that I do not think anyone in this House has been more faithful in attendance than I have; if I have criticized anyone, I have accepted in return criticism in the same spirit in which I handed it out. Criticism of that kind, "hit-and-run", is much like the principle adopted by the ostrich when he sticks his head in the sand; it is not only an undignified position but it is a very vulnerable one. Any criticism I have to make or any suggestions I have to offer are made by me as a representative, not only of my constituency, but I am ^{also} expressing the thinking of a good many people.

One thing we are still concerned about, and despite the remarks of the hon. member for Port Arthur --

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Do you not realize the rest of us represent people also?

MR. WREN: Oh, yes. Despite the remarks of the hon. member for Port Arthur and others about the export of raw pulpwood, the export of pulpwood has not receded; it is still carrying on at a very extended pace. I do not think the extended continuance of the export of raw pulpwood is justified, and I think we are entitled to a better explanation than we have had so far.

There is another matter which I cannot find in the estimates, and I placed a question on the Order Paper with regard to this some days ago and received an answer, and that is the activities of S. W. and E. R. Mound. I have not been able to get much further information about that, except in searching through Public Accounts I found in the present enterprise, which has apparently been operated by these people since 1948, according to the Public Accounts as far back as I went, they have received \$230,317. It is an activity of the Government of which there is little known, and something with which we are not familiar. Last year, when I was speaking about Lands and Forests, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) interjected to advise me that the Department of Lands and Forests had expended the sum of \$1,539,366 the year previous on reforestation. On contacting the Department, seeking information, I still cannot get a breakdown of that expenditure, and I was interested just now to hear the Acting hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) make some remarks about reforestation, and I expect in his remarks during the discussion of these estimates he will be able to give to us a clear and positive breakdown on reforestation, both past and present.

In the operation of the Department generally we find other matters which, as I say, I am going to deal with in Committee, a thing which I had hoped to do much earlier in this Session, and I shall reserve my remarks on some of these things until the Committee has met once or twice, or as often as they can in the time which is left, and discuss these matters later.

I do want to emphasize to this House and to the Department that I maintain now, as I maintained last year, and I shall continue to maintain, this Department is economically the most important Department in the Administration, in so far as the future of Northern Ontario is concerned, and all the people in the North, as officials of the Department will testify, are keenly interested in this particular subject. We are going to press for information, and continue to press for information and continue to criticize where we think criticism might be justified, despite any suggestions that we should not offer criticism at all.

With these remarks, Mr. Chairman, I shall ask the questions as we go along, but, first of all, I would like to hear the explanation of the Acting hon. Minister of the estimated drop in revenue.

HON. MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, as the hon.

member for Kenora realizes, logging and pulpwood operations are carried on two years ahead of the requirements in the mills. The figures of estimated revenue have been arrived at by information which we have received from the woods operators, and such information indicates a reduction in sawlog production of about $37\frac{1}{2}$ million feet; at about \$10, that is \$375,000. Also a reduction in pulpwood production of an estimated 1,375,000 cords, which works out at \$4,125,000, or an overall total reduction in estimated production of $\$4\frac{1}{2}$ million.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether the acting hon. Minister is prepared to answer this question, and, if not, I can fully understand that. I think this happened after the acting hon. Minister left the Department, but this may be as good a time as any to ask the Government, rather than the hon. Minister, who is piloting the estimates through.

For a number of years the hon. members of this House have been subjected to a bombardment of material from the Great Lakes Lumber and Shipping Company, I believe, in which that company and other interested groups and individuals -- I should put it this way -- the company claimed, as did other

people, that this big company was deprived of the operation of its mill, and that big company in all its publicity--which was plenty, I assure you--argued that the pulp and paper companies were using timber which properly should be shipped to their mill and being used instead in pulp and paper production. For a number of years, Mr. Chairman, this was a "hot issue" in this House, and we no longer are receiving any material from that company nor from other individuals and groups who supported the Great Lakes Lumber and Shipping Company claims.

Are we to conclude that company has given up in disgust and has accepted the inevitable, and, therefore, we no longer hear from them, or is their silence an indication of a rearrangement which has been made to supply them with all the necessary timber which they claim they were denied for a long period? If the second assumption is correct, namely that there was a realignment of timber land, then it would be very interesting for the House, I am sure, to learn whether that was done at the instance of other companies who held timber limits, and who had to surrender certain portions of those limits to the Great Lakes Lumber and Shipping Company, or did the Government solve the

problem by granting them timber limits that were Government Crown lands?

At any rate, it is a very interesting question, and I think hon. members would welcome information. If the acting hon. Minister cannot deal with it now, because it took place after his withdrawal from the Department, then, of course, we can try to get the information on another occasion.

Vote 109 agreed to.

MR. SALSBERG: Would the hon. Minister who is Government Leader in the House now (Mr. Doucett) care to comment on the question I raised? The hon. Minister indicates he would not care to.

Votes 110 and 111 agreed to.

MR. MURDOCH: Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether this is the place to mention this or not, but it is the only place I see mention of "parks" in this Department. I would like to mention that in the older sections of our province, such as Essex County, very little consideration has been given in the past to the operation or establishment of parks for recreational purposes. The parks which are in Essex County are, of course, maintained by the municipalities, and they are

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TO THE HONORABLE
THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED
AT ITS MEETING OF MAY 15, 1906
RELATIVE TO THE
PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE
CURRICULUM OF THE SCHOOL OF
THEOLOGY

BY
THE FACULTY OF THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
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becoming a bit of a nuisance to those municipalities. Some of the municipalities resent the fact that people from outside come in and use them, for the most part, and, of course, they have to be policed and kept in a sanitary condition. We appreciate the fact that the Department of Highways have maintained roadside parks and have done an excellent job, but I was wondering if it could be considered by the Department of Lands and Forests some time in the future to give some assistance to these municipal parks which dot our shorelines, along our Great Lakes, particularly in the older sections.

It appears to me, as we are becoming more industrialized and we have people living close to the place where they are employed, they cannot travel long distances to go to these parks which are maintained by the Department of Lands and Forests, and I would just like, under this heading, to mention this for future consideration.

HON. MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to assure the hon. member for Essex South that the problem of recreational land use is under study by the district committees of the Department.

Sections 113 to 117 inclusive agreed to.

MR. WREN: Mr. Chairman, you are going a bit fast. Forest resources inventory, item 12(3),

\$378,000 appropriated. Over the last four or five years, \$1,550,700 has been paid to the firm of Photographic Survey Corporation Limited for this kind of work; I suppose the flying part of the work. What I would like to know is if this company did all the forest industry photographic work under contract, and if it did not do it all, what other companies were associated with them, and if they did it all, what services were provided by the Department of Lands and Forests in the way of aircraft assistance or other kinds of assistance towards completing that part of the work?

HON. MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that the Committee on Lands and Forests is meeting tomorrow, and the question of the hon. member would take some research, would he give the question in writing, and I shall have the answer tomorrow.

MR. WREN: That is quite all right, but in the absence of any specific appropriation for this present work, could the hon. Minister explain to me what the activities of the S. W. and E. R. Mound are?

HON. MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I have no definite data with me, but in the years I was with

the Department they found by experience it did not pay the Department to operate its own hatchery. You can figure it out; you can get your chicks for such-and-such a figure. Then comes mortality, carelessness in looking after the baby chicks, and it increases the cost a great deal. This way we pay for what we get; it is so much per chick, and we know just what it is going to cost and how many chicks we will have for distribution, rather than doing it ourselves.

MR. WREN: This is a commercial hatchery?

HON. MR. SCOTT: Yes, specializing in chick pheasants.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to go back to Vote 112, the forest rangers' school; where is that located and what is the number of students attending the school each year?

HON. MR. SCOTT: The school is located at Dorset; we send our own staff there, which qualifies them for further advancement in the service. I see in this report that we have on our staff 356 licensed scalers and we have 257 members of our personnel who have gone through the rangers' school so far. In addition, the University of Toronto makes use of it during certain periods of the year. We also send our

fish and game conservation officers there, with the idea that we like to have every employee of the Department capable of eventually qualifying to become deputy minister or chief of a division. They are of no use to us for head office unless they have a thorough knowledge of conditions, in the case of a conservation officer on fish and wildlife. All through the province we are bringing them in to acquaint them with all types of fishing and hunting problems in other areas of the province, as well as the ones in which they are located. We have samples of different fish and wildlife which they may run across in other parts of the province.

MR. GRUMMETT: Again on Vote 112, Item 3, I notice an amount here for fish food, \$70,000. What does that cover?

HON. MR. SCOTT: That is for feeding the fish in the hatcheries; hog liver is chopped up and fed to the growing fry in the hatcheries. Last year our total was \$65,000; this year we estimate a possible \$70,000 will be required.

MR. GRUMMETT: That is a lot of money.

HON. MR. SCOTT: I do not think many sportsmen would be against paying it if they have legal-sized trout on the string.

Votes 118 and 119 agreed to.

MR. HOUCK: Mr. Chairman, referring back to 117 and 118, the hon. Minister was at the meeting of the Game and Fisheries, and there were some speeches about increasing the wolf and bear bounty. I realize the estimates are made, but will the bounty remain the same on bear and wolf?

HON. MR. SCOTT: The question is always under study; it is rather difficult to say whether there would be an increase or not. Even if it were increased, I remember quite a few years ago when it was increased and the actual number of wolves turned in was less than normal. There is no decision as yet as to whether there will be an increase.

MR. NIXON: Those bounties are set by statute, are they not?

HON. MR. SCOTT: Yes.

MR. WREN: On Vote 114, Mr. Chairman, where can we get information? Last year the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) -- I read Hansard the other day to refresh my mind on it -- was most emphatic that this year there would be a breakdown of estimates on reforestation. Is there any way we can get those?

HON. MR. SCOTT: I am informed that a sheet showing the breakdown of such expenses was supposed to have been on every desk. I shall send one over to the hon. member for Kenora right now.

(H-1 follows)

MR. WREN: Under what division is it?

HON. MR. SCOTT: Lands and Forests.

MR. WREN: In the Estimates, in what division is this breakdown contained? Is it spread through several divisions of your Department?

HON. MR. SCOTT: It is not contained in the Estimates. This breakdown was supposed to have been placed on your desk and has been overlooked. It was not distributed, but it should have been before the Estimates.

MR. OLIVER: Where in the Estimates do we find the figures for reforestation?

HON. MR. SCOTT: Scattered all through.

MR. OLIVER: Could you pick out one or two of them for us?

HON. MR. SCOTT: Under "Head Office, 109, Reforestation" is \$96,667.

MR. WREN: According to this table which I have just seen, what is the total estimated expenditure in the ensuing year for reforestation?

HON. MR. SCOTT: \$1,503,186.

MR. WREN: That is the final figure in that column.

HON. MR. SCOTT: Yes.

MR. OLIVER: I do not see anything under "Main Office Vote" for reforestation.

MR. NIXON: If the hon. Minister is not answering any further questions about reforestation, I would like to ask him about salvaging fire damaged timber. Have the salvaging operations in the Mississauga area been completed? Under Vote 119, salvaging fire damaged timber, there is a vote of \$800,000 and I was wondering if the operations in the Mississauga area for salvaging the burnt timber have been completed, and if so, how much timber was salvaged in millions of feet and what was the value of it in dollars compared to the cost to the province.

HON. MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, the final salvaging will be completed this year. The estimated production is 252 million feet and in pulpwood, 100,000 cords which we would estimate to be equivalent to 50 million feet or a total of 302 million cord feet.

Then, in addition, we had a fire in the Gogama area in 1951 and there will be a further 13 million feet produced from that. Does that answer the question?

MR. NIXON: I would like the money value as compared to the cost,

HON. MR. SCOTT: The total estimated cost of lumber ready for sale F.O.B. railhead is

\$69.82 per thousand board measure.

MR. NIXON: I would like that totalled out. Could the hon. Minister have it by tomorrow in Committee, and also the cost to the Government of carrying on these operations?

HON. MR. SCOTT: We could bring that up in Committee tomorrow and get the figures for you.

On Section 119:

MR. WREN: What is the estimate this year specifically for the control of budworm and other insects? Could you outline your proposed expenditures and what plans you have for insect control for the coming year?

HON. MR. SCOTT: That comes under the Federal Government. We have capital invested in the Insect Laboratory at Sault Ste. Marie, but the Federal Government furnish that and our Rangers co-operate with them and give them samples of any strange insects they come across. But it is really under the Federal Government.

MR. WREN: You do not appropriate any funds at all.

HON. MR. SCOTT: There was a capital cost. We built a Laboratory at the Sault. We did not assign any costs, but merely co-operated and

gave the help of our Rangers, but they furnished the staff to carry on the work.

MR. GRUMMETT: What advances did you make to contractors this year, and what do you estimate you will assign to contractors next year under Section 119, the Salvaging of Fire damaged Timber?

It was the practice, at one time, a couple of years ago, to advance certain money to these contractors in order to get them to go in and encourage work in that area salvaging timber. What is the practice today?

HON. MR. SCOTT: I understand, Mr. Chairman, that the logs are all out and in the water now, and it is just a case of sawing, and hauling them to the various depots, and there is no necessity for further advances of that kind. It is now a case of payment on completion of performance.

MR. OLIVER: In my judgment, these are the most amazing estimates. For reforestation, one of your most important branches, of the Department of Lands and Forests, it is possible to go right through the Estimates and be unable to find a specific sum for reforestation. I want to know where it is in these Estimates, and where the authority is to spend hundreds of thousands of

dollars for reforestation when we are not asked to vote the money.

HON. MR. SCOTT: If we assigned all the amounts we are asking for to a special vote on the amount we are asking in each division of the Department, in each district in the field, we would have to run a printing shop. Therefore, it is included in "Main Office Appropriation". All we vote for reforestation is an accounting in the Department. The same applies to basic organization and public information.

MR. OLIVER: The "Main Office" votes, as I read them, are:

"Salaries, \$990,000"

There is no reforestation in there, that is straight salaries.

"Travelling Expenses, \$55,000, maintenance and operating, \$25,000, Workmen's Compensation, \$55,000, Annuities and Pensions, and Insurance, \$27,000, Cost-of-Living Bonus \$1,250,000, Unemployment Insurance, Stamps and so on"

That is the total vote for "Main Office" and I defy anybody to find in there, any vote for reforestation.

HON. MR. SCOTT: We actually pay insurance and unemployment and the salaries. They have certain travelling expenses. Therefore,

those items which are mentioned include the expenditure for reforestation and the breakdown is allotted in the accounts division. The Forest officials sit together and figure out what the various requirements are and from that these totals are built up.

MR. OLIVER: It would seem to me, and I think the hon. Minister will agree with me, that reforestation is such an important branch of this Department, there should be provided in the Estimates, an over-all amount to be used for reforestation during the ensuing year, or else how are you going to tell what it will be?

HON. MR. SCOTT: On the other hand, there are those who would argue that Forest management was more important than reforestation, or that forest protection was more important, and yet in these votes, you do not see a breakdown of what goes to each one of the eleven divisions. They are equally important in the eyes of separate groups.

Vote 119 agreed to.

HON. MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise and report certain progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): The Committee in Supply reports progress and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: I move that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee; Mr. Pryde in the Chair.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT: Fiftieth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 119, "The Corporations Act;.1953".

HON. MR. WELSH: Mr. Chairman, there is an amendment which I would like to introduce in The Corporations Act, but before doing so, I might explain to the House the purpose of it.

This Act is probably one of the most important statutes which we have in the province of Ontario, as our whole industrial and financial and business organization is based upon it. Last year, we had a Select Committee of the House and spent a great many hours listening to representations and even after the Act had been finalized, as we

thought, there are some things about it with which we are not completely satisfied. So it has been decided instead of bringing this Act into effect on July 1st, 1953, as had been intended, in view of the Act and the great mass of case law which has been built up over the number of years based on that Act, we should make it effective April 30th, 1954. In the interval, any of the problems which arise in the Provincial Secretary's Department in relation to this Act, we can consider in the light of the new Act, as well as deal with them under the present Act.

(TAKE I FOLLOWS)

In addition to that, it will give us an opportunity to have further representations made from some groups who are not yet entirely satisfied this Act is as well drafted as it might be.

Naturally, the Government is concerned with presenting an Act which is workable and is the last word in company law on this Continent, and I am completely in accord -- and think it is advisable -- that we hold this Act for a year.

I would, therefore, move the following Section be amended by striking out the words, "1st of July, 1953", and substituting therefor, the words "the 30th day of April, 1954".

In the Act itself, as in the final section, we have about ten or fifteen references to the date "July 1st, 1953". This amendment proposes to change that date whenever it occurs in the Act, to "April 30th, 1954".

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, in addition to what the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) has said, may I say it is the intention of the Government to keep the Select Committee in being, so that these matters which the hon. Provincial Secretary has mentioned, could be considered during the year.

[The purpose of the amendment when we come to this section will simply be to draw attention to the fact that this is a very important Act; indeed, this Act, the Corporations Act, the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, and others, are very important, and contain some principles and some changes in procedure which are very important.

It is the intention of the Government to give everyone notice of these changes. Some people are prone to leave things to the last minute, despite all the notices we may give, and they will not consider them until something arises, and the Bill is passed and is law.

We considered two or three different methods; first, the Bill provides this Act shall come into force on July 1st. The question arose whether we should have it come into effect on proclamation. We always have a number of people who do not believe any Act will come into force until we say so, so we thought perhaps the best method was to take this Act as it is, as it has been passed upon by the Committee, including one or two small variations, varying from the Committee's report and recommendations, and pass the Act, and make it law, providing it comes into effect on a certain named date.

We protected ourselves in this way; we thought we would provide the Committee should remain in being, and during the recess of the House, it could consider anything which arose, although I do not imagine there will be very many occasions on which its sittings will be required, but, nevertheless, it could be re-convened. Perhaps it will only be necessary to meet once or twice, in fact, it may not be necessary for it to meet at all, but it will be there to consider any propositions which might arise. In the meantime, we will certainly have the next session of the Legislature intervene before the Act comes into force, so if there are any difficulties, they may be considered at that time.]

This is a very cautious approach to this matter. I think we should remember the Companies Act, as it now is, involves very complicated procedure. It involves the incorporation in this province of really thousands of companies. The Chairman of the Committee can probably give more details as to this, but I imagine there are far more companies incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act, than under any legislation in Canada, in any province, or any legislation enacted by the Federal Government. So it will be readily seen we

are dealing with an Act which is very, very far-reaching, and there are some questions which have been raised as to future amalgamation and whether there is anything in this Act which will be prejudicial to future amalgamation, or which might interfere with business in this province. That is why we are going slowly in the matter. Our proposition is, as I have outlined, and as outlined by the hon. Provincial Secretary, and we intend to proceed very cautiously and give due notice, and provide plenty of opportunity to appeal to the Legislature, if there is anything which it is thought is not in order.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Chairman, I did not address any remarks to this House at the time the Bill was up for second reading, because I thought I might more properly do so when it came to Committee. We could then deal with the sections in groups, and I could make what I want to make clear to the House that much clearer, and also for the record.

With the permission of the Committee, I would like now to deal with this Act as rapidly as I can, picking out sections which I think are worthy of particular comment, and after the hon. members have had an opportunity to discuss the matter,

the hon. Minister may care to say a further word or two, and I hope in this way to facilitate the passage of the sections of the Act without the necessity of going into every one individually,

(TAKE J FOLLOWS)

My only comments on the interpretation section are to mention that the Bill defines "special resolution" as being a resolution passed by the directors and confirmed by two-thirds of the votes of the shareholders voting, and defines "Court" as the Supreme Court or the county or district Court in which the head office of the corporation is situate.

Part 1. Corporations, Incorporation and Name

Sections 2 to 16 inclusive

My only comments here are on section 15 (providing for a means for reserving a name up to 60 days prior to incorporation) and,-

Section 16 (whereby any person other than a corporation can protect his trading name).

Part II. Companies

Sections 17 to 99.

This is a very important part, applicable, generally speaking, to all corporations with share capital.

I would draw attention particularly to section 22, subsection (n), giving the power to a company, through its Board of Directors, to dispose of property "in the ordinary course of business" but under (m), if disposing of the whole undertaking, etc., a special resolution

is required, i.e. substantial shareholders' approval.

Section 23 is a new section and provides for procedure for loans to certain persons connected with a company to aid in the purchase of shares and in the purchase of dwelling houses, and so forth, being a proper deviation .. from the general rule that a company shall not make loans to any of its shareholders or directors.

Sections 24-31 may be classified as the "Capital" sections. Many corporations have different classes of shares, which, generally, can be qualified as preference and common shares. Actually, the common shares control the selection of the Board of Directors and in that way, the management of the company.

The committee felt that for the future -- in the absence of any other provisions in the Letters Patent applicable to preference shares -- each share of the capital of the company should carry with it the right to one vote at least. The sections as referred to have provided for a method of creating and issuing shares of different classes and do not stipulate any particular amount as a minimum to be named for the par value of a share. Generally

speaking, it is left to the applicants for the charter to work out their own arrangements as to the terms and conditions attaching to the preference shares, which may affect the right to vote.

In subsection (7) of Section 27, a new idea is incorporated to facilitate business if 95 per cent of the holders of the preference shares consent in writing and none of the remaining 5 per cent dissent in writing, the company may redeem preference shares in such manner as the Board of Directors may determine. The same principle applies to variations of rights of preference shareholders, subsection (4) of Section 33.

Where a holder of shares of a private company dies or leaves the employment of a private company, it may, within one year of such event, redeem these shares in accordance with the said subsection provisions.

With respect to substantial changes, we have tried to avoid unnecessary disturbance to the older companies by making it clear that the new procedures apply to the future or new companies. For example, when amended, Section 29 will provide that this section does not apply to

shares authorized before the date when it is proposed that Bill 119 will come into force.

One might draw attention to Section 37, a new section cleaning up a long-existing problem of fractional shares by providing for the issue of bearer fractional certificates in respect of fractions and the exchange of these certificates for share certificates and the redemption of fractional shares by a company at market value.

Section 42 is another new section making it lawful for a company to keep its share transfers register in the office of its Transfer Agent and providing a method for closing of the Register of Transfers for a limited time before a shareholders' meeting.

Section 46 requires a share certificate to bear the manually signed signature of at least one person, either of an officer of the company or its transfer agent. Other signatures may be lithographed.

Section 49 contains a provision in earlier legislation that "The Company may treat the person in whose name the shares represented by such a certificate are registered on the books of the Company as being solely entitled to receive notice of and vote at meetings of share-

holders," and so forth. This provision is important when reading Section 76, dealing with proxies.

Section 52 (Transmissions) facilitates procedure in this field and the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand) assisted the Committee in phrasing this section as he is conversant with Quebec law as well as Ontario law.

Section 60 requires the filing of a duplicate or certified copy of any charge or mortgage made by a company to secure its securities with the Provincial Secretary.

It will be noted in subsection (2) of Section 61, that a dividend may be paid "in money, or in specie, or in kind," and by Section 62, specifically by stock.

Voting

Section 64. The subject of cumulative voting was studied extensively by the Committee. I would refer, under the heading "Election of Directors" in the report, to pages 6, 7 and 8 of the select committee for more detailed information on this subject.

As I stated earlier in this Session, this type of voting has been in existence in many of the States of the United States for a

long time and is aimed at giving to reasonably substantial minorities a way of obtaining representation on the Board of Directors of a company in certain cases. Our recommendation for the time being, to make cumulative voting permissible -- but not compulsory -- is carried into Section 64, following the form of legislation existing in Delaware. However, should the Legislature at some later date consider this type of voting should be made compulsory, the Committee would recommend the procedure existing in the State of Ohio. That form will be found in Appendix "C" of the report of the Special Committee.

The Bill provides for the removal of directors by Sections 65 and 66. The normal procedure will be that a director can only be removed during the term of his office by a two-thirds vote of the shareholders.

Directors Interest - Contracts

Section 70. The wording of this section is the result of many hours of deliberation and it is believed that it is a considerable improvement over the existing section.

Directors Dealings in Shares

Section 71 is the result of recommendations

of the Committee contained on page 9 of the report of the Committee, a middle of the road provision.

Opponents to the inclusion of a section such as this feel that it will tend to cause more "dummy" directors. I find it hard to believe that our commerce and industry is infested to any great extent by people who would seek to hide behind "dummy" directors and make use of the "dummy" directors for information which might otherwise be of a confidential nature, to their own advantage.

The section would give to shareholders information concerning the transactions of directors, if asked for, and it is not intended to pass judgment on such transactions which obviously must be judged in relation to the facts of each particular case and may well be necessary and proper. Nevertheless, information thereof may equally be in the interests of shareholders. The British Act, numerous American requirements, and the Canadian Companies Act go farther than our recommendation.

In passing, I would mention that Section 73, "Liability for Wages", has been widened to include vacation pay of workers.

Proxies

Sections 75 to 78. No longer will it be necessary for a proxy to be a shareholder after Section 75 is enacted, which is in conformity with general business practice today.

The form of a proxy and the method of revoking it is outlined in Section 75. A period may be prescribed for the deposit of a proxy -- subsection (5).

Section 76 is the result of a lot of hard work and a considerable amount of drafting and redrafting.

Section 76 of the Bill differs from the section recommended by the Committee, in some details. The section as recommended would have prohibited any person from voting or appointing a proxy to vote where, in fact, the beneficial ownership was not in such person or he did not have authority from the beneficial owner. It will be noted that the section appearing in Bill 119 limits the person concerned to a broker, broker-dealer, sub-broker-dealer or salesman within the meaning of The Securities Act, and also limits the section to companies which pass by-laws bringing the section into operation.

Unauthorized Voting of Shares is possible

under the present Ontario Act, and we had evidence before the Committee showing in some extreme cases where such unauthorized votes controlled the meetings.

In the United States, under the rules of the Stock Exchanges throughout the country, members of the Exchanges must either own or have authority to vote stock in their names.

In Great Britain and South Africa, there are very stringent sections -- Sections 172 to 174 of the British Act, for example -- empowering investigation of beneficial ownership and prohibiting the voting or the transfer of shares under investigation. Your Committee did not wish to go that far, but did seek to cure an existing evil. Sometimes -- particularly in the case of shares of a speculative nature in risk capital ventures -- large blocks are obtained in the early stages of corporate existence by persons whose business is the disposing of securities, and often the share certificates in the first instance are issued in the names of such persons. Many sales may take place on the Stock Exchange, or on the unlisted market, and these original share certificates change hands many times without ever coming into

the company's office for transfer.

This may mean that many hundreds of thousands of shares continue to stand in the name of such a person, although he may have sold them long ago at a profit and he may have no idea where the certificates are or who owns them, yet, on the books of the company he may still be the registered holder, and, I repeat, Section 49, subsection (2) provides:

"The company may treat the persons, in whose name the shares . . . are registered . . . as being entitled to receive notice of, and vote at, meetings of shareholders."

Section 76 will help to correct this sort of situation, where the company concerned wishes to use it.

Auditors and Financial Statements

Sections 80 to 94. These sections are almost entirely new and represent modern thinking and practice with respect to information which shareholders should receive concerning the affairs of their company.

The Canadian Companies Act and the British Act as well as evidence before the Special Committee set up by the President of the Board of Trade in Great Britain in 1945, headed by the

Hon.. Mr. Justice Cohen, which heard a great deal of evidence on accounting methods and forms of financial statements, as well as briefs by the Institute of Chartered Accountants and other bodies and the study given to the whole subject by the Accountant-Advisors to the Select Committee, all form the background out of which came these draft financial sections of the Bill. These are very important sections. I will deal very briefly with them.

Auditors - Section 80, subsection (4), provides for the removal of an Auditor by a two-thirds vote of the shareholders.

As to qualifications of an Auditor, the Committee felt that the Public Accountancy Act contained sufficient safeguards to ensure that Auditors practising in Ontario would be properly qualified and did not see fit to require in all cases that an Auditor should be licensed under that Act, having in mind the great territorial extent of this province and its relatively sparse population, and also the extensive connections of some corporations outside the province.

An Auditor may now attend a shareholders' meeting and will have the right to be heard on any part of the business concerning him as Auditor -- Subsection (5) of Section 82.)

Previously, the Auditor was only required to report on the Balance Sheet. Now, by Section 82(2) he will have to report on the financial statement, including the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Surplus and the Balance Sheet.

A financial statement shall cover a period ending not more than six months before the Annual Meeting -- it used to be four months.

Section 83(1)(d). Shareholders of public companies are entitled to have sent to them the financial statements and Auditor's Report at least ten days before the Annual Meeting.

Shareholders of private companies are entitled to the information on request.

Profit and Loss: Section 84 includes subsection (1)(i), and requires that the total remuneration of directors received from the company and subsidiaries, and so forth, be stated.

Statement of Surplus: Earned surplus and contributory surplus. Hereafter these forms of surplus will indicate to the shareholder the source from which dividends have been paid.

Reserves: The unrestricted use of this term has caused a lot of confusion in the

past to shareholders. Section 91 limits its use and provides that "Reserves" may not be used to disguise liabilities of the company, or, for a decline in asset values which have already occurred. As for example, income tax or reserves for doubtful Accounts Receivable. Its use is to be restricted to such reserves as "Sinking Fund Reserve" and reserve for "Plant Extension."

Consolidated Financial Statements:

Section 89(1) permits a holding company to consolidate the financial statements of its subsidiaries. Section 89(2) provides that when the statements of a subsidiary are not so consolidated, certain information must be shown in the financial statement of the holding company. These provisions are designed to give the shareholders adequate information.

Section 89(2)(c) turned out to be a contentious section, and hon. members will note the wording of this section. The effect is that shareholders of a holding company are entitled to inspect the latest financial statement of subsidiaries, but the directors of the holding company may, by resolution, withhold that right of inspection, subject to court review.

Section 90 defines control as between

a holding company and its subsidiaries, and Section 94 -- following the British practice -- denies the right of a subsidiary to hold shares of its parent.

I might at this point refer to the similar financial provisions relating to life insurance companies, under Part 6 of the Act, Sections 211-217. It was felt that life insurance companies required special provisions in certain cases from those applicable to other companies, having in mind the particular nature of the life insurance business and the large non-shareholder interest in life insurance companies, i.e. participating policyholders.

Reserves: Again are important here, life insurance companies being permitted to use the term in describing their "Actuarial Liability" under insurance in "Annuity Contracts."

On the question of amalgamations, which the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) mentioned earlier, it happened that Sections 95 and 96 of the Act, apart from tidying up any wording, do not depart at all from what is presently on the statute books of this province.

One other remark on Part II, pertaining to Section 99.

Private Companies: It will be noted here that rights of dissenting shareholders to a sale of the assets or conversion of such a company into a public company are acknowledged, and the procedure for buying out such dissenting interest is outlined. The Committee did not see fit to extend this right to dissenting shareholders of public companies although in some other jurisdictions this has been done.

Sections 95 and 96 deal with arrangements and amalgamations in company affairs and have not been changed in any material manner from the existing legislation.

Part III. Corporations without Share Capital

Sections 100 to 115: I would refer any comments on these sections to page 10 of the Committee's Report.

PART IV. Mining Companies

Sections 116 to 121: Again, I would refer to the Committee's Report, pages 10 and 11. The Bill eliminates some older procedures, permits a mining company to issue preference shares, and continues in a simplified manner the matter of issuing common shares at a discount.

PART V. Co-operative Corporations

Sections 122 to 140: This part was added

to The Companies Act a few years ago and the Committee consulted with representatives of the Co-ops, and we believe these sections are satisfactory.

PART VI. Insurance

Sections 141 to 239. Apart from Sections 211 to 217 there are no material changes in this Part, but the Select Committee was of the opinion that if competent insurance law experts were engaged, considerable improvement in draughtsmanship could be obtained in this Part.

PART VII. Winding Up

Sections 240 to 283. We believe we have improved in the Bill a number of sections dealing with both voluntary winding up and winding up by order of the Court, and as a result of discussions with the Public Trustee has come Section 280 of the Bill, to facilitate the rateable distribution of property amongst shareholders and the clearing up of liabilities where shareholders or creditors are unknown or their whereabouts are unknown. The Public Trustee will take over the remaining assets or assets earmarked for creditors in these cases, and the Act sets out how he will deal with them.

PART VIII. General

Sections 284 to 371.

Court: We believe we have improved the legislation by extending the term "Court" to include County or District Courts of the county or district in which the head office of the corporation is situate, as well as the Supreme Court, and there is provision at any stage of the proceeding to transfer the proceedings to the Supreme Court if that course seems advisable to any party to the proceeding -- Section 336.

Mr. Chairman, may I explain that the Supreme Court can always become the forum under this Act. It is assumed the applicant will choose the Court he wants and it may be very convenient for him to pick a County Court or District Court, but the respondent at any stage of the proceedings may move to transfer the proceedings to the Supreme Court. I think ample protection is afforded in this way.

The right of appeal to the Appeal Court of Ontario from any decision of the Court is also provided -- Section 337.

Section 308: In recommending Section 308 of the Bill we have borrowed from the British Act what seems to be a useful provision to enable

a substantial group of shareholders to have notice of a resolution and statement of facts in support of the resolution to shareholders by mail in advance of a meeting, using the secretarial facilities of the company therefor upon payment of the expenses involved.

The Bill calls for the first annual meeting of the shareholders of the company to be held within 18 months after its incorporation and thereafter within a period of 15 months from the date of the previous annual meeting.

~~The~~ interests of shareholders is safeguarded by a continuation of provisions now in use, with some modifications and changes for requisitioning meetings where the directors fail to act, and with the further right to such shareholders to call meetings if necessary; and there are also general provisions in the Bill for application to the Court to order a meeting to be called -- Sections 309 - 340.

Directors - Shareholding Qualifications

In some jurisdictions we find it is not necessary for a director to be a shareholder to qualify for the office. We believe, however, a director should be a shareholder, but to facilitate nominations and elections of individuals as

directors we recommended -- and it has been embodied in the Bill -- that where a person is elected a director, not being a shareholder, his election will be in order provided he qualifies as a shareholder within ten days thereafter -- Section 297(2).

General Enforcement Section

My remarks would not be complete unless I referred to what I believe is quite an important section and one which will fill an apparent void in existing legislation. Often it has been said that the Act contains certain requirements, but there is nothing in it to enforce the requirement; all that exists is a penalty if the requirement is not performed. We have inserted Section 340, which permits any shareholder or member or creditor of a corporation who is aggrieved by the failure of an officer or director to perform his duty in such capacity, to apply to the Court for an order directing the performance thereof.

PART IX

I would call this section the "Weaver Section", as the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Weaver) had quite a bit to do with its composition.

Sections 342 to 358: The Extra-provincial Act should be repealed, and the provisions

of that Act are now incorporated as Part IX of the Bill.

Part X. Miscellaneous

Sections 359 to 361: With regard to the Companies Information Act, we have made a few suggestions and recommendations which I need not deal with here, but which will be found in Bill 120, and also with respect to the Charitable Uses Act, Bill 121. Our recommendations there, and also in the Bill where forfeiture is involved, would require adequate notice to be given by the Crown before such forfeiture takes effect, and where lands are affected by it the notice should be registered in the Land Titles Office or Registry Office concerned, so that purchasers for value without notice, and so forth, will have the same protection in that connection as they have in ordinary dealings with their fellow citizens apart from the Crown.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion may I say by running through the Act in this way, I hope I have enabled hon. members to grasp some of the main changes, and I hope it will assist you, Mr. Chairman, in the method you will use in reporting the Bill.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, I do not

wish to prolong the discussion on this Bill. As hon. members of the House know a Select Committee met last year and spent considerable time going over the Bill. We went over the previous Act section by section, took out sections we considered obsolete and inserted sections which we thought would bring the Act up-to-date.

There may perhaps remain in this Act some little kinks which have not been properly ironed out as yet, and for that reason I agree with the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) and also the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that perhaps we should leave the date on which this Act will come into force until the 30th of April next year. In the meantime the Act will be proclaimed and on the statute books, and those who may feel aggrieved or believe they have something to add, can bring their suggestions to the Department of the Provincial Secretary and if such suggestions are worthy of consideration, we, then, as members of the Committee, can be reconvened and discuss whether or not they should be included in the Act. If they are necessary or appear to have merit, further amendments can be brought down next year, thus strengthening the Act.

Mr. Chairman, next to Bill 80, hon. members will agree this is one of the most important pieces of legislation we have to deal with this year.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Why take second place?

MR. GRUMMETT: Well, I did not like to offend hon. members for Toronto ridings. This is a very important piece of legislation, Mr. Chairman, and we ought to take it by progressive steps in the manner in which we took the Toronto Act, give them a little time to become accustomed to it, and, if we do this, when we come before the House next year we may find there will be the odd amendment we can insert. We do not want to jump into this, and perhaps create some difficulty or injure someone, but a year from now will be sufficient time for all corporations to have examined the Act and decide whether or not it will injure them in any way.

As hon. members know, while legislation is being discussed, while it is being brought forward, it is difficult to get anyone interested in it, but once that legislation is put on the statute books, everyone jumps on it, they look for loopholes, for mistakes and so forth. I am of the opinion that if we delay the time this

statute will come into effect, it will be to the advantage of all corporations.

Hon. members will note there are 361 sections in the Bill. That is a large number of sections to go over and discuss, and I am thankful, indeed, Mr. Chairman, that the Chairman of our Committee has dealt with the different outstanding points. I would hate to have to stand up here and from memory deal with the number of points we covered in the many days we spent on this Bill.

While on my feet, I would like to compliment our Chairman, the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts). I believe this is not the first time I have acted as a member of a committee under the chairmanship of the hon. member; I believe he was chairman of the Lignite Committee about ten years ago, and I was a member of the same Committee. At that time I enjoyed his able leadership, and I can assure the House that on the Select Committee inquiring into the Companies Act, he led us through many, many difficulties and kept us working many, many days -- long, weary hours we spent on this Act, and I hope we have accomplished something and that the statute which will be placed on the

books will be a credit to Ontario. I know it will be a credit to the Chairman for the work he has done in drafting the Act and in keeping his Committee at work.

Mr. Chairman, we had a really good Committee; each and every member did his duty. I have served on eleven or more Select Committees during the time I have been a member of the House, and this has been one of the best and hardest working committees I have served upon.

HON. MR. WELSH: Mr. Chairman, further to what the Chairman of the Committee has said, there is one point he brought up upon which I would like to elaborate for a moment. I refer to Section 76, which I think probably was the most contentious point we dealt with, which concerns proxies.

In my opinion eventually the Province of Ontario will come to the same way of thinking as most states in the Union, that the handling of proxies is a matter for the Stock Exchange itself and not a matter for legislation.

(K-1 follows)

I think the other hon. members of the Committee will agree with me. However, we do not wish to go too rapidly, and are hoping that within the year this Act will be on the statute books and that the Stock Exchange will come around to our way of thinking and change their regulations to look after this very contentious, and, in some ways, very dangerous matter.

I would like to move that, instead of going through this Act section by section, we adopt it as it is. The time is flying, and it is a very long and complicated Act. There is a precedent for that in the House, and with that meets with the approval of yourself, Mr. Chairman, and hon. members, I would make that motion.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, speaking to that motion, the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) will recall we did that in connection with the Mining Act some years ago. It had been carefully gone through by a Committee of the House, and then we reported the Bill.

This Bill has some three hundred odd sections, and we could, of course, go through it section by section, but it has already been gone

over by a Committee of the House. In view of the fact we are postponing the coming into effect of this Act until the 30th of April a year from now on, and providing the Select Committee sits if anything comes up, with a Session of the Legislature intervening, I think this can be done.

MR. NIXON: Mr. Chairman, I can assure you the motion is quite acceptable to us.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, I see no logical reason for going through this Act section by section. All we are doing is saying: "Section 1 carried", and so on all the way through. The Committee has considered it, every section, and unless some hon. members in the House now have some questions to ask or some point they want to bring forward, I would have no objection whatsoever to having it taken as read.

MR. ROBERTS: I understand amendments have been made to conform with that date.

HON. MR. WELSH: Yes.

Motion agreed to; Bill No. 119 reported.

MORTMAIN AND CHARITABLE USES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 47th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 120, "An Act to amend the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act."

HON. MR. WELSH: Mr. Chairman, I would move that Section 3 be amended by striking out the words "the first day of July, 1953," and substituting therefor the words "the 30th day of April, 1954."

HON. MR. FROST: I might say this Bill has been through Committee and was brought back to make this amendment.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might ask the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) a question. Does not subsection (6) on page 2, require changing, too?

HON. MR. WELSH: Yes, Mr. Chairman, that is correct, and I should like to thank the hon. member for Cochrane South for bringing that to my attention.

I would move that subsection (6) of Section 2 be amended, by deleting the words "the 1st day of July, 1953" in the second line be deleted, and the words "the 30th day of April, 1954" be substituted therefor.

Amendments agreed to.

THE CORPORATIONS INFORMATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 48th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 121, "The Corporations Information Act, 1953."

HON. MR. WELSH: Mr. Chairman, I would move a similar amendment, that Section 8 be amended by striking out the words, "the 1st day of July, 1953," and substituting therefor "the 30th day of April, 1954.

Amendment agreed to.

THE GAME AND FISHERIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 57th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 139, "An Act to amend the Game and Fisheries Act."

Sections 1 to 14 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 139 reported.

FOREST FIRES PREVENTION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 67th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 95, "An Act to amend The Forest Fires Prevention Act."

Sections 1 to 8 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 95 reported.

THE FORESTRY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 68th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 96, "An Act to amend The Forestry Act."

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No. 96 reported.

PROVINCIAL LAND TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: House in Committee on Bill No. 127, "An Act to amend The Provincial Land Tax Act."

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 127 reported.

THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 71st Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 128, "An Act to amend The Public Lands Act."

Sections 1 to 15 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 128 reported.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN ONTARIO AND MANITOBA.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 72nd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 138, "An Act respecting the Boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba."

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 138 reported.

(L-1 follows)

GREATER TORONTO ASSESSMENT BOARD ACT, 1951

House in Committee on Bill No. 85,
"An Act to amend the Greater Toronto Assessment
Board Act, 1951".

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 6:

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Chairman, I move
that subsection 2 of Section 6 of the Bill be
struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"(2) Subsection 7 of the said section 16 is
repealed and the following substituted
therefor:

(7) Where a court or courts of revision is
or are constituted for an area
municipality under this section, all
appeals in respect of the assessment
roll prepared pursuant to section 11
and in respect of additions thereto
under section 51a of The Assessment
Act, shall be heard by such court or
courts, but in respect of all other
matters the court or courts of
revision constituted under The Assess-
ment Act or any other Act shall continue
to function as if this Act had not
been passed."

Section 6 as amended agreed to.

On Section 7:

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Chairman, I move
that Section 7 be amended by adding thereto, the
following subsection:

"(3) The said section 16 is amended by adding thereto, the following subsection:

(8) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the assessment rolls for the year 1953 for Wards 1 and 2 of the City of Toronto shall be deemed to have been prepared under the direction and control of the Board and shall be deemed to have been returned on dates prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and the said rolls when certified by the court of revision of the City of Toronto shall be deemed to have been certified by a court of revision constituted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the City of Toronto under this Act."

Subsection 7, as amended, agreed to.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Chairman, I move that Bill No. 85 be amended by re-numbering sections 7 to 9 inclusive to read: "8 to 10 inclusive", and by adding thereto, the following, as subsection 7:

"7. Section 17 of The Greater Toronto Assessment Board Act, 1951, is amended by striking out all the words after the word "Act" in the third line, so that the section shall read as follows:

'17. The provisions of The Assessment Act in relation to appeals to courts of revision shall apply to appeals to a court of revision constituted under this Act!'"

Amendment agreed to.

Section 7 (as amended) to 10 inclusive
agreed to.

Bill No. 85 reported.

THE POLICE ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 82, "An
Act to amend the Police Act".

Sections 1 to 7 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 82 reported.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 83, "An
Act to amend The Fire Department Act".

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 4:

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move
the numbering of sections 4 and 5 be changed to
5 and 6, and a new section 4 be inserted, reading
as follows:

"Section 15 of The Fire Department Act is
repealed".

Amendment agreed to.

Section 4 agreed to.

Section 5, formerly section 4, agreed to.

Section 6, formerly section 5, agreed to.

Bill No. 83 reported.

MR. GRUMMETT: May I ask the hon. Prime Minister, what section 15 is, of the Fire Department Act.

HON. MR. PORTER: That was the repeal of the provision for paying grants on pumpers. The hon. members will recall under the new provisions of the unconditional grants, we have discontinued grants to fire departments and police departments, and this amendment in the Fire Department Act is in regard to the payment of grants for pumpers. That has been removed to fit in with the new scheme of unconditional grants. I understand that comes into effect on January 1st.

RENTAL CONTROLS

House in Committee on Bill No. 143, "An Act respecting Rent Controls."

Sections 1 to 7 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 143 reported.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report certain Bills with, and certain Bills without amendments.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. THOMAS PRYDE (Huron): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report certain Bills with and certain Bills without amendments, and asks leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to; .

The House in Committee of Supply; Mr. Roberts in the Chair.

MR. OLIVER: What estimates will we be considering this evening?

HON. MR. FROST: The Department of Welfare.

It being six of the clock, the Committee took recess.

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Third Session
of the
Twenty-Fourth Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

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Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

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Volume XXXIII

Monday, March 30, 1953.

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EVENING SITTING

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

Monday, March 30th, 1953

The Committee resumed at 8.00 p.m.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Chairman, in presenting my estimates for the coming fiscal year, I do so at a time when the Province is enjoying its greatest period of prosperity. Production, income and employment are now at an all-time high. The expansion and growth of the Province during the past years have been almost phenomenal, and it would seem that the coming year promises to be equally favourable from an economic point of view.

You are all aware of the great program of development undertaken in this Ontario of ours as outlined by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), particularly in the development of new highways. The stimulation afforded industry towards making a high level of production possible is reflected in the large expenditures on our highway system in Ontario. As a matter of fact, good arteries in the form of roads are the life line of our whole economy. The development of our natural resources is a continuing process, and is affording our people increased opportunities for

maintaining a high standard of living. Indeed, this is one of the greatest safeguards and the truest method of assuring an adequate livelihood for our people. It is the aim of this Government to maintain and encourage a high economic level so that the largest number of persons possible may be gainfully employed. It seems to me that through these policies and measures we have the best means of eliminating the need for welfare assistance on behalf of a very large number of persons who might otherwise require such aid. The opportunity to produce is our greatest heritage. I am sure we all recognize that anything which can be done to maintain and strengthen our productive capacities is the first line of defence against an over-expansion of welfare services which would tend, I believe, to destroy some of the best features in our way of life.

We realize, however, that despite the exceptional economic conditions with which we are favoured in this great Province of Ontario, there are certain groups of our citizens who are unable to accept gainful employment or to provide for themselves for many valid reasons. Consequently, funds are made available from

governmental sources to assist these needy persons. Many Acts have been placed on the statutes of this province to provide for particular types of cases.

Before commenting on the specific programs in effect, I should like to say that I sincerely trust in this province we shall continue to maintain and sustain our many fine private charitable organizations. Large amounts of tax funds are being used by all governments today to supply welfare needs. Many of these needs are having to be met more and more from public sources. This has become more noticeable each year because many private organizations have been unable to finance their activities through contributions from our citizens as a whole. I feel that it is most important for us all to recognize the work being carried out by such private organizations as the Society for Crippled Children, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the Children's Aid Societies and all other many fine organizations which minister to the various welfare and health needs of our people on neighbourly bases. Public welfare can never wholly replace the work of those organizations which are operated by private

bodies of citizens interested in the welfare of others. It would indeed be a most deplorable state of affairs to see the breakdown of these private social services. We must endeavour to strengthen them and lend our support, for in many spheres they are more effective in meeting individual needs than any governmental body can hope to be.

I have been most impressed with the work undertaken and the amounts made available for welfare and health purposes by a comparatively recent organization -- the Atkinson Charitable Foundation. This is something new in the history of our province. I would hope it is but the beginning of a new trend and that similar foundations might be organized in the future to serve the needs of all our citizens. The Atkinson Charitable Foundation has distributed large sums of money to many diverse activities. In the wise distribution of their funds they have engaged in pathfinding endeavours for the government and our people as a whole. This Foundation is pioneering in the fields of welfare, health and education, and, undoubtedly, the results of their efforts will pave the way for governments in the future. I was particularly

pleased to see the assistance made available to the Julia Greenshields Home towards the establishment of two co-operative homes for elderly women. The amount expended by the Atkinson Foundation was not large in itself, but their action has made possible an experiment which allows for an expansion in a particular type of accommodation for elderly persons. We propose to take advantage of the groundwork which has thus been laid, and expect, within the next year, to enlarge our own program to assist similar organizations to establish such homes for elderly citizens. This pilot research project is only one example of the many excellent projects which have been financially assisted from the funds of the Atkinson Charitable Foundation, and I should like at this time to express appreciation to the trustees and officers of the Foundation for the exceptional service they have rendered to the citizens of this province.

I should like now to comment on the various programs through which my Department and this Government attempt to meet the needs of certain groups of our citizens.

The Old Age Program

The greatest and most severe problem for the future is that of making available suitable accommodation for older persons. No one particular type of accommodation can be regarded as the solution to this problem. As the hon. members of the House well know, we are making available large sums of money to both public bodies and private charitable institutions -- funds to develop new and various types of accommodation for our elderly citizens who require this kind of specialized care.

You are all familiar with the many Homes for the Aged which have been established throughout this province. I might outline for you the four types of persons who are generally admitted to these homes. They are:

- (1) persons over 60 years of age who are incapable of supporting themselves or are in need of specialized care;
- (2) persons who are mentally incompetent, but who are not eligible for care in a mental hospital;
- (3) persons over 60 years of age who are confined to bed, but who do not require hospitalization or particular medical

attention; and

- (4) persons under 60 years of age who, because of special circumstances, cannot be cared for elsewhere.

The care of these persons in larger homes implies segregation of cases, and this practice is being maintained in each of the new Homes and in many of the older ones. I might add that these Homes are not used as poor houses where unwanted persons in the community are placed. Rather, they are carefully planned homes, which should neither be regarded as a housing project or as hospitals.

At the present time, we have 41 public Homes for the Aged in Ontario established under The Homes for the Aged Act. Six of these are completely new homes, while five others have had additions or extensions completed. Six new homes are at present under construction, or have had plans approved, while five additional homes have either had extensions completed or plans for extensions approved. To summarize, a total of 12 new homes have either been built, are under construction, or are being planned.

The contribution on the part of the Province of 50 per cent towards capital and maintenance costs has fostered a higher standard of

care in these homes, and we shall continue to make funds available to public bodies sponsoring better accommodation for elderly persons.

The grants which the Province made available to Charitable Institutions which operate under The Charitable Institutions Act are also having a stimulating effect. Three Institutions have either erected new homes or added to present ones. Two new homes are under construction and two other organizations are planning to build new homes. The Province contributes \$1,000.00 per bed to the Institutions in new construction.

I was hopeful that through The Elderly Persons Housing Aid Act, which was passed by this Legislature at the last Session, more municipalities throughout the province would have taken advantage of this legislation. You will recall that Beech Hall Apartments in York Township were built under the provisions of this Act, which is one primarily sponsored by the Government of Canada under the National Housing Act. This type of housing is a distinct advantage for those older persons who are able to care for themselves and gives them the opportunity of living happy, useful and independent lives.

The grant of up to \$500 per unit on the part of the Province relieves municipalities of a substantial part of the costs previously borne by them in constructing these projects. We are definitely interested in furthering the development of all types of suitable accommodation for elderly persons and we are constantly studying ways and means of increasing the tempo.

Old Age Assistance

The 1951 census for the Province of Ontario indicated that there were 155,000 persons in the age group 65 to 69 years. By the end of February, 1953, 20,317 of these persons had qualified for Old Age Assistance. Undoubtedly, the high level of employment, income and resources have served to provide for 97 per cent of the persons in this age group.

On the basis of the Dominion-Provincial Agreement, a maximum of \$40 per month is granted to persons who qualify for Old Age Assistance. I am quite aware of the fact that the Province has been requested, on several occasions, to grant supplementary allowances on behalf of these cases. From a recent survey covering Toronto census only, which was undertaken by my Department, it would seem that

approximately one in five cases might qualify for additional assistance on the basis of special requirements. The percentage would probably be much less in other Ontario communities. Inasmuch as this is a partnership arrangement, the Government of Canada providing 50 per cent of the costs and the Province the balance of the costs plus medical services, we are not in a position to increase the allowance at this time. We are, however, prepared to share 50 per cent of the cost of additional assistance up to \$10 with the municipalities, which would seem a total maximum allowance of \$50 per month in cases of special need. It must be remembered that the allowance of \$40 per month has been established by the Government of Canada under The Old Age Assistance Act (Canada). If, however, that Government is prepared to increase their present maximum to this age group, the Province of Ontario will be very pleased to share the increased expenditures.

In passing, I might say that the staff of my Department lends every assistance to applicants for Old Age Assistance, and, indeed, to a very large number of Old Age Security cases in proving their ages. Medical serves are

provided to all cases of Old Age Assistance as well as to certain recipients of Old Age Security entirely from provincial funds.

I am satisfied that recipients of Old Age Assistance are being fairly treated from an administrative point of view. We shall, however, be requesting the Government of Canada to amend certain portions of their Act which relate to the calculation of income on the assessed value of real property and on the cash surrender value of life insurance policies. These matters not only involve a heavy administrative burden, but, I feel, they are grossly unfair to our recipients. It is my hope that the Government of Canada may see fit to remove these items from their legislation.

During the coming fiscal year, we estimate a total expenditure of \$7,209,000 covering Old Age Assistance and Allowances to Blind Persons, including medical services.

Mothers' Allowances

Each month the Province continues to grant over \$500,000 to provide maintenance for cases coming under the provisions of The Mothers' Allowance Act. As of February 1953, a total of 7,600 mothers and foster mothers received benefits

on behalf of a total of 17,079 dependents, including 1,826 permanently unemployable husbands. We will spend close to \$7,000,000 during the coming fiscal year to serve the beneficiaries of Mothers' Allowances.

Mothers who qualify for this form of assistance are classified in four groups: widows with dependent children; mothers who have been deserted by their husbands for a period of one year or more; mothers with permanently unemployable husbands and certain miscellaneous cases, including divorced mothers, foster mothers and others.

The Mothers' Allowance program is an elastic one in which we attempt to deal with the needs of the individual case. Certainly, we have reason to be proud of the development of this program over the last number of years. The expansion of services has been progressive, and provides for many more cases than were previously assisted. It is encouraging to see so many children continue their education up to the age of 16 years, which the Regulations now make possible.

(BB-1 follows)

Unemployment Relief

Probably for the first time since the Department of Public Welfare has been established we have failed to receive representations from municipalities pointing up serious employment problems. This, again, reflects the high level of employment which the Province of Ontario is enjoying today. Furthermore, the huge highway program to be undertaken next year will provide thousands of jobs for our citizens. So far as welfare needs on the local level are concerned, the unconditional grants which will be paid to municipalities, commencing January 1954, will also be more than enough to cover the total municipal share of welfare costs.

A substantial decline in the number of persons requiring unemployment relief assistance has been noted. As a result of the action of this Government in instituting the Old Age Assistance program for persons in the age group 65 to 69 years, and Allowances for Disabled Persons, a large number of municipalities - rural in particular - have been able to transfer many of their cases to the province because of the inauguration of these two programs, and as a

result, have been relieved of much of their burden in welfare expenditures. We would estimate that, as of the present date, there has been an over-all decrease of at least 20 per cent in the numbers of relief recipients in this Province.

At this time, I should like to state the policy of the government in the matter of meeting the cost of assistance to unemployed persons. In our opinion, the most thorough study of responsibility for unemployment assistance was that prepared by the Sirois Royal Commission. The two main points made in this Report are as follows:

(1) Responsibility for the care of all unemployed employables rests with the Federal Government.

(2) Responsibility for the entire residue of persons requiring public assistance rests with the Provincial Governments and municipalities.

In stating that assistance to unemployed persons should be a Dominion function the Report held that the Dominion should not only accept full financial responsibility but also full

control of administration. It was stated that this would entail:

- (1) the definition of employability by the Dominion;
- (2) the administration of aid by the Dominion;
- (3) the establishment of a national employment service; and
- (4) the establishment of compulsory unemployment insurance.

We are all aware that a National Employment Service has been established and that Unemployment Insurance is now in force. In principle, then, the Government of Canada would appear to have acknowledged responsibility for the unemployed person by assisting him to locate suitable employment and by insuring him against the risks of unemployment. Yet, we all know that there are thousands of persons who are not covered by unemployment insurance and there are many who, through extended periods of unemployment, have exhausted their insurance benefits. At these particular points, the Government of Canada would seem to have withdrawn from the area of responsibility and to have left a most important

part of the problem to be solved by the Provinces and municipalities. This can hardly be viewed as a realistic approach.

We are in entire agreement with the recommendations of the Sirois Report and today we are assuming our rightful responsibility for the unemployable person. We are convinced that responsibility for the care of all unemployed employables rests with the Federal Government both from financial and administrative points of view.

There is no valid reason in our opinion, why the Government of Canada cannot render assistance to these unemployed persons who are either ineligible for insurance benefits or have exhausted their benefits. This could readily be handled through the widespread chain of employment offices already set up, and unemployment assistance rendered in the same manner as unemployment insurance cases are served. Unlike other centralized programs of the Government of Canada, these Employment offices are located in each centre in Canada. With such machinery at their disposal, they are well equipped to handle this problem, and to relieve the provinces

and municipalities of duplication of efforts. Placement of unemployed persons is the prime goal of the National Employment Service.

They have full knowledge of all employable persons in the various communities, including records of employment, occupations, where they might be placed elsewhere, and other pertinent information. The conclusion seems almost inescapable that they are in the best position to know the needs of the unemployed and to administer assistance until such time as they can be placed in employment .

The Province of Ontario will continue to accept its responsibility for the unemployed person, and I should like to draw your attention to the fact that during the calendar year, 1952, an amount of almost \$5,500,000 was expended for direct relief assistance, of which the provincial share was \$2,900,000.

Disabled Persons' Allowances

We now come to the newest welfare measure which was introduced by the government at the Session last year -- namely allowances for Disabled Persons. This form of assistance was rendered in July, 1952.

I have often felt that disability allowances should have been introduced before other welfare programs. Certainly, the persons who qualify for these allowances are among the most needy and worthy of assistance.

At the present time, some 3,600 disabled persons are receiving allowances, including medical services, as a total responsibility of the province. I have, on other occasions, pointed to the fact that this is a restrictive program and that we must definitely consider only those cases where the disabilities are literally both total and permanent. Nevertheless, in spite of the restrictions, we have found it possible to grant allowances to two out of every three cases who have applied for this aid. In addition, many of the cases which have not already been approved are receiving further study and consideration, and may ultimately qualify.

The main objective of this new program has been to provide assistance to permanently and totally disabled persons who reside in their own homes or in the homes of relatives or friends.

Emphasis has been placed on private home care, and consequently persons who are patients in hospitals, sanatoria, or nursing homes, or who reside in institutions or establishments of any kind, whether public or private, are not eligible under the provisions of the Act and Regulations.

We feel that the emphasis we have placed upon private home care is a most important one. Many of the disabled persons throughout this Province can be adequately cared for at home if financial assistance is made available. In this way, we hope that the severe pressure upon hospitals and other institutions may be relieved to some extent and that this objective will attain ever greater importance as the program develops. Furthermore, the assistance provided is helping to give a measure of security and independence to the disabled person himself, as well as relieving somewhat the burdens placed upon those who must care for them at home. Disabled Persons' Allowances have made it possible for many cases, already, to remain at home instead of having to spend their days in a hospital or institution.

This program for disabled persons would appear to be more moderate so far as qualifications are concerned than any other similar program

elsewhere. It is true that there is an economic test, but except for an applicant with a spouse, this is not applied to any person other than the disabled person himself. Where an applicant is unmarried, only the income and assets of the disabled person are taken into consideration. Parents with disabled children over 18 years of age, who previously maintained these persons at great financial sacrifice, are now partially reimbursed for the care and attention which they must continue to give.

I pointed to our caseload of some 3,600 persons who are at present receiving disability allowances after only 9 months of operation. In contrast, the State of Michigan, with a population of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ million, have only 1,241 such recipients and Illinois, with a population of $8\frac{1}{2}$ million, have only 3,367 persons in receipt of disability allowances. Both these States commenced the operation of their program in the year 1950.

For many years, I have been anxious to inaugurate a plan to provide for our disabled citizens, and I have obtained much satisfaction in seeing so many worthy cases recognized by our government.

Blind Persons Allowances

We have another specific type of disablement which has been recognized by governments for a much longer period of time - namely, blindness. Allowances for Blind Persons is a program which has developed on a partnership basis between the Government of Canada and the Province of Ontario, the latter bearing 25% of the costs plus medical services.

Under a Dominion-Provincial agreement we are now able to provide surgical treatment for the removal of cataracts where it is the opinion of specialists that sight may possibly be restored to the blind person through such an operation.

Child Welfare

The program for which I have perhaps the greatest concern at the present time is that which is involved with child welfare in Ontario. Extraordinary authority has been placed in the hands of private organizations known as Children's Aid Societies which provide the various necessary services where children are concerned. Children's Aid Societies were organized before the turn of the century - long before public welfare, as such was developed on an organized basis.

The 53 Societies in Ontario are private organizations by virtue of Letters Patent granted under The Companies Act, and are governed by private Boards of Directors, the members of which are selected from the local community for their interest in child welfare and for such other special knowledge which may contribute to the efficient operation of the Societies.

They perform, however, largely public functions in that the responsibility for carrying out certain laws of the Province of Ontario pertaining to the welfare of children has been delegated to them; particularly under The Children's Protection Act, The Adoption Act, and the Children of Unmarried Parents Act. Their revenues are largely derived from tax sources, approximately 85 per cent coming from the public funds. The municipalities are required by legislation to accept financial responsibility for children maintained in the care of Children's Aid Societies, and the Province assists by reimbursing the municipalities to the extent of 25 per cent of the costs incurred by them in this area.

These expenditures for child welfare in Ontario have increased tremendously over the last ten years. In the fiscal year 1941-42, the total expenditures of the Children's Aid

Societies amounted to approximately \$1,600,000. During the fiscal year 1951-52, these expenditures had increased to the amazing total of just slightly over \$7,000,000.

We have been gratefully spared the bomb-stricken conditions of Europe and other countries devastated by war, and our problem is not one of caring for large numbers of orphaned children. The main problem in Ontario seems to stem mainly from that of the delinquency of parents and other child-neglect problems. Our province and our country have prospered in the past under the unity of the family and family life. The strengthening of these most important foundations of our existence is the goal towards which the Societies direct their efforts, and they face many problems in their endeavours to maintain family life intact. I am convinced that we must take concrete steps to help the Societies to strengthen their administration and to assist them in all phases of their work, including preventive and protection work, child care and adoption work.

Certain steps have already been taken, and we have other plans in mind through which we hope to strengthen our child welfare services. Qualified staff will soon be added to our

Branch in order that they may be available to lend assistance to Societies in other phases of their work.

Among the other changes which are contemplated is the termination of the provincial "graded grants" to Societies. It is believed that the principle of grading Societies in relation to the calibre of staff and work performance has served its purpose, and that the Societies have developed to the point where such a method is no longer necessary. The Societies, therefore, will not be graded in the current year. This is not to say that we shall dispense with the evaluation of the services being rendered by each Society. We will continue this practice of evaluation in the light of modern knowledge and conditions. Each Society will receive an amount equal to the grant made available last year until a new system of grants is devised.

You will recall my reference last year to the study which was being made of the adoption of children in Ontario. A report of this study is now in the hands of the printer and should be available for distribution in a short time. We have already had some encouraging results from this study. There has been a marked

increase in the number of adoptions completed, including a substantial number over the age of three years. The three Societies in Toronto area are to be particularly commended for their adoption work in the past year. Certainly where the right adoptive home and parents can be found for the child, this is the most desirable goal to achieve. There can be no substitute for the security which comes as a result of belonging to a home and parents.

We are also at present engaged in a very important study with respect to the legislation under which child welfare services are administered in this Province. It has been many years since the three main Child Welfare Acts have been revised, and we feel that there is need for a revision in keeping with the modern child welfare experience. At the next sitting of the House I hope to be able to introduce legislation which will consolidate The Children's Protection Act, The Adoption Act and the Children of Unmarried Parents Act. With such a consolidation we are helping to achieve a more effective piece of child welfare legislation through consistency in definitions, phraseology and intent.

It has been regrettable to learn of the

misunderstanding which has been developing over the years between some Children's Aid Societies and their municipalities. The latter, of course, find themselves on the horns of a dilemma because they are required by statute to meet the maintenance costs of children in the care of the Societies. This is beyond their control, and frequently they do not understand why certain actions are taken by the Societies with reference to certain children and their families. It is clear that a close-working relationship should be developed between Societies and municipalities so that each may understand the other's point of view and achieve a unity of purpose in the care and treatment of the children with whom they are both concerned.

There is no question that everything possible must be done to insure that the children of this Province receive proper care and treatment and have every opportunity for normal development. Our changing social conditions create new problems, and continuous research is required in order that we may be equipped to deal with these problems. That is why my Department and myself are most anxious to develop ways and means of providing effective leadership in all phases of child welfare work in this

Province.

Conclusion

There are some views which I should like to leave with the House before the discussion on the estimates. My Department is a service department. It is one which affects a great many people - mainly those who are without adequate resources to maintain themselves on account of age, illness, the loss of husbands and fathers, various disabilities and, in the case of children, conditions of neglect and delinquency on the part of parents - all of whom must receive necessary treatment and attention.

I am very certain that the members of this House are particularly sensitive to the economic and welfare conditions of their respective constituencies. They are among the first to have needy cases brought to their attention, especially in the event that their needs have been overlooked. I think we have made it understood that we are pleased to review and to grant assistance to any cases which come within our Regulations and which are referred to us by all members of the House. We appreciate that members are making a most important public contribution to this Province and that they are very busy men. Consequently, it is my wish that they be relieved, so far as possible, of their problems with respect

to welfare matters. My staff are aware of our open-door policy and I am sure that each and every employee is doing his best to carry out this policy.

I cannot let the opportunity pass to express my appreciation for the devotion, loyalty and service rendered to the public of Ontario by the staff of my Department. I have yet to find a more diligent and willing staff. They have on countless occasions exceeded their normal duties in the interests of the individuals to be served. We have introduced new blood into the Department and have a smoothly operating group of branches. I say with all modesty that I am proud of my staff.

(CC follows)

MR. ELLIOTT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a few words of appreciation on behalf of the people of the City of Hamilton for the work that is being carried on by the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow). I do not think there is a Department of Government which reaches out and helps so many people who are really deserving and in need. Their efficiency and the lack of red tape is helping many people who would not be able to get relief if we did not have such a fine hon. Minister, with such a wonderful staff.

I find in my travels throughout the city . . . I represent that the Department of Public Welfare, with its disabled persons' pension and aid to the old people, is doing just about as fine a job as it is humanly possible to do.

I cannot help but express my thanks to the hon. Minister for the fine work he is doing.

MR. STEWART: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Hamilton East has said many things which I would like to say myself. My experience with this Department, the same as with all other Departments, has been very satisfactory, and I have always received courtesy. I would particularly like to mention the number of persons

I have sent to the Department on behalf of relatives, with applications for disabled persons, and the hon. Minister or his deputy and his staff have always been most courteous and most kind in dealing with these people and judging the merits of the claims. I would like to say I appreciate the generous treatment they received.

May I ask the hon. Minister a question?

I find a number of persons who are handicapped, yet not able to qualify for the disabled persons' pension. These people would like to

be self-sustaining and independent, but they have to be carried to a motor car, and carried up steps, .. it makes it almost impossible for them. Is there any organization considering, or is his Department considering, ways and means of obtaining what might be termed "sheltered employment," where persons could move around and become self-sustaining?

MR. COLLINGS: Mr. Chairman, I would like to express my appreciation for the new program which has come into effect under this Administration, which to my mind is the most human piece of legislation which has ever been placed on the statutes of the Province of Ontario, and that is the Disabled Persons' Allowance. I would say

I like the approach which the hon. Minister and his Department is making to these cases. I have taken the trouble to inquire into the type of case now receiving assistance under this Act, and I find that the main types of disability in their order of importance are: mental conditions, paralytic cases, severe arthritis and heart conditions.

I would like to give two examples to the House. The first is the case of a forty-year old single woman who is classified as mentally defective; incomplete development, in other words. In addition to her major disability she was very much over-weight and partially blind. With constant supervision she was able to undertake certain household duties, but she could not leave her home without being accompanied by another person. This girl lives at home with her mother, and the only means of income was the rental of three rooms in the house. This girl was unable to earn any income whatsoever. With the passing of this Act she was able to qualify and receive the \$40 per month.

Another case concerns a married man sixty-three years of age, who developed paralysis and a heart condition. Immediately he was able

to qualify under the Act and receive his \$40 a month. The only income he had was from his permanent employment while he was able to work.

I say, Mr. Chairman, this is a very humane piece of legislation, and I would like to extend my compliments to the hon. Minister for the way he has been carrying out the work of his Department.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: The hon. member for Parkdale made an inquiry relative to disabled persons who were unable to seek ordinary employment, and wants to know if there is any provision made for persons to secure employment at home, and so forth. There are two very good organizations in the province, which are doing a splendid job for disabled persons. They carry on a rehabilitation program and a sheltered workshop; I refer to the Crippled Civilian Society of Toronto and the Amity Club of the City of Hamilton.

Mr. Chairman, I think we should all try to encourage in every way possible the groups of citizens who are interested in the well-being of others, to provide work of that type.

A couple of weeks ago an official of the Belgian Government, a high official in the Department of Labour -- they have no Department of

Welfare; the Department of Labour handles the Department of Welfare measures -- was telling me the one thing he regrets, after making a study of the way we do things here in Canada, is the fact that in Belgium they have no private welfare organizations of any kind. Private welfare organizations are out because the people have become entirely dependent on the Government and get everything from them.

I think it is a great thing to encourage people who are interested in this problem to do things for those less fortunate than themselves.

MR. FROST (Bracondale): Mr. Chairman, I would like to add a word of commendation and appreciation for the service I have received from the Department of Public Welfare. I thought, in another position I held for seven years, I was receiving real courtesy, but it is nothing like the courtesy and service I have had this last year, not only from the hon. Minister of Public Welfare himself, but from his employees.

I appreciate very much the work which is being done by the hon. Minister and his Department.

MR. SANDERCOCK: Mr. Chairman, I am sure every hon. member in this House feels as do those

hon. members who have already spoken. The hon. Minister of Public Welfare is to be complimented on the very efficient manner in which he is fulfilling his duties. I am sure we are all delighted with the service we receive from his Department, and, of course, from all other Departments. It is a pleasure to come to the Buildings with a delegation, and, no matter what problem we have, to receive courtesy and get the answers we are after.

I am sure the Department -- not only the members of his staff in the Buildings here, but all across the province -- meet the old people and discuss their problems with them, and their pensions are made available, and they are all made very, very happy.

To go a little further, Mr. Chairman, there are other things a person would like to mention which might be a little off the beaten path, but it is in connection with Mr. Speaker and the beautiful lunches to which he invites us. I do not believe this has ever been mentioned in the House, but I know we all enjoy the invitations to his apartment here and the courtesty he shows to all hon. members.

Also I am sure our wives enjoy the

teas to which they are invited every Wednesday. I do not think the ladies like anything any better than being invited to a tea in the afternoon.

MR. HOUCK: Mr. Chairman, we have heard so many bouquets thrown at the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) on the positive side, I am greatly disappointed and shocked we do not have the negative side from the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg).

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, as one of the hon. members of the Opposition, I would like to offer my congratulations to the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow). We have heard from several hon.. members on the Government side of the House, and I would like to say that I wish to sincerely congratulate the hon. Minister and his deputy minister and all his assistants for the welcome we receive when we visit the office. We go there for information and to present cases, and at all times the hon. Minister and his deputy and the other members of the staff give us a most courteous welcome, and attention. There is not a case too small to be heard by the hon. Minister. If you have any problem, you can reach him without any difficulty, and he will listen to your case and give it a

sympathetic hearing. I wish to say I have had considerable experience over the nine or ten years I have been in the Legislature in presenting to the hon. Minister problems which affected me very greatly. I am interested, as all hon. members of the House know, in child welfare and the well-being of children, and I am very pleased now that we have the Department of Public Welfare to which to take our problems and receive a sympathetic hearing.

Votes 160 to 162 inclusive agreed to.

MR. OLIVER: Could the hon. Minister of Public Welfare tell me how many day nurseries there are now?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: At the present time there are 34 day nurseries. I think there has been a decrease of one or two.

MR. HOUCK: Referring back to Item 161, the children's division, the hon. Minister referred in his very splendid speech to the increase in adoptions for the last few years. Does it still take a year or two to adopt a child?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: No, two years ago we amended the Adoption Act so the probation period is only one year now.

Vote 163 agreed to. . . .

On Vote 164:

MR. OLIVER: May I ask the hon. Minister when the last agreement was signed with the medical profession for medical services?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: It was signed during the latter part of 1952, retroactive to September 1, 1952.

Votes 164 to 166 inclusive agreed to.

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Minister tell us how many applications were received from disabled persons last year, and the number of applications granted, as well as the number refused?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: I should be very glad to bring the hon. member for Ontario right up to date. As of March 27, 1953, there have been 7,723 applications received; there have been 3,828 granted; 1,977 refused; 52 withdrawn, and 74 applicants died before the grant was made.

MR. GORDON: Did I understand the hon. Minister to say the cases are continually being reviewed? Are they being reviewed on application of disabled persons or are the files gone through without re-application?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: We shall be reviewing the files from time to time. The

policy we have adopted is one whereby we deal with the original applications first. There are some borderline cases which will automatically be reviewed later on.

MR. GORDON: For instance, the case which I referred to the Department the other day, will that case be reviewed in another three months or six months or what is the procedure?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: I would say to the hon. member for Brantford, if he thinks it has not been reviewed we would be only too happy if he would bring it to our attention.

MR. GORDON: I might. I would like to say something about the hon. Minister of Public Welfare. I met him in the corridor, and he said, "I have not seen you for quite some time; things must be all right in Brantford." I said, "No, I do not have any reason to see you because you have such an efficient staff they clear everything up very promptly, and we have no reason to go to you at all."

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): Mr. Chairman, some very nice things have been said about the hon. Minister of Public Welfare and his staff, and I am very happy to go along with that. I have had the same co-operation at all times from

the Department. This year I notice the disabled pensions' item is increased by \$200,000. I think that would only take care of an additional four hundred, and I am a little disappointed in that, especially when you find the Government had a saving on last year's estimates of over half a million dollars. I think the hon. Minister could have done a little better than that.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: I would say to the hon. member that we will look after all the people as far as making grants is concerned.

Votes 167 and 168 agreed to.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister would explain to me the difference between the amounts voted in Item 168(1) and 164(4).

(DD-1 follows)

I know 164(4) is ordinary expenditure and 168(1) is capital payments, but I notice the wording is identical for both items. Just wherein lies the difference between the two amounts and how are they spent?

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: That was in Vote 164, Item 4?

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes, and Vote 168, Item 1.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: The item in 164, of course, is the provincial contribution to Old Age Assistance, our fifty per cent. The other item is the Federal contribution; Item 168 has to do with the capital contributed by the Federal Government, fifty-fifty.

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): Mr. Chairman, before we are finished with that particular estimate, in last year's estimates there was an item, "Tabulating Branch estimate, \$68,000." It does not appear in the estimates this year, and I wonder if the hon. Minister would explain that. I am just seeking information.

HON. MR. GOODFELLOW: As of April 1st, the Provincial Treasury Department will be taking over the tabulating branch of our Department. The purpose is to co-ordinate the tabulating of all departments by use of the machines

established in the Treasury Department.

Vote 168 agreed to.

ESTIMATES OF
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

HON. M. PHILLIPS (Minister of Health:

Mr. Chairman, owing to the fact I spoke at some length during the Debate in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, at this time I shall only give the House a few highlights on the activities of the Department since the Health Report in 1948. As a matter of fact, what prompted me to do this was that one of the hon. members asked what had gone on in the Department of Health since the Health Survey Report was presented.

<u>Beds</u>	<u>Dec.21, 1947</u>	<u>Dec.31, 1952</u>	<u>Approved Programs under Constr.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Increase</u>
Active	14,549	18,986	4,164	23,150	8,601
Chronic	1,674)	2,773)	1,129)	3,902	2,228
Convalescent	316)	503)	-)	503	187
Psychiatric and Detention	-	30	201	231	231
	-	-	2	2	2
Sanatoria	<u>3,735</u>	<u>4,363</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4,373</u>	<u>638</u>
Total	20,274	26,655	5,506	32,161	11,887

Mr. Chairman, when this whole program which has been approved by the Department of Health is complete, we will have exceeded the number of beds which were asked for in the Health Survey Report by about 2,000.

Coming to the chronic convalescent beds, we had 2,000 beds as of the 1st of January, 1948, and as at the end of 1952, we had 3,275, a total increase of 4,400 beds. As a matter of fact, I have been asking all municipalities and hospital boards to consider more chronic hospital beds; and when I say "chronic" it takes in the convalescent. My reason for so doing is that since 1946 the cost per bed in active hospitals has gone up at the rate of \$1 per bed per year, or from \$5.50 per bed to, last year, about \$11.50 or even higher.

The ratio of staff per bed in 1945 amounted to about .35. That has increased until last year it was 1.3, and that is where our great maintenance cost rises heavily. In the West we were told the labour cost -- that is, both professional and non-professional -- amounted to 70 per cent of the maintenance cost. Here in our University Hospital it costs 60 to 65 per cent; in our "B" hospitals, around 55 to 60 per

cent, and in our "C" hospitals, 50 to 55 per cent. As I said in the Throne Debate, I would like to see this reduced to 0.9 staff per bed, if we are going to get anywhere in reducing the cost of maintenance in our public hospitals.

In our chronic and convalescent hospitals we have about one-third to one-half of that number. As a matter of fact, the cost per patient-day has been running about 50 per cent in chronic and convalescent hospitals to what it is in our active hospitals.

Coming to the psychiatric units and detention wards, Mr. Chairman, I shall only say this Government has approved 233 beds, and voted \$1,200,000 to take care of this project at \$1,500 per bed, which is supplemented by \$1,500 from the Federal Government. Besides that they will receive a grant from the Federal Government of \$1,000 for every 300 square feet of space, and the same amount from the Provincial Government.

The reason for these psychiatric units is so we may get our mental patients in the early stages of mental illness, and we hope thereby to cure from 36 to 50 per cent of them instead of allowing them to drift along through ages 16-25

to 35-45, when they are placed in an Ontario mental hospital or other mental institution and usually are there for the rest of their lives.

In these psychiatric units they are treated in their home hospital, and there is no stigma connected with it. We have a specialized team of psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses with special training, social service workers, and so on, who will follow these patients, not only while they are in hospital but for two or three years after they are discharged.

Along with that we have allowed the same grant of \$1,500 per bed, plus \$1,500 for detention wards in general hospitals, and I think every hon. member in the House will agree that these detention wards, although they are for symptomatic treatment only, nevertheless are going to save a great number of individuals from having to spend from one to three weeks in a municipal jail before they are transferred to a mental institution.

In the mental health field, may I point out we are just now getting results from our educational program. During the depression there were very few persons who were trained in any of these specialties. Then came the war, and

again there were very few trained. It has only been since the end of the war we have had graduates in the various specialties. In the spring of 1951 we had the first class of ophthalmologists graduate in fifteen years. Since 1948 we have graduated 29 psychologists, 12 social workers who have been given training in the psychiatric field, and, along with that, 13 doctors who have taken the full psychiatric course and are now certified as trained psychiatrists.

In 1948 we spent \$2,500 in mental research; last year we spent \$223,000, or almost a quarter of a million dollars. I think that in itself indicates this Government is aware of the real problem of mental illness among those who suffer from being mental defectives, most of them congenital, and that we are really trying to do something about it.

We come then to our tuberculosis sanitarium. On the 1st of January, 1948, we had 3,735 beds; at the end of December, 1952, we had 4,363 beds. That makes a total of 628 new sanitarium beds, and, as hon. members know, we have just completed a new sanitorium at Sudbury, which we hope will be the last one which need be built in this province for many years to come, and the only reason we

will have to have new construction will be due to increased population caused by people coming into this country, whether from the British Empire or from other countries of the world. We find such people from three to four times more susceptible to tuberculosis than we are here in Ontario, and, as I have stated in this House before, among the Indians the mortality rate runs from nine to eleven times as great.

I noticed in a press release not so long ago, I had quoted mortality statistics, and stated they are reduced to the lowest in the whole of Canada, and still our incidence was just as high. May I explain, Mr. Chairman, that the incidence will not fall until our mortality rate has been down for several years. Today when a patient has tuberculosis the treatment is much different from what it was a few years ago. Today patients are given a drug known as streptomycin for from three to six months, followed by surgery for the purpose of removing either the diseased part of the lung or one lobe, or, in fact, a whole lung. They then remain in the hospital, on this same drug, for three to four months, and in another six months they are usually able to be discharged

from hospital.

Our incidence rate is not going to follow our mortality rate for several years to come, and I know if every person with tuberculosis, instead of being at home spreading the germs, were placed immediately in a sanatorium and received treatment, it would not be long before our incidence rate would fall correspondingly with the mortality rate.

That, Mr. Chairman, was very true indeed of venereal disease. Before the day of the antibiotic, penicillin and all the new so-called miracle drugs, it took about one year to cure gonorrhea, which is the minor of the two venereal diseases. Today they are cured in two to three days.

(EE-1 follows)

The reason the incidence has gone down is because of the short duration of treatment, and they do not spread this disease. That is true of tuberculosis.

I am just going to say a word in pointing out two or three other highlights, first with regard to our laboratories. In 1948 we had one and one-half million specimens examined; last year we had two million, and over 90 per cent of those examinations were performed free of charge to the people. That means this government paid in their entirety for these examinations.

Regarding our health unit, we have had seven new health units established throughout this province since 1948, with our Alcoholic Research Foundation of Ontario, and I am very happy to extend an invitation to all the hon. members of the House to the opening of nine and eleven Bedford Road on April 23rd, at which time we hope to have ready at nine Bedford Road the clinic and at eleven Bedford Road, the Hospital.

The last thing I am going to discuss is with regard to cancer. The Provincial Government has provided in the last year four and one-half million dollars; \$2,450,000 towards the cost of the Cancer Institute, which will be built in Toronto. The plans are almost

ready and they are going to break ground this year. We will have two cobalt bombs there, and as a matter of fact in our old Sick Children's Hospital we are ready for the installation of one cobalt bomb. The only reason we have not had it installed is because of the accident at Chalk River not very long ago.

Whether we get the first bomb which they are able to manufacture after the accident, I am not prepared to say, but we hope that we will have a cobalt bomb here in Toronto.

I would like to say one other thing: Our Cancer Research Foundation established eight centres throughout Ontario before they established one here in Toronto. I think that is greatly to their credit. They realize they are truly the Ontario Treatments and Research Foundation and not, "The Toronto Treatment and Research Foundation". No matter how much any of us think of Toronto which is a beautiful city, we are glad to see them establishing these clinics outside first.

Regarding the Alcoholic Foundation, we established one here first and now they are ready to set up twenty-three others throughout the Province.

MR. W. J. STEWART (Parkdale): The tribute paid to the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow)

could well be paid to the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) and to those in his Department, to his Deputy Minister and officials and staff.

A year ago now when I had the privilege of speaking to the House, I paid tribute to this Government and their ministers for leadership in Cancer, and other great accomplishments, and I requested the government and the hon. Minister to take into advisement like activity in research into the causes of death from heart disease which is certainly shockingly and appallingly high,

I am again asking if the question of heart disease is under advisement?

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: In answer to the question of the hon. member (Mr. Stewart) I would like to say that the Cardiology Foundation was established four years ago. Late in the Fall they were given \$3,000. The second year they were given \$27,000, and the third year, last year, they were given \$27,000. This year they have a project calling for a little over \$100,000.

I can certainly assure the hon. member that this is receiving every consideration. There is not one member of this Government who does not realize that heart disease is most important. It causes about five times

as many deaths as cancer, and it has many ramifications because it causes disease throughout the whole body.

MR. J. W. HANNA (Huron-Bruce): Mr. Chairman, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Health for his information relating to heart disease, because it does concern me somewhat to know of this killing disease which is taking its toll among this great generation of our Province.

To me, as one who has had the experience, and has known many great business people suffering from heart disease, I am very glad the Government has seen fit to look into this matter.

I think it is most important that we in the Ontario Legislature should create some fund for the future to help men, like ourselves, who are busy in this Legislature. Many of us here tonight may not be here a year from now.

I would just like to say this is no joke, because both in the United States and Canada hearts are important, broken hearts are important, sweethearts are important, and I feel that the hon. Minister of Health should be highly congratulated on giving this every consideration.

There are many examples I could give you tonight regarding hearts, but as I feel this is the leading province of the Dominion of Canada, we want to be leaders in this great

government, and I would like to show the rest of the world how to do it. There are many people tonight who do not know they have heart trouble and cannot afford to find out. I think it is a good idea to bring this matter up in this great Province.

Three times as many people die of heart disease as of cancer. It seems every day you pick up the paper, you see where one of your best friends has died of heart trouble.

I had the fortune, either good or bad, of having a heart attack, as have many of the hon. members of this House. I am not only thinking of myself and the other hon. members of the House, but of all the other people in the Province, people in the small towns, and the small-town doctors who are interested in this deadly disease.

Here is an article about heart disease. It says, "Most Heart Cases Don't Die. Aching Heart is Warning Signal." I would like to read one part of it here:

"Somewhere in today's news is the story of someone who died of a 'heart attack.' This is the story of the many people who did not make the news -- who survived an attack and returned to busy useful lives."

That is the answer to this great disease, and as a representative of this Government I

think it is my duty to bring this matter, this very important matter, before this House. I am sure we do not want to lose the best men of this country. It takes a long time to grow them, and a short time to get rid of them.

Mr. R. E. ELLIOTT (Hamilton East): I also want to congratulate the hon. Minister of Health for the splendid work he is doing in the Health Department. I congratulated the hon. Minister of Welfare a while ago, and though I mention these two departments specifically, I do not want the other Cabinet members to feel they are not doing an efficient job as well. However, I have had more dealings with these two departments through the peculiarities of my constituents. I feel they are doing an excellent job.

The hon. Minister has gone out of his way, and into the highways and by-ways of this Province, to try to do a more honest and better job for the Province of Ontario.

Last year he travelled through parts of the United States to find out just exactly what was going on in their hospitals, the conditions under which they operated and how they financed them, etc. He came back with a very fine report, ^{resulting} in improved health conditions in our hospitals throughout the Province.

Last Fall he travelled through Western Canada, visiting that part of this country to find any new methods which he could introduce into the Health Department of this Province.

The hon. Minister and his staff are going out on the highways and by-ways everywhere, to make Ontario people healthier and stronger, and I cannot help but say I feel the hon. Minister of Health is doing a splendid job for the people of Ontario.

MR. OLIVER: I would like to bring a matter to the hon. Minister's attention before we proceed further. This Legislature over the years has made increasingly large grants for hospital construction,

(FF follows)

the adding of new beds to hospitals all over the province, but as the hon. Minister well knows, not only do we need hospital beds, but we need trained personnel. The two of them go together.

I was interested in an article appearing in the Globe & Mail of October 28th, 1952, the heading of which was "Most Ontario Hospitals reported Understaffed". The article goes on to say:

"
Nearly all hospitals in Ontario are understaffed, R. J. Weatherill, president of the Ontario Hospital Association, said yesterday.

Addressing the opening session of the Association's three-day convention at the Royal York Hotel, Mr. Weatherill said that new hospital wings were being built that could not be used because of the lack of trained personnel.

His reference, he said, was to nurses, laboratory technicians, X-ray technicians, pathologists, radiologists and other technicians.

'We are building larger hospitals and improving our facilities', he said, 'but we have done very little to improve our methods of obtaining trained personnel to staff these institutions.'

'These conditions are very unhealthy,' he continued, 'and if allowed to continue, may have a disastrous effect on the public's

attitude toward hospitals. Positive action to provide for training hospital personnel is needed''.

I would like to have the hon. Minister's re-action to that article and his conception of what the problem is at the present time. I think all hon. members will appreciate the fact that there is not very much use in proceeding post-haste to build new hospitals if we have not trained personnel with which to man these hospitals once they are built. I think the hon. Minister will welcome the opportunity to present to the House his views concerning this article, and this problem.

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, as a matter of fact, may I say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition I will welcome the opportunity to answer these questions. I certainly will. As I said already, the shortage of trained personnel in all our hospital, including our sanatoria, our mental and our public hospitals, is not due to any governmental action in the past or present, but it is due to the times under which we have lived. First, we had the 30's. As a matter of fact, during the 30's, the number of students who went to our high schools and our universities dropped. In fact, I have often wondered why our birth rate was 33,000 in

1939, jumped to 91,000 in 1949, and last year was 118,000.

Then came the War, and during those years men or women were not allowed to train in all these specialties. As soon as the War was over, training programs started, and according to the Health Survey Report, we find that of all the professions, the oculist is in shortest supply. They found the dentists were probably second. As a matter of fact, it is the dentists about whom I am worried, for not today, but ten years from now, for the simple reason that over 50 percent. of our dentists today are 60 years of age and over. Ten years from now, they will be over 70 years of age. We have only five dental colleges in the whole of Canada, one in the East, two in Montreal, one in Toronto, and one in the West. We need two or three times that many. We certainly need one in each province.

Then we come next to the problem of nursing, and I am happy to say that we have graduated about 2,000 more nurses every year during the last four years. The number jumped from 9,000 to 11,000, to 13,000, to 15,000, and I think this year it will be probably 17,000. That is very encouraging. But with our population increase, I

the 2,000 will not nearly make up the shortage for the simple reason that most of these girls are married after they have been graduates for about two years. I would like to ask any of the hon. members of this House, what will we do about that? I can certainly say, Mr. Chairman, I am not going to do anything. We are doing everything possible. A year ago last January, we proclaimed the Act which was brought in, in 1951, giving the nurses their autonomy, and I want to congratulate the R.N.A.O. for the great work they are doing. They are getting more and more girls to enter our hospitals for training. Then we have the nursing aids. They have graduated over 1,000 of these girls, and they will fill the gap between maid service and nursing service, and we hope in the coming year, to double that number by about 1,100.

Then we come to the psychiatrists. I mentioned the increase in my earlier remarks, and said we have three times more than we had in 1948. The same is true of the social workers. I do not know how many more pathologists we have, but I can assure this House we are doing everything in our power to increase, not only our educational standards, but the number who are entering into these various professions.

May I say this -- and I say it because I realize just what it means -- that to send a boy in college and graduating as a medical doctor has only then completed one-half his training. He has spent six years in the university, and has to spend from four to six years more before he can be certified as a member of any of these specialties. It takes that long a time in order to have him gain his objective, toward which they are all working.

MR. NIXON: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I may ask the hon. Minister a question with respect to the Cobalt bombs the Department is purchasing? One of these has now been in use for some time in London, I understand. What has been the experience in regard to that? Has it been as satisfactory as was anticipated? And before the hon. Minister answers, may I ask him to tell us how long we might expect the usefulness of the bomb to last? Does that depend on the amount of use made of it, or does its force dissipate over a period of time.

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, in answer to the hon. member, may I say that when Cobalt bombs first came out, our people thought they were going to receive a miracle in the treatment of cancer. As a matter of fact, it was never to be

thought it was. It was simply a new form of radio therapy, which would give a patient a larger dosage without destroying the superficial tissue.

The second thing is, if we were to look into the economic side of it, an ordinary bomb costs \$50,000. The same thing in radiology, to give the same number of units of radio therapy, would cost up in the millions, and the same thing in regard to X-ray radiatron tubes would cost from five to ten times as much.

As far as satisfaction goes, yes; it has been most satisfactory. It has done everything the doctors expected it to do. They realize this bomb will lose 50 percent. of its efficiency in the first five years. The one in London has been in use a little over two years, and at the end of five years, the bomb should be sent back to be brought up to its original strength.

Our great trouble today with the Cobalt bomb is we need more of them, the same as we need more pathologists, radiologists, and all the other professional personnel, and it is a most unfortunate thing they had the accident at Chalk River, because there were at least seven bombs ordered for the United States, and we are putting all the pressure we can onto the new Institute at Ottawa to

give us some priority in getting one bomb here in Toronto.

I may say, Mr. Chairman, that those who have studied the need for Cobalt bombs, feel that Ontario should have at least two bombs for each million people, one for every 500,000.

MR. OLIVER: Just along that line, Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister a question? The other day, when he was speaking in respect to the Cobalt bomb, he said they expected to put it temporarily in the Sick Children's Hospital. Am I right in saying the hon. Minister meant the building which was the Sick Children's Hospital, or in the new Sick Children's Hospital building?

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: Probably I did not make myself clear, Mr. Chairman. It is the old Sick Children's Hospital. The hon. Minister of Public Works has arranged for a bomb to go into the basement. A bomb is established so you have the concentration of the beam in one direction only, and the cost of the installation is in two things, lead and concrete. One inch of lead is equal to about five feet of concrete, which is much cheaper. As a matter of fact, one inch of lead would not be economical to use except in windows, where they use from one-quarter inch to one-half inch lead, but

in regard to the bomb, at least one inch of lead is required for protection, outside of the room, or five feet of concrete.

MR. WARDROPE: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister a question? In our city, as he knows, we are getting a Cobalt in the General Hospital. I would like to ask the hon. Minister if he could give us any information he may have as to when the delivery of this bomb may be expected from Chalk River?

Another question; I think it will require an addition to our hospital which will cost in the neighborhood of from \$100,000 to \$145,000, and may I ask if the Department of Health will be contributing in any way to the cost of that addition to house the Cobalt bomb?

(TAKE GG FOLLOWS)

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: I believe the hon. members of the Government ask questions far more difficult to answer than the hon. members of the Opposition. I would say to the hon. member (Mr. Wardrope), he has asked two questions. The first one was when we could expect delivery. That is one question I wish I could answer. We are doing everything in our power to get these two bombs. The one for Fort William was ordered ahead of the one for the Sick Children's Hospital, as far as I know. I am meeting the Cancer Research Foundation at the end of this month, and we are going over again the possibility of how we are going to finance these bombs. In the past, they have been financed by the Federal Government paying half and the Provincial Government paying the other 50 percent. That is for the equipment only, and then the province, ^{as} with the one in the old Sick Children's Hospital, provided the installation in full. It is impossible for me at this time to answer the question, but I hope to be able to answer it at the end of the month.

MR. GORDON: Item 8 in Vote 54, Health Services for Ontario civil servants, of what does that consist? What health services?

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: This is fairly self-explanatory, but I will give you a little more detail. This is getting to be quite a problem because the Ontario Department of Health has six or seven different places in Toronto. We have at the present time, two Health Centres, one in the East Block on the fifth floor, and one in this building on the third floor. By the end of the next two or three months, we will have set up more Health Service offices outside of these buildings. The Health Centre is operated by the Department of Health and provides service to all the Ontario civil servants, examines all new employees, and those recommended to permanent staff. Also, we look after initial medical care, and first-aid treatment is given to all civil servants.

The salaries amount to \$43,000; maintenance, \$6,000; miscellaneous operating expenses, \$300.

As a matter of fact, all our civil servants are entitled to X-ray examinations, particularly those for the chest. We do not refuse any civil servant any examination which they feel they need or which we feel they need, including X-rays.

MR. OLIVER: In Item 29, Mr. Chairman, of Vote 54, has the Department given any consideration to establishing treatment centres in Ontario for multiple sclerosis? I understand there are no treatment centres at the present time, that the nearest one is in Detroit.

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: I will answer the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) by saying, a year ago, we sent three top men

from our Universities into the States to study multiple sclerosis, and what was being done for it in their Centres. Their reports were rather discouraging and from them, I could not recommend to this Government or any other Government, the spending of large sums of money on this particular disease. I feel it may be treated as one of the disabled conditions and put in with our over-all rehabilitation program but not singled out from arthritis and many other disabling conditions.

The report we had from the clinics in the States were altogether different from what we had read in our newspapers.

Votes 54 and 55 agreed to.

MR. A. H. COWLING (High Park): Mr.

Chairman, I realize there is quite a shortage of professional and non-professional personnel in every field and I would not want what I have to say to be ^{taken} in the form of a criticism of the doctors. However, having served in the local Toronto Council, it has been brought to my attention on many occasions that a great many of the doctors, particularly those in the outlying areas where they serve both the city and the suburbs, do not report many of the communicable diseases to the Board of Health of the municipalities where they operate, such as measles and smallpox and so many of the other diseases. The reason for that is that these busy doctors do not find the time. I can appreciate that they do not have time to report the disease and consequently there is no record and the youngsters concerned are not necessarily confined to the house. I know it is not a particularly serious offence, but nevertheless, it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that some very definite steps should be taken to see that the doctors be required to report these communicable diseases, and do just that.

I had occasion to speak to some of our medical doctors in High Park riding a short time ago, and they said, in treating diseases

in Swansea, York Township and North York, they were just so busy with so many cases, they did not have an opportunity of reporting them. I wanted to bring that to the attention of the hon. Minister of Health, knowing that he served for many years as Medical Officer of Health in Owen Sound. I do suggest the doctors as far as possible co-operate in reporting these diseases, because, although they may not be too serious, if they were not reported properly, there possibly could be an epidemic.

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the hon. member (Mr. Cowling). I think what he says is very, very true, and should be brought to the attention of all the doctors.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Chairman, I want to refer back just for a moment to Vote 54, Item 9: If the hon. Minister (Mr. Phillips) will follow this for a moment, I think he will agree there is a discrepancy of some kind there in the cost-of-living bonus which is carried this year at \$276,000. That is exactly the same figure which was carried in last year's estimates, and yet if you look at the auditor's report, for 1951-52, page 32, you will find near the middle of the page, the Department of Health received a Treasury Board order --

or whatever you call it,-for \$35,000 on the 1st of October and on December 11th, \$33,000, , a total Treasury Board order of \$68,000 for cost-of-living bonus. And yet, you carry the same amount as you did last year, and last year you were \$68,000 short. What is the explanation for that? Should you not have increased your cost-of-living bonus estimate this year?

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, what we actually spent last year was \$268,000, and we think this year we need \$276,000. What was the difference the hon. Leader of the Opposition mentioned?

MR. OLIVER: These Board orders are for \$68,000 for cost-of-living bonus in the Department yet of Health and the main vote for last year and this year are the same.

HON. MR. FROST: Likely for hospitals or something of that sort. I do not think it covers cost-of-living bonus of all the Department.

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: That is exclusive of Ontario hospitals, the cost of providing \$35.00 cost-of-living bonus to all members of the staff of the Department of Health exclusive of Ontario Hospital staff, is charged to this Item. We have

in the Ontario Department of Health approximately 5,800 employees of which 4,000 belong to the Ontario Hospital staff, so we have really only 1,800 under this Vote, . , .

MR. OLIVER: Would you not have an estimate of the cost-of-living bonus for the Ontario Hospital?

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: Well, that will come under our Ontario Hospital individually under another Vote.

MR. OLIVER: What I am trying to get at is why you need \$ 276,000.

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: As a matter of fact, \$8,000 is the actual increase. Last year, we had \$276,000, actually it amounted to \$268,000 and we are asking for the same amount this year.

Votes No.'s 56 to 73 inclusive agreed to.

MR. NIXON (Brant): On Vote 74, Langstaff, that property still belongs to the city of Toronto, and how long does the Department expect to have the use of it, and are you adding any buildings there or any increased accommodation?

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: That is rather a difficult question. As a matter of fact, we have somewhere in the neighborhood of 300 patients there. The province of Ontario now owns this, and I

expect within a year that Toronto will own it again. We bought it for the sum of \$1.00 which we will give back to them. We have made renovations for the last few years and the property is in much better condition than when the province took it over, but this year we have not spent very much. It is in good condition.

(TAKE HH FOLLOWS)

Votes 75 to 85 inclusive agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. C. E. JANES (Lambton East): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply reports it has come to certain resolutions and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Janes in the Chair.

THE MINING ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 67, "An Act to amend The Mining Act."

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

On Section 3:

Mr. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister, did we not decide in the Standing Committee on Mining that we would withdraw subsection (3) of Section 3? I have

just been handed an amended copy, and subsection (3) is still included.

HON. MR. KELLY: As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Cochrane South is correct. We did agree to withdraw that subsection and defer it for a year. Apparently the amended copy given the hon. member is not a reprinted copy.

MR. GRUMMETT: Has it been reprinted?

HON. MR. KELLY: Yes.

MR. GRUMMETT: I was relying on the copy handed to me a moment ago, Mr. Chairman. I see by the reprinted copy of the Bill the section is deleted; which is correct?

HON. MR. PORTER: To which section is the hon. member referring?

MR. GRUMMETT: Subsection (3) of Section 3 is not in the reprinted copy. The reason I rose was that just as the hon. Prime Minister called the order, this amended copy was placed on my desk and I was relying on it, being the up-to-date copy of the Bill. Apparently it is not; The amended Bill is in the Bill book.

Section 3 as amended agreed to.

Sections 4 to 7 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 8:

HON. MR. KELLY: Mr. Chairman, I move:

"That subsection (1) of section 205 as enacted by Section 8 of the Bill be amended by striking out the words 'gold, silver, radioactive substances, precious metals' in the tenth line."

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Chairman, the amendment moved by the hon. Minister of Mines relieves some of the opposition the Prospectors' Association had to this particular section, but I do not think the hon. Minister would go so far as to say it removes the chief bone of contention the Association had. For my part, Mr. Chairman, I have never been able fully to comprehend why the hon. Minister wanted the very wide powers which are given him in this particular section. I cannot conceive why we should grant to any Department or any Minister the right to give these great concessions in our Northland to any particular operator.

I believe the Province of Ontario, in co-operation with the Federal Government, should make the examinations which are required over this area and determine what is in that area of real value and then throw it open to the prospectors of the Province of Ontario. I have never been able to procure any explanation from the

hon. Minister as to why he wants the right to delegate these large tracts to any particular person or organization in the province.

The hon. Minister no doubt today received from the Prospectors and Developers Association, over the signature of their president, their still very strong objection to the inclusion of these wide powers in the Bill, and I would like to read, Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of hon. members, the opinion of the president of this Association, as set forth in a letter dated March 26th. I shall start reading in the middle of page 2; all this has to do with the question of concessions. Mrs. MacMillan says on behalf of the Association:

"To turn to the large question of concessions, our Association sees no distinction in principle between concessions of 100,000 acres and concessions of 64,000 acres. We oppose concessions on the firm ground that they represent undemocratic procedure and we cannot agree that the practice, if adopted, is made any less obnoxious by mere reduction of the areas to be considered from 156 to 100 square miles. The Government, in reducing the area from 100,000 acres to 64,000 acres, has indicated that it regards the first figure as too large. How then did it arrive at the second? Is the error of size obliterated by subtracting 36,000 acres? We hold that the error will be corrected only when the concessions themselves are obliterated.

"We hold, further, that allocation of concessions presents an insoluble problem under our democratic system. Under our system all have equal rights before the law. Anyone who can fulfill the conditions laid down in Bill 67, probably several hundred at least in Ontario today, can apply for and expect to obtain a concession. Thus the Minister must either grant concessions to all applicants, to a few, or to none. If he grants none the section is superfluous and should be withdrawn. If he grants to all applicants our present system of prospecting and staking, that has served Ontario so well, is at an end. If he grants to a privileged few, he is forced to choose.

"The possibilities for undesirable, even vicious pressure by individuals or companies of financial or political power, which is the more dangerous the more desirable the concession, are appalling.

"We hold therefore to our original position, that concessions cannot be justified in principle nor administered in practice. We regard them as unnecessary, dangerous, undemocratic, and a vicious threat to the livelihood of every prospector in Ontario. We respectfully urge the Minister of Mines and the Government of this Province to remove Section 8 from Bill 67 and thus to re-establish and confirm our trust in the high purpose of this Government with respect to that important segment of Ontario concerned with mining.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) V. R. MacMillan,
President,

Prospectors and Developers Association"

I would like to say to the Government, and particularly to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that I am personally very seriously concerned about this whole matter. I cannot conceive at the moment why we want to give the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Kelly) the right to grant 64,000 acres here and 64,000 acres there to any particular group of individuals or any particular company. What is the purpose to be served? What can be done by that manner of allocation which cannot be done in the ordinary channels through the Prospectors and Developers Association of this Province?

They have indicated they are not only willing, but they are able to do this job, and their past record is sufficient to demonstrate they have the ability to do whatever is to be done.

I repeat for the benefit of the hon. Prime Minister that if there is the task of determining what is in these huge acres, it is the responsibility of this Province, with whatever co-operation they can secure from the Federal Government, to determine what is in there and then throw it open to the prospectors and developers to go ahead and do the job of

developing the property.

HON. MR. KELLY: Mr. Chairman, you may rest assured we have gone into this matter very thoroughly. We value very highly the opinions expressed by the Prospectors and Developers Association; they have been expressed to us quite frequently and we have asked for them. I think the position of Ontario, in so far as this matter is concerned, is one which is brought about by matters of prospecting and developing, which to some extent have lagged in Ontario.

(II-1 follows)

I would like to refer to an article by Mr. Jeffers, Financial Editor of the Globe and Mail of Friday 13th, wherein he said:

"Ontario is not leading in a new policy." In these proposals it is apparently following Quebec, Manitoba (which may turn out one of these days to be another Canadian white hope), Saskatchewan and Newfoundland, though what has been done in Newfoundland and Labrador and New Quebec would never suit most of Ontario."

I would also like to refer to the Northern Miner which is an established and accepted authority on mining reporting in this Province, under date of March 19th. I think it outlines the position of the Government in this matter very well. It is under the heading:

"Opposition to the principle of concessions in Ontario and elsewhere, voiced by the Prospectors and Developers Association, is extremely useful and members are to be applauded for it. As a general proposition, concessions are inimical to that spirit of private initiative without which the mining industry cannot hope to thrive. Individuals are right in fearing that any move toward the granting of concessions could be the perilous, thin edge of a fat wedge. Mining is full of perils and hazards and its devotees must be constantly on guard.

However, concessions should not be opposed out of hand. There are occasions when they are suitable, and necessary. For instance, development of the iron ore fields of Labrador-Quebec would have been impeded for decades if the area had been held by numerous scattered interests unwilling or unable to spend the money necessary to the proving up of a field requiring more than \$200 million expenditure upon transportation and other development, and capable of commanding the steel market interest without which Labrador would for years lie fallow. Prospectors will

think of other areas where somewhat similar considerations exist - say, in the Farther North.

Ontario is a close-in province, provided with railways and roads for the most part, and with an inspiring record of mining accomplishment. But of late years prospecting has languished and the Premier Mining Province has seen leadership in new minemaking taken away from it. Premier Frost, himself a former minister of mines, the recent minister, Mr. Gemmell, and the present minister, Mr. Kelly, took it upon themselves to examine why this was so. They found, for one thing, that very large areas of geologically-favorable ground were tied up, some for a century, in one way or another, and were not open to prospectors. Mr. Frost has been trying to get vast prospecting acreage 'back into circulation.' Progress has been made, as witness the Canada Land Company arrangement, and more is promised. The individual is to have a new chance to work in Ontario, and it is high time. Attention was given also to the new prospecting sciences, such as the airborne devices, and how best to apply these to Ontario. Out of this came the idea of granting concessions on inactive areas which, because they are covered by water, muskeg, or other deep overburden, are not appropriate to the ordinary methods of prospecting as laid down in the principle of 40-acre claims more than a half century ago. The idea is to reconcile modern science with Ontario's regulations. In short, to recognize that this wonderful age and the horse-age are far, far apart.

This is laudable. But we must be sure that no intrusion upon the rights of the individual is ever made, and the province must be very careful to see that no ground is ever granted, under scientific concession, which could possibly be interesting to the private prospector. His talents are timeless.

We observe that the legislature's mining committee has cut the size of proposed concessions from 100,000 down

to 64,000 acres, and has strengthened the regulations so as to prevent big outfits getting ground and sitting idly on it. This is in line with Mr. Frost's hope to arouse more activity, and reduce idleness, in Ontario's mining lands."

In connection with this matter further the hon. members might be interested to know that the airborne magnetometer and other scientific instruments are today in great use throughout the Northwest Territories. The hon. members might also be interested to know that concessions of 500 square miles are now being granted by the Federal Government in the Northwest Territories. Leases of an area of less than 6400 square miles was granted by the Province of Quebec. I will not deal with Newfoundland because it is blanketed with concessions.

We do not propose in Ontario to give out great concessions which will allow these huge companies to sit on them, and to that end we have increased the rental of these leases 500 per cent, from 10 cents to \$5 an acre. This is to ensure that any company sitting on 6400 acres of land for one year will pay to the people of this Province, who must be considered equally as well as the high-pressure group, the sum of \$32,000, rather than \$1600 as has been the case heretofore.

I believe this is good legislation. I believe, as this editorial suggested, we have lagged behind. There is Bathurst, New Brunswick, Uranium City in the Northwest Territories, the Labrador Development, and down here at Marmora you have a discovery 125 feet below the surface. How would you locate that by ordinary methods? These methods are expensive.

Incidentally, these require the posting of a cash bond of \$25,000 before getting the 6400-acre lease.

I would like to tell the hon. members of this house about the airborne magnetometer. I think it would be timely to give this explanation now.

The magnetometer is an outgrowth of a wartime device used to hunt down enemy submarines. It is an excellent example of good growing out of evil. In its basic conception, the magnetometer is a refinement of the dip-needle, used by prospectors almost from the beginning of Canadian mining history, to detect hidden mineral deposits. The dip needle itself is essentially a compass which works on the vertical plane. The arrow dips downward as it is drawn toward buried magnetic minerals.

The present-day airborne magnetometer is, of course, a much more complicated apparatus than either the submarine detector or the dip needle. It is towed behind and under the surveying plane and in the nose of its torpedo-shaped casing is the intricate mechanism required to note and record automatically the varying magnetic features of the earth beneath.

When the magnetometer, flying over a given area, records unusual magnetic attraction, it is an indication . . . but no more than an indication . . . that certain magnetic ores might be found beneath the surface. Then the geologist takes over. He correlates the known geological information of the area with the information charted by the magnetometer. After all factors are considered, drilling may be undertaken to determine the exact nature of the magnetic body.

A case in point . . . a very important case which will bring about great changes in the economy of a section of Eastern Ontario . . . is the discovery of an iron deposit at Marmora, in Hastings County. This Government, the Department of Mines at Ottawa, our own Mines Department and the airborne magnetometer can share credit with the mining company for this

discovery.

In particular, two veteran members of the staff of the department of which I have the honour to be the titular head deserve special credit for the development which is now proceeding. It was at the urgent instigation of Mr. H.C. Rickaby, the deputy minister, and Dr. M.E. Hurst, the provincial geologist, that the project was undertaken. These two men knew from the past history of the area that iron ore deposits are widespread throughout southeastern Ontario and they judged that this would be a particularly favourable area to be covered by magnetometer survey.

Thus it was that in 1949 the Department of Mines financed an aerial magnetometer survey of 1,450 square miles in the southeastern part of the province. The maps were prepared and published by the Geological Survey of Canada.

The survey more than justified the best hopes that had been placed in it and subsequent drilling by the Marmoraton Mining Company (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation) outlined a body unofficially estimated to contain about 20 million tons of concentrating iron ore. As this orebody lay buried under 130 feet of limestone, it is possible, without the help of the airborne magnetometer, it might never have been discovered.

Dealing a little further with this amendment, we have areas under water in Lake Nipissing. As to how you would stake this, I do not know, nor do any of the members of my Department. They are not able to inform me as to how you stake water. It becomes a necessity to lease these areas under the water.

We do not propose to give leases of any great size. We intend to first look over the areas which we feel should be leased, those areas without out crops where the orebody lies deep.

I would like to reply to the hon. Leader of the Opposition: In 1941 the Government of that day, of which he was a member, granted a twenty-four square mile lease on upper Shebandowan Lake in the Thunder Bay area, authorized by order-in-council dated December 8, 1942. We are not alone in this business of leasing. It is going on right across Canada, and we have inquiries from the far western provinces.

The idea is not to in any way injure the prospector, but rather to help him. However, in turn we feel we have a duty to the Province of Ontario and its people, to bring in those resources which we have with the means at hand which are airborne magnetometers and new scientific devices and which require great talent,

We have assured the prospector on one point. In raising our rates for these areas 500 per cent, we will not have, as we have had in the past, various companies in the history of this province getting an amount of land and sitting on it. I assure the hon. members if they do, the people of the Province of Ontario will be well paid for it.

Section 8 as amended agreed to .

Sections 9 and 10 agreed to.

Bill reported.

THE ARCHITECTS ACT

The House in Committee on Bill No. 61,
"An Act to amend the Architects Act".

Section 1 agreed to.

On Section 2.

HON. MR. PORTER: I have an amendment to Section No. 2. The question was raised in connection with this Bill at an earlier stage, and I propose that in Section 2, subsection 2, after the words, "or corporation that" in line 5, by striking out the symbol and figures, "\$5,000" in the sixth line and inserting in lieu thereof the symbol and figures, "\$10,000".

This means that in The Architects Act a provision is made -- which really has nothing to do with the main amendment which is being

regard to
proposed in/another Section of The Architects
Act - that a person may not prepare plans for
a building or some other party and sell those
plans unless the building is valued at \$5,000
or less.

It was pointed out in this House there
been
has / quite a change in the value of money since
that section was first introduced. I consulted the
Architects to find their views in the matter, and
they were quite agreeable to have this doubled,
and raised to \$10,000. I think that is a reason-
able proposition to make under the circumstances
and I move the Bill be amended accordingly.

(JJ follows)

In order to carry out the same principle, in sub-subsection 2 of the same subsection, the sum of \$5,000 which appears there, will have substituted therefor, "\$10,000.

Sections 2 (as amended) to 5 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 61 reported.

THE LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 79, "An Act to amend the Liquor Control Act".

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive agreed to.

HON. MR. WELSH: There is an amendment I would like to move as additional sections 5 and 6 which appear in the re-printed Bill.

Section 5 (as amended) agreed to.

Section 6 (as amended) agreed to.

Sections 7 and 8 agreed to.

Bill No. 79 reported.

THE LIQUOR LICENCE ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 86, "An Act to amend The Liquor Licence Act".

MR. ARTHUR FROST (Bracondale): Mr. Chairman, in reference to Bill 86; I wonder if we are wise in permitting sandwiches and meals to be served in certain places in which alcoholic

beverages are dispensed. As we know, there are very good places where we can receive good meals, without receiving anything stronger to drink than beer or wine. Unfortunately, we have too many outlets in our beloved city.

There is one argument in favour of the present Bill, and that is that a person may not be affected as much by the liquor when taken with food, which helps to destroy the effect to some extent. This I doubt. I believe much good can be accomplished if the tables were all removed from our cocktail lounges, beer parlors and beverage rooms. Many people while seated do not realize they are intoxicated until they start for home. Then, when they stand up, they stagger to their cars, and too often reach their cars without being noticed by anyone, and much damage may be done on the way home. If they were standing at a bar, they would realize their condition before it was too late, and feeling rather shaky on their feet, would start for home and probably not be so depressed in the morning.

If this Bill is passed, it means restaurants will be granted the privilege of opening up bars, I hope the Bill does not go that far. A very good law was enacted when it was made possible to prohibit anyone from driving who had partaken of

strong drink, whether with or without meals.

I wonder about the wisdom of Bill No. 86. Is it possible to ascertain how many places would be affected by the passage of Bill No. 86?

HON. MR. WELSH: Mr. Chairman, the reason for this suggested change came from the Liquor Licence Board, which is responsible for the administration of a very difficult Act, as all hon. members know. We have a good many places in the province which operate beverage rooms, without having a public house licence, but at the same time they are qualified for a higher type of licence, that is, as a tavern. If they are re-classified as taverns -- as many of them are eligible to be -- they immediately become eligible for four different types of licences.

Personally, I do not want to see the extension of licences to that extent, although I believe His Honour, the Judge, is perfectly right in advocating this change, whereby he can give a dining room to a place which now has a public house licence, but which^s is qualified and has the facilities to operate without re-classification, as a tavern. That does not mean we are going to convert every beverage room in the province of Ontario, and put in tables and serve meals. Nothing of the sort.

The intention is, if a licence is granted for a dining room, it will be in an entirely different room, where they meet the standards and specifications laid down in the Act for a dining room. This has absolutely nothing to do with the beverage rooms.

MR. NIXON: What will they be permitted to serve in that dining room? Just beer and wine?

HON. MR. WELSH: Beer and wine only, and then only during limited hours. The hours will not be extended beyond the usual ten o'clock, in any case.

MR. GRUMMETT: I am glad the hon. Minister cleared that up. There is an erroneous impression which has become wide-spread across the province, to the effect that meals will be served in the beverage rooms. That was totally wrong, and created a false impression.

Another impression which went abroad, was that sandwiches would be served in the beverage rooms. I very seldom go into beverage rooms, but on the infrequent occasions when I have been in one, I have never seen sandwiches served. I would like to have the hon. Minister clarify that rumour as well.

HON. MR. WELSH: I have been Chief Commissioner of the Liquor Control Board for almost

four years, and I, as well as the hon. members, realize that our beverage rooms in the province are not all that might be desired. There is nothing to it, in most of them, but to go in and drink beer. I made the statement at the first annual meeting of the Hotelkeepers' Association that if any hotelkeeper applied to the Board for permission to sell sandwiches -- and I ask the hon. members to note that I said "sell sandwiches" -- with his beverage room, the permission would be granted. To my knowledge, no application has been made to do that. Upon checking with the Honourable Judge, he advised me there are some beverage rooms in the province ^{which} do sell sandwiches. I can cast my mind back, as perhaps also can some of the hon. members in the House, to the "pubs" in England, where you could go in and have a sandwich and a glass of beer, and I think in certain sections of this province, that is desirable. I do not think it would be desirable in every beverage room, but in certain localities, I do feel it would be a good thing.

As far as I am concerned -- and this does not come under my jurisdiction entirely; it is for the Liquor Licence Board -- I would suggest to His Honour the Judge that if any hotelkeeper asked for

the privilege of serving sandwiches, or having sandwiches for sale, he should be given that right.

Sections 1 to 9 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 86 reported.

PAYMENTS OF UNCONDITIONAL GRANTS
TO MUNICIPALITIES

House in Committee on Bill No. 81, "An Act to provide for payments of Unconditional Grants to Municipalities".

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 6:

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move that section 6 as in the Act be stricken out, and the following be substituted:

"6. In the year 1954 and in each year thereafter there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to each municipality in Ontario a per capita payment or payments in accordance with the population of the municipality as last determined under this Act in the amounts set out in the Schedule to this Act."

The Schedule is set out in the amended copies which have been forwarded to the leaders and to some of the hon. members. The payments are not changed at all from what was announced. As they are set out in the Schedule, the matter is made more clear. Each municipality, regardless of size,

receives a per capita payment of \$1.50. If you will note in the Schedule, Part 1 reads:

"To assist each municipality in Ontario in the provision of welfare services, social services, the administration of justice, and other services for its inhabitants, by way of unconditional grant, \$1.50 per capita."

Part II of the Schedule reads:

"In recognition of the larger per capita expenditures that municipalities with larger populations are required to make in the provision of welfare services, social services, the administration of justice, and other services for its inhabitants, the following per capita payment to municipalities having a population of over 2,000, in addition to that set out in Part I, by way of unconditional grant".

(TAKE KK FOLLOWS)

That surcharge rises from 10 cents up to \$2.50, which makes payments exactly the same as was outlined in the first instance, except for this exception; take one municipality gets \$1.50, another municipality gets \$1.60 and another municipality \$1.75, and so on up up to \$2.00. They all receive \$1.50 and then, receive, in addition to that, depending upon population, the surcharge, and The reason for it is in the Act.

Mr. Chairman, the reason for it is quite apparent, As a matter of fact, it does not really make any difference in the operation provided in the Bill as it was placed before the House on the 25th of February. The payments are exactly the same, but the way it was before it might create misunderstandings. One municipality would say, "Why do we receive \$1.50 and a neighboring municipality \$1.60 or \$1.75?" The purpose, as I explained to the House on second reading, is based upon two or three different conceptions or two or three different reasons. First, we have the cost of social services running from some 30 cents up as high as \$6.00 or \$7.00, from an average of \$1.00 in the smaller municipalities to \$5.00 or \$6.00 in the larger municipalities. Then, we have the higher tax levy of the

municipalities running from about 10.44 percent. in the rural municipalities, to something around $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent, or thereabouts, in the cities. It was a combination of those things upon which these grants were based; and I think this has placed the matter in a truer light. A municipality, first of all, considers its population, and knows it will receive \$1.50 as the basic amount. Then if its population that ^{of} a township over 10,000, but not exceeding 15,000, , there is a 35 cent amount which is payable in addition to that. This is in order to make the matter more clear to the municipalities.

MR. OLIVER: In effect it does not change the grants in any instance.

HON. MR. FROST: Not a particle.

Sections 6 to 10 inclusive agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Bill No. 81 reported.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixty-second order, House in Committee on Bill No. 75, "An Act to amend The Public Health Act".

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive agreed to.

MR. OLIVER: Why does the hon. Minister

want to increase the membership from three to five?

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, this is simply legislation enabling them to increase it if they wish, If they do not wish, they do not have to increase it. Many municipalities have asked for this increase.

Sections 5 to 8 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 75 reported.

EMBALMERS AND FUNERAL DIRECTORS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixty-third order, House in Committee on Bill No. 105, "An Act to amend the Embalmers and Funeral Directors Act".

Sections 1 to 12 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 105 reported.

THE PHARMACY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixty-fourth order, House in Committee on Bill No. 125, "The Pharmacy Act, 1953".

Sections 1 to 42 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 43:

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, I move that Section 43 be amended by adding at the commencement thereof the words, "Subject to the regulations". The section, as amended, will then read:

"43. Subject to the regulations, no person

or corporation shall sell by retail any drug referred to in Schedule C except on prescription given in such form, in such manner and under such conditions as the regulations may prescribe."

Motion agreed to.

Section 43 (as amended) agreed to.

Sections 44 to 49 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 50:

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, I would like to move an amendment to section 50, by adding thereto, the following clause;

"(g) designating drugs referred to in Schedule C that may be sold to owners of animals or birds for the treatment of such animals or birds by persons not otherwise authorized under this Act and authorizing the sale without prescription of such drugs to owners of animals or birds for the treatment of such animals or birds by any persons or classes of persons not otherwise authorized under this Act and prescribing the conditions under which such drugs shall be sold by such persons or classes of persons;"

It simply brings it into line with the Federal Food and Drug Act. The present clause "(g)" of Section 50 will be re-lettered clause "(h)".

Section 50, as amended, agreed to.

Sections 51 to 62 inclusive agreed to.

Schedules A to D agreed to.

Bill No. 125 reported.

(TAKE LL FOLLOWS)

PRIVATE SANITARIA ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 133, "An Act to amend the Private Sanitaria Act", Mr. Phillips.

Sections 1 to 16 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 133 reported.

THE CEMETERIES ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 134, "An Act to amend The Cemeteries Act", Mr. Phillips.

On Section 1:

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Chairman, in respect to this Bill, I was wondering if the hon. Minister would consider this. I understood there was going to be a Cemetery Committee appointed and this Bill seems to deal with some of the matters which would properly come within the purview of that Committee. I do not see why we should move along with this one when we are going to appoint a Cemetery Committee which will be looking into matters dealt with in the Bill itself.

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, may I say in answer to the hon. Leader of the Opposition, this is simply enabling legislation to carry out regulations which the Department of Health may feel are necessary, also what this Select Committee may see fit to recommend to the Department.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 134 reported.

THE LAKES AND RIVERS IMPROVEMENT ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 126,

"An Act to amend The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act", Mr. Gemmell.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

On Section 3:

HON. MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I move that Section 3 of the Bill be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"3:

31. In sections 31a and 32, 'mill' means a plant or works in which logs or woodbolts are processed and includes a saw mill, a pulp mill, and a pulp and paper mill.

31a.-(1) No person shall throw, deposit or discharge, or permit the throwing, depositing or discharging of, any refuse, sawdust, chemical, substance, or matter from any mill into a lake or river, or on the shores or banks thereof.

(2) Every person who contravenes subsection 1 is guilty of an offence, and on summary conviction is liable to a penalty of not less than \$200.

(3) Where an officer of the Department of Lands and Forests finds that any

refuse, sawdust, chemical, substance, or matter from a mill is being thrown deposited or discharged into a lake or river, or on the shores or banks thereof, he may, if authorized by the Minister to do so, order the owner or occupier of the mill to cause such throwing, depositing or discharging to cease, and may order, where in his opinion it is practicable to do so, that such owner or occupier take such steps within the time specified in the order as may be necessary to remove the refuse, sawdust, chemical, substance or matter from the lake or river or from the shores or banks thereof, and any owner or occupier who fails to comply with any such order is guilty of an offence, and on summary conviction is liable to a penalty of \$50 for each day that he does not comply with the order."

and that Section 4 be re-numbered as Section 5 and by inserting the following as Section 4:

"4. Subsection 1 of section 32 of The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act is repealed.

5. This Act may be cited as The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Amendment Act, 1953."

Mr. Chairman, I have already passed this to the representatives of the Forestry Committee to the hon. Leaders of the Official Opposition and the C.C.F. Party. They are in agreement that this covers the points raised in the Committee of Lands

and Forests. Therefore, I move the amendment to the Bill, copy of which you have, be substituted for former section 3.

Section 3 (as amended) agreed to.

Section 4 (as amended) agreed to.

Section 5 agreed to.

Bill No. 126 reported.

LOCATION, CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF
OIL PIPE LINES

House in Committee on Bill No. 144, "An Act respecting Location, Construction and Operation of Oil Pipe Lines", Mr. Porter.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 7:

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Attorney-General if the power of expropriation has been taken out of the Bill?

HON. MR. PORTER: Yes. It is in the reprint, I believe.

Sections 7 to 18 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 144 reported.

THE PUBLIC COMMERCIAL VEHICLES ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 145, "An Act to amend The Public Commercial Vehicles Act", Mr. Doucett.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 145 reported.

THE MILK CONTROL ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 146, "An Act to amend The Milk Control Act", Mr. Doucett.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 146 reported.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report certain Bills with and certain Bills without amendments.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. C. E. JAMES (Lambton East): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House reports certain Bills with amendments and certain Bills without amendments and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

On Motions:

The following Bills were read the third time:

Bill No. 111, "An Act to amend The Planning Act."

Bill No. 87, "An Act to provide for the Licensing and Regulating of Elevators and Certain Other Types of Lifts".

Bill No. 89, "The Operating Engineers Act, 1953"

Bill No. 103, "An Act to incorporate the Ontario School Trustees' Council."

Bill No. 109, "An Act to amend The Public School Act."

Bill No. 110, "An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act."

Bill No. 42, "An Act to amend The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act."

Bill No. 47, "An Act to amend The Judicature Act."

Bill No. 53, "An Act to amend The Jurors Act."

Bill No. 55, "An Act to amend The Interpretation Act."

(TAKE MM FOLLOWS)

Upon motion, the following bills were read for the third time:

Bill No. 56, An Act to amend the Regulations Act.

Bill No. 57, An Act to amend the Collection Agencies Act.

Bill No. 58, An Act to amend the Loan and Trust Corporations Act.

Bill No. 59, An Act to amend the Mechanics Lien Act.

Bill No. 62, An Act to amend the Public Officers Fees Act.

Bill No. 64, An Act to amend the Mortgages Act.

Bill No. 65, An Act to amend the Insurance Act.

Bill No. 78, An Act to amend the Summary Convictions Act.

Bill No. 100, An Act to amend the Summary Convictions Act (No. 2).

Bill No. 101, The Credit Unions Act, 1953.

Bill No. 107, an Act to amend the Judicature Act.

Bill No. 108, an Act to amend the Land Titles Act.

Bill No. 129, an Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act.

Bill No. 122, an Act to amend the Elderly Persons Housing Aid Act, 1952.

Bill No. 104, an Act to amend the Public Service Act.

Bill No. 142, an Act to amend the Edible Oil Products Act, 1952.

Bill No. 136, an Act to amend the Rural Telephone Systems Act, 1951.

Bill No. 137, an Act to amend the Power Commission Act.

Bill No. 140, an Act to amend the University of Toronto Act, 1947.

Bill No. 141, an Act to amend the Highway Improvement Act.

Bill No. 23, an Act to dissolve the Sir Henry Mill Pellatt Trust.

Bill No. 26, an Act respecting the City of Peterborough.

Bill No. 29, an Act respecting the Township of North York.

Bill No. 18, an Act respecting the City of Stratford.

Bill No. 31, an Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill No. 36, an Act respecting the Town of Almonte.

Bill No. 37, an Act respecting

Separate School Boards in the Metropolitan Area of Toronto.

Bill No. 69, an Act to amend the Agricultural Societies Act.

Bill No. 70, an Act to amend the Agricultural Associations Act.

Bill No. 130, an Act respecting Brucellosis Control.

Bill No. 131, an Act to amend the Farm Products Marketing Act

Bill No. 132, an Act to amend the Warble Fly Control Act.

Bill No. 123, an Act to amend the Homes for the Aged Act.

Mr. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bills do now pass and be intituled as in the motions.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, in moving the adjournment of the House I would like to point out today the House has dealt with eighty-four

items on the Order Paper, from two o'clock this afternoon until eleven-thirty tonight. I think that represents a fairly good day's work.

I move that out of respect for the memory of the late Dowager Queen Mary whose funeral will take place tomorrow, this House when it adjourns the present sitting thereof, will stand adjourned until eleven of the clock on the morning of Wednesday, April 1st.

Motion agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Tomorrow the Committees of the House will continue to sit, but on Wednesday we still have left the estimates of Highways, Planning and Development, Treasury and the Prime Minister.

There are two resolutions on the Order Paper and there will be the residue of the Bills other than the Bills which were dealt with today, and we also have a number of speakers in connection with the Budget debate.

Wednesday we can deal with those items, leaving Thursday morning to wind up the Budget debate, and the division which inevitably takes place at that time, which I think would simply leave the prorogation for early in the afternoon on Thursday.

I propose that we meet at ten o'clock on Thursday morning. There will be a night session Wednesday, if necessary.

We have a large number of speakers and I do not wish to limit them. I think we can cover everything Wednesday morning, afternoon and evening and Thursday morning. I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.30 of the Clock p.m.

THE HISTORY OF

THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY SAMUEL JOHNSON
IN TWO VOLUMES
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Third Session
of the
Twenty-Fourth Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

== 0 ==

Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

== 0 ==

Volume XXXIV

Wednesday, April 1, 1953.

== 0 ==

MORNING SITTING

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

THIRD ERRATA

Vol. XXX; page J-8, line 6: Change "hon. Prime
Minister to "hon.
member".

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF
THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ASSEMBLED IN THE PARLIAMENT
BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12th
1953, ET SEQ.

Hon. (Rev.) M.C. Davies,
Speaker.

Toronto, Ontario,
Wednesday, April 1, 1953.
11:00 o'clock a.m.

And the House having met.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting Reports by Committees.

MR. G. W. PARRY (Kent West): Mr. Speaker,
I beg leave to present report of the Standing
Committee on Printing and move its adoption.

CLERK ASSISTANT: Mr. Parry from the
Standing Committee on Printing presents the Com-
mittee's Report as follows:

"Moved by Mr. Dent and seconded by
Mr. Collings the following motion was
adopted.

Your committee recommends that the
supply allowance per member for the current
session of the Assembly be fixed at the
sum of \$25.00, and that, to meet the

convenience of the members a cheque for that amount be issued, to each member of the Assembly in order that he may make the desired purchases in his own constituency.

Also that an allowance be authorized and a cheque issued to each of the full-time daily newspaper representatives covering the present Session of the Legislative Assembly, as nominated by the Press Gallery and approved by Mr. Speaker.

Your Committee recommends that copies of the Canadian Parliamentary Guide, the Canadian Almanac and the Canada Year Book be purchased for distribution to the members of the Assembly and also that each member be given a year's subscription to the Labour Gazette.

Moved by Mr. Wardrope and seconded by Mr. Collings that the following sessional Papers be printed for Departmental use and distribution:

Public Accounts	\$2,300
Estimates	1,300
Elections	- - -
Lands and Forests (including Game and Fisheries Report)	2,650
Mines	150
Legal Offices	565
Superintendent of Insurance:	
Abstract	600
Detailed	750
Registrar of Loan Corporations:	
Abstract	300
Detailed	550
Public Works	475
Highways	500
Labour	1,250
Education	1,150
University of Toronto	225
Births, Marriages and Deaths	2,650
Reform Institutions	840
Ontario Training Schools	940
Public Welfare	650
Liquor Control Board	900
Department of Agriculture (Minister)	2,150
Department of Agriculture (Statistics)	5,150
Ontario Northland Transportation Commission	162
Ontario Municipal Board	700
Hydro Electric Power Commission	---
Provincial Auditor	500
Workmen's Compensation Board	1,350

Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm	\$1,950
Ontario Veterinary College	2,550
Provincial Police	400
Niagara Parks Commission	350
Fire Marshal	1,650
Civil Service Commissioner	250

Your Committee discussed the question of stenographic reports of the proceedings of the House and after some discussion on a motion by Mr. Robarts, seconded by Mr. Dent, it was decided to recommend:

1. That the present system of mimeographing the proceedings is unsatisfactory and should be discontinued.

2. It be recommended that the stenographic report be printed.

3. That the number of copies should be limited.

4. That if any member desires extra copies they should be available to him at cost,

5. That a reasonable number of copies should be inexpensively bound.

George W. Parry,

Chairman."

Motion agreed to.

MR. SALSBERG: I am glad to hear the recommendation that Hansard be printed, but I think if this is a correct recommendation and a sound one, as I think it is, it should apply to this year's Hansard as well, and if they use

a very inexpensive method of reproducing the mimeographed form into a more durable and manageable size for the Press and Libraries, I think it would be worth while. I would move, Mr. Speaker -- I will have to write it and you will have to bear with me while I do so -- and the hon. members can decide whether they will second it, that the printing of Hansard commence with this Session.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) will have to move an amendment, because we have a motion before the House. It will be an amendment to the report which would require a seconder of course.

MR. SALSBERG: If the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will second this amendment, I think it would carry.

It is seconded by Mr. Thomas (Ontario), Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: We have an amendment. The question arises in my mind as to the validity of the amendment in view of the fact it involves the expenditure of public moneys which would necessitate an Order-in-Council. Therefore I am forced into the position where the amendment is not acceptable.

HON. MR. WELSH: I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. The report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952 with respect to the administration of the Companies Act and the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act.

2. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario for the calendar year ending December 31, 1952, with respect to the administration of the Extra Provincial Corporation Act.

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

HON. MR. FROST moves that this House recesses for luncheon today at one p.m. to resume at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon, and that the provisions of Rule II of the Assembly be suspended so far as they apply to this motion.

We will have a session tonight.

Motion agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: I move when this House adjourns the present sittings thereof it will stand adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock in the forenoon tomorrow, to rise for a noon recess at one o'clock in the afternoon and resume at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the provisions of Rule II of the Assembly be suspended so far as they apply to this motion.

Motion agreed to.

(Take B follows)

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition):
Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) if he could outline the complete agenda for today and tomorrow?

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, today we shall start with the Budget debate, which I think will be continued throughout most of the day. Then there are orders of business, motions and a few bills; in fact, everything on the Order Paper, which we may consider at various points during the day, and in addition we have the estimates of four Departments still to be dealt with.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, we can take care of that business today and this evening, which will leave for tomorrow morning the conclusion of the Budget debate. I understand the hon. Leader of the Opposition will conclude the debate for his side; following that there will be the formal legislation, which is customary on closing, to be followed by prorogation.

That, Mr. Speaker, I believe is the situation.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, is it the intention of the hon. Prime Minister to call the estimates of the Department of Highway today?

HON. MR. FROST: That is right, Mr. Speaker. I would like to deal with all remaining estimates today if possible. It would appear that prorogation might take place around noon tomorrow. I am anxious to do this, if possible, because of traffic conditions; I would not want any hon. member of the House to get lost on his way home, and traffic is very heavy indeed on the day before Good Friday. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, if we could prorogue about noon tomorrow, I am sure it would be a great convenience to hon. members.

Motion agreed to.

Introduction of Bills.

GASOLINE HANDLING ACT

HON. MR. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways) moved first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Gasoline Handling Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this Bill is to make a very minor change in the safety regulations concerning the storage of gasoline.

Orders of the Day.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I beg to table answers to the following questions:

11, 61, 1, 5, 9, 21, 77, 80, 32, 37, 46, 58, 65, and 76.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I have some very lengthy answers which I would like to have made orders for return, being answers to questions 74, 8 and 69.

I think that pretty well completes the answers, Mr. Speaker. A number of questions which have been asked have been answered direct to hon. members in the various Committees, and I do not believe it should be necessary to answer those. However, if there are any further questions we will make them orders for return and will answer them later.

HON. MR. CECILE: Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to advise hon. members of the House that tonight at seven o'clock, in the Government Members' room, a movie will be shown illustrating the trip which hon. members made through the North last year. There will also be some "shorts" which were taken at that time. Anyone who would like to see these pictures is welcome, and in the case of hon. members who are not now present I would be very pleased if other hon. members would advise them.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I would like

to ask the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) to say a few words about what I believe is a very beautiful booklet which has been placed on the desks of hon. members. It is the work of one of the well-known publishing firms in the City of Toronto, and the hon. Minister will tell us what it includes and what is its purpose.

Mr. Speaker, some time ago the hon. Minister of Education asked me to write a little fore word this booklet, and I would ask hon. members to note that even my signature is a great deal better than it ordinarily is.

HON. W. J. DUNLOP (Minister of Education):
Mr. Speaker, I should like to call the attention of hon. members of the House, as the hon. Prime Minister has done, to this Coronation Booklet, and to say we are sending a copy of this booklet to every classroom in Ontario, which means rather more than 28,000. At the moment we have no extra copies; those which came today for hon. members of the Legislature are all we have at present, and we will not have any more for about another month. The book will be on sale later on in the book stores, and I understand there is a fine, large supply of it. Hon. members will notice it has been written by Lady Tweedsmuir

and that it gives a good account of the early days of our present Queen.

Other provinces in the Dominion have done as we have done and are giving this booklet to each class in their province, the only difference being that in each case the Prime Ministers of their provinces have written fore words.

Our reason for doing this is quite apparent, of course, but I should like to remind hon. members of the House, Mr. Speaker, that it is the policy of the Department of Education to impress on the children the great importance of the British connection. We want them to realize the British Commonwealth and Empire is the greatest power for good in this world, and we want them to know what real democracy means, and in so doing to realize that at the basis of our democracy stand our British institutions which have come down to us through the years. These British institutions mean simply everything to us, and we want the young people to know it. As often as we have opportunity, we impress on boards of trustees that we should like every classroom in the province to display the Union Jack on the wall at all times, and this booklet, we believe, will contribute a great deal to the objectives we have in mind.

May I also tell hon. members, Mr. Speaker, we have a number of copies of a more advanced booklet, which is not yet ready, which will describe the coronation and the traditions behind it to pupils in Grades 12 and 13 of the secondary schools. This booklet will be of interest to them, I believe, no matter how advanced they may be because it actually describes the ceremony of the coronation and gives pictures of all sovereigns who have reigned over this Empire, and it also has much of the personal touch which will enable these young people to realize that Queen Elizabeth is undertaking a great task, is undertaking it cheerfully, not only as a Queen but also as a woman who has grown up and been trained, and prepared, for the particular work which she undertakes to do for all of us.

MR. W. J. STEWART (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and through him the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) and the Government for this beautiful booklet. It was my privilege in 1952 to reply to the Speech from the Throne, and at that time I enumerated a number of objectionable features and proposed changes in the curriculum of teaching in our public schools to be recommended

to the boards of education. I suggested it might be well to write the story of the coronation and give it to the pupils at this time.

Knowing the loyalty of the hon. Prime Minister's Government, I knew they would require no urging. I would like to thank them and express my appreciation of the fore word of the hon. Prime Minister. I think it is a fine thing to convey to the pupils in our schools the whole story of the coronation and give them the spiritual background.

HON. MR. FROST: moved that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

House in Committee of Supply, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

BUDGET DEBATE

MR. A. WREN (Kenora): Mr. Speaker, at the outset of my remarks I, too, would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) and the Government for the initiative they are displaying in the publication of this booklet, and in making available to all pupils in our schools the great story of British tradition and the British people. I, too, am

be displayed at all times in classrooms in our land, and I think every person living in this province will agree with me that the Union Jack and all it stands for is the badge of honour in any part of the world. If we dedicate ourselves to that thought we will never disgrace that flag and we will find that the traditions which are behind it will never cause pain or disgrace to us.

Before commencing my remarks on the Budget debate, Mr. Speaker, I would like to agree with the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Wardrope) on one point and join with him and the other two hon. members of the House representing ridings in northwestern Ontario -- the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Mapledoram) and the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Noden) -- in extending a hearty invitation to a party of this Legislature to visit that great part of the province known as Northwestern Ontario. Hon. members who avail themselves of this invitation will find that regardless of our political affiliation or regardless of our station in life, we will make them most welcome, and we are anxious indeed that each and every person who can should visit us. I do not

suggest the visit of any hon. member should be confined to a particular tour; although it will in itself be of great value to us and to you, I suggest that all hon. members of this House should find the time to visit us and I am sure each and every hon. member in Northwestern Ontario would be pleased to meet them at any time, and very proud and happy to show them around our part of the province.

Out of this Session of the Legislature, Mr. Speaker, I think has come some information which we have not had available in the past. I believe that has come about because our criticism of Government activity has been somewhat heightened and will continue. There seems to be, though, some expression of opinion that criticism of this Administration has become one of the original sins, and an idea has spread abroad that "Thou shalt not criticize this Government". As far as I am concerned, Mr. Speaker, and I am sure the Liberal Party shares that thinking, we will continue to criticize and will continue to heighten our criticism, not in a derogatory sense but because we believe there are many matters of vital public importance which should be made available in one form or another

to the public, and I do not think there is a better way of doing so than by offering criticism, weak or sharp, to the Administration, and having their answers, whether in defence or whether in explanation, so that all these public questions may become matters of public discussion, and, through that, of public education.

Mr. Speaker, I said yesterday in the Lands and Forests Committee, and I say again today, I believe it is one of the failings of this Administration that important Standing Committees of this House are not called early in the Session. There are some Committees in particular -- Lands and Forests, Government Commissions, Mining and others -- which are very important committees of this House indeed. They are Departments which control much of the future of this province. It has been the practice at this regular Session, as it was at the last regular Session, that we dawdle away our time for the first two or three weeks, when an examination of the business of these important Departments could be carried on. It is certainly safe to state that every Department, but particularly those important ones, could bear examination, and I do not think there are many hon. Ministers

who would not welcome, actually, an opportunity fully to explain the business of their Departments, both to Government members and Opposition members. If we could have these Committees called early and get down to the business of this province, as I suggested in my address on the Speech from the Throne, I think much good would follow.

I believe this is so, Mr. Speaker, because Opposition in itself is a difficult task sometimes, particularly when we are limited as to staff and limited somewhat as to time, and I think if an Administration is proud of its record and interested in seeing the public is fully informed, they should welcome the advantage of these discussions of public business.

The Hydro Commission alone, Mr. Speaker, could take the time of all hon. members of this House in a Committee of the Whole House; it could take several days of useful and needed examination. I shall deal with that point with more particularity later on in my remarks.

Another thing which is needed, in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, is that I believe we should adopt a policy of having two regular Sessions of this Legislature each year, instead of having one crowded regular Session and one hurried

Special Session to deal with particular questions
or particular legislation.

(C-1 follows)

In the 1930's, the Government of Canada was spending no more money than we are appropriating in this province today, and yet they can spend a great deal more time than six or seven weeks a year in examining the Budget and all the questions pertaining to it.

As I said a few moments earlier, out of this session has come some information and some desirable indications of the application of some changes in the scheme of things. Insignificant as it might appear in the light of the total expenditures of the province -- and we are dealing with hundreds of millions of dollars -- I was very pleased to hear the Acting Minister of Agriculture tell us the other day, in dealing with the estimates of that Department, they were prepared to advance \$60,000 to the dairy industry, to enable them to embark upon some program of research and promotion of the sale of dairy products. I think that is a very worth-while step, and one which should be greatly expanded. I am happy, too, Mr. Speaker, that the Government has taken some observation of the activities of the liquor administration in this province, and I want to repeat and emphasize I have no animosity toward any particular hon. member in this House. I regard every hon. member as a friend, and when I direct

a remark I am not doing so against a particular hon. Minister or hon. member in any unkindly manner. The people of Ontario have been, and still are, very, very concerned about the administration of the liquor laws of this province.

Another example -- and this is something which has not been discussed here before -- is this; I was speaking yesterday with an enforcement officer, and he was telling me of a peculiar quirk of liquor law enforcement, about which we all know, but do not think too much -- very discriminatory, to say the least. This has to do with the possession of liquor by individuals where the liquor was not purchased from the Ontario Liquor Commission. In my riding, we are adjacent to the province of Manitoba, and people travelling from Winnipeg, coming into the province of Ontario, unthinkingly find themselves in the toils of the law, for having liquor which was legally purchased in Manitoba, but illegally held in Ontario. And for that, the minimum fine is \$100. It seems to me some people are singled out for persecution. If we wanted to enforce the law, and be honest and sincere about it, any transcontinental train could be stopped at Kenora on the C.P.R., or at Redditt, on the C.N.R.,

or Rainy River in the southern part of the province, and the Government could reap thousands and thousands of dollars in fines each year.

It is the enforcement of that kind of law which creates an unwarranted disrespect of the people who are enforcing the law in that part of the country. When a person is charged, the magistrate reviews the situation, and he has no choice but to fine him for having in his possession a product purchased in a province immediately adjoining.

There is another feature of the Liquor Act about which I would ask the hon. members to look at a booklet such as this, and upon doing so, and thinking about our British institutions, sometimes makes me wonder at our thinking. I am not a lawyer, but I understand that under British law, a man is presumed to be innocent until he is proven by the Crown to be guilty of an offence. Under the Liquor Act, a man is found to be guilty when he is arrested, and the onus is upon him to prove himself innocent. I think consideration should be given to some changes in that kind of legislation.

The other day we had the opportunity of hearing the Chairman of The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission give a report to the Government

Committee on Government Commissions, in regard to the activities of the Hydro Commission, perhaps not all of its activities, but on certain aspects, and in explanation of some questions which have been raised both in this House and by the public, generally.

I was sorry to find, Mr. Speaker, during the crowding of this Committee's sittings, the Chairman of the Commission had prepared a 94-page booklet outlining his views on certain questions raised. By the time, two and one-half hours had passed, the time of the Committee had been used entirely in hearing the reading of this report, and on that day there was no time whatever for questioning.

The Chairman consented to appear before the Committee again a few days later, but at that time we had only a short time -- an hour or an hour and fifteen minutes -- in which to ask any questions.

This business of Hydro in Ontario is an important business, and I repeat a statement I have already made -- and one which I am prepared to support -- that Hydro has reached the proportions where it is becoming bigger than the Government itself, and it is a particular

Commission, with particular functions, directly or indirectly under this Government, which bears the need for close examination. I do not say that in the sense of trying -- as some have suggested -- to be offering destructive criticism. I say that because I feel that our whole industrial commercial future is tied to and built around this important Commission.

There are certain disturbing things taking place in this province with regard to Hydro which should be the subject of closest examination, which I think should be initiated by the Government itself. I think, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister should propose a resolution himself to appoint either a Select Committee of this Legislature, or a Board of Enquiry composed of competent engineers, or whatever competent group he feels justified in appointing, to examine this whole question.

I do not have the facilities of a three-quarters of a million dollars staff to prepare my material. I have to draw my own conclusions and prepare my own material. I have prepared some notes from the records of the Hydro Commission, and from the report which the Chairman submitted to the Committee on Government Commissions on March 20th, last.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, I think the Government is remiss in not making available to the Opposition, more staff and funds for research into important public questions, because, as it stands now, hon. members spend their days here, and their nights and weekends reading back into the record to see what has gone before. It takes a great deal of time and painstaking effort, rewarding as it might be. That is another reason why I support the suggestion that Hansard should be printed. I think new hon. members coming into this House must of necessity go back into the record to find what responsible and conscientious men have said about things in the past. When one thinks of the necessity of looking after a multitude of other duties, which devolve upon all hon. members, it does not leave much time for research work.

In this discussion on Hydro, I want to deal first with the 1951 report of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission. From the report we learn that the cost of power for the southern Ontario system for that year was \$75,512,512. The peak capacity of the southern Ontario plant was 1,686,150 kilowatts, and the Commission purchased 703,100 kilowatts, and, therefore, had available for distribution to the people of Ontario, 2,389,250 kilowatts. The cost

per kilowatt, therefore, was broken down to \$31.60, being the \$75-odd million divided by the 2,300,000-odd kilowatts.

In 1952, the Shawinigan Water & Power Company's sales totalled \$37,566,511; their profit was \$5,193,501, and they paid taxes in excess of \$5 million. Nevertheless, the cost to the consumer including the profit and taxes, worked out to \$29.60 per kilowatt, somewhat less than the cost per kilowatt of Hydro power.

When you reduce these costs to the Hydro's theory of power at cost, you get this startling result; when you consider the Shawinigan Water & Power Company's report, and their revenue of \$37 million, deduct their profit and the taxes paid -- corporation, income, municipal and others -- you find the actual cost of the power on the same basis as Hydro, works out to \$21.50 per kilowatt, against Hydro's \$31.60.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, has the hon. member (Mr. Wren) ever calculated the fact that the Shawinigan works within a very small area, whereas Hydro operates right across the province? They are two totally different things.

MR. WREN: Mr. Speaker, later in my remarks, I will deal with the density of service.

You will notice, Mr. Speaker, that the difference between Hydro, a public utility, and the Shawinigan Water & Power, a private utility, is at least \$10.10 per kilowatt.

Hydro, in its various reports and statements, claims it is necessary to raise the rates from time to time, to keep afloat financially. In the private, tax-paying, profit making company, they were enabled to earn increased profits in 1952, over the year 1951, as follows:

The Gatineau Power Company showed an increase in profits of 17.1 percent. The Quebec Power Company, 9.87 percent; the Lower St. Lawrence Power Company, 27.7 percent; the Southern Canada Power Company, 9.88 percent, and the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, 3.13 percent.

Why, after taxes, would their profits increase, while Hydro cries for the need of rate increases without any tax liabilities? This is the point, Mr. Speaker, in all the Hydro reports, and in all discussions on this question by the hon. Minister for Hydro in this Government, he has never mentioned those points, and never brought them to light.

In regard to the reasoning behind this statement, I have checked with professional

electrical engineers, and the reason would appear to be one of operations at a high rate factor, due to increased activity, that is, to the current commercial and industrial boom, and the resulting revenue increases more than offset the rising cost of material and labor, a fact which the hon. Minister for Hydro, and Hydro publicity has neglected to mention. The H.E.P.C. yearly load factor is 65 percent. according to the Electric Journal of April, 1952, and because the annual peak load taxes the generating capacity, it is consistent that the capacity factor, which is related to investment, is also 65 percent. That defeats in principle the argument that the chief reason for asking increases is increased labor and material costs. There is no consideration given in any of the Hydro reports to the fact that increased volume of revenues, and increased horsepower energy are factors in reducing the unit costs. The danger in failing to bring out those things is that a recession or depression may drop the annual capacity factor to a normal 50 percent. or lower, and it would appear that the loss of revenue would cause a 30 percent. rate increase to meet costs.

For a moment let us look at the southern Ontario 25-cycle system as to generating capacity.

There has been a great deal of discussion about this conversion program, and a great deal of misconstruction on both sides in regard to some of the aspects of it.

I made the statement -- and I will repeat it -- that the cost was estimated by the then Premier of the province to be a certain figure. The cost is now estimated to be over twice the original figure. The explanation we get when we raise the question is that the number of refrigerators, washing machines, oil burners, and other kinds of equipment using motors have increased, so it is only natural we will have to spend more money, because there will be more units to convert.

That was not our argument in the first place. Our argument was that the cost has doubled from the original estimate, a cost which was based on the number of units in use then. The cost has increased, and will increase. In other words, we have gone into a program which will cost us untold millions of dollars. I do not think the Chairman of the Hydro Commission, and certainly no one in our group in this House, can even suggest what the final figure will be, except to say it will be a tremendous number of millions of dollars more than

we ever expected it would cost.

I have heard the hon. Minister in charge of Hydro in this House refute some statements made by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), that responsible engineers and officials of Hydro never did estimate the original cost would be \$300 million. I can refer you to articles appearing in the Toronto Telegram, one of which is dated April 19th, 1947, where there is a very extensive article written by the Telegram concerning a report issued by Dr. Fred Gaby, who was at one time the Chief Engineer of the System. If you read these articles -- there are others in various papers at about the same time -- you will note he said that the conversion program at best was a very doubtful venture for Hydro to get itself into. Let us examine some of these factors. In this 25-cycle system, we find the Sir Adam Beck Station No. 1, produces 320,000 kilowatts of 25-cycle power.

(TAKE D FOLLOWS)

The Ontario Power Company is 135,000, Toronto Power Plant 105,000 and the De Cew Falls plant as reported on page 276 of the Report, 122,000 kilowatts. In other words there is a total from Hydro plant of 682,000 kilowatts, and in addition we are purchasing 700,000 kilowatts and we have a total of generated and purchased power of 1,382,000 kilowatts.

The cost of conversion of this power to 60 cycle is estimated at \$275 million in some quarters in Hydro, and as other figures in other quarters, in Hydro, but let us accept for the purposes of comparison this figure of \$275 million which we all know is ridiculously low.

We find the conversion of our generated power of 682,000 kilowatts is going to cost us on a basis of total cost of \$275 million, \$400 per kilowatt generated. Our actual cost per kilowatt of generated and purchased power to the system at the present time is \$198.

When you hear people and industries in the North complaining about Hydro rates and the comparison of Hydro rates, when they wonder whether the North is taking it from the South, or the South is taking it from the North, they are not worrying about whether or not

some one system is being charged for something which is being done on another system. That is where the question of thousands are being misconstrued and misunderstood. What they are interested in knowing, and have not yet been able to find out, is whether or not this business of conversion is an investment in the system, or whether it is to be treated as an expenditure.

On December 31, 1951, according to the Hydro Commission report, the capital assets before depreciation totalled \$846,215,306, with a total generating capacity over-all, of all types of power, of 1,920,150 kilowatts, or a cost per kilowatt of \$440.

Again compare this with an outfit like the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, which includes in their system 500 municipal distribution systems, and which has a total investment of only \$155,800,000, and a generated capacity of a million and a quarter, which is 650,000 short of Hydro itself. Their cost per kilowatt works out to \$123 as against Hydro's cost of \$440.

This is indeed a very significant difference. Looking at some other comparisons, we find in fourteen of the major Hydro plants in Ontario, a cost in those particular plants of \$192,

at Sir Adam Beck No. 1, \$236, and the best estimates we can get now on Sir Adam Beck No. 2 when it is in operation is \$350.

It is noteworthy here that the Shipshaw project in Quebec costs \$115 million for 900,000 kilowatts. The same amount of power at Sir Adam Beck is estimated to cost \$350 compared to the cost at Shipshaw of \$128.

HON. MR. FROST: The hon. member (Mr. Wren) knows that they were built twenty years apart on different costs. The hon. member might explain that to the House instead of making a silly statement.

MR. WREN: I will deal with that later on. These statements are not to be considered silly.

HON. MR. FROST: You must remember that Shipshaw was built twenty-five years ago with costs of 25 cents an hour, and these costs are on a \$1.25 an hour basis.

MR. WREN: Here is one of the reasons why we are concerned with some of these things:

When the Kitimat project is completed in British Columbia we will have there one of the most tremendous power developments anywhere in the world, and we will find through circumstances some considerable surplus of power in our sister province of Quebec. In the absence of a contract to purchase that power

from Quebec at available rates, the Quebec Government is going to be and is in the position of introducing into that province industry of very substantial proportions, and the time may come when, if we cannot provide industry with a better explanation of our set-up, they will look to Quebec as a place to settle because of one factor, that is cheap cost of power.

When we look at construction costs and estimated construction costs, the hon. Prime Minister mentioned a moment ago, we can consider the value of the dollar on purchasing power and the value of the dollar in the wage-unit cost is different to what it was ten, fifteen or twenty years ago. There is no dispute on that point.

Let us consider the costs, let us use the conversion factor in present day values on the costs which are now being effected. The Sir Adam Beck No. 1 plant at Queenston was estimated during a period of low cost of material, etc., at \$24 million for a capacity of 300,000 kilowatts, as estimated in the Gregory report at that time.

The actual cost all through this period of fairly consistent wage and material cost, turned out to be \$76 million, or three times the original estimate for 320,000 kilowatts.

HON. MR. FROST: That was done in the days when the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) was a member of the Government in power.

MR. NIXON: It was started before we came in.

HON. MR. FROST: But you completed it. In the light of history of thirty years ago there was never a better investment for this Province than the Queenston plant, and the member of the Drury Government were one hundred per cent right in carrying it on. You come to the problem of high cost in the world war and it cost \$75 million instead of \$25 million, yet it was the best investment this Province ever made and I compliment that Government for doing it, just the same as we are meeting the same problem of expansion and rising costs.

HON. MR. PORTER: But we can get money at a lower rate than they did.

HON. MR. FROST: That Government had to pay six per cent, but we are getting it much lower than that.

MR. WREN: That is one of the favourite retorts when this Government is criticized, to say, "Look at what the Liberals did during such-and-such a period". I repeat, Mr. Speaker, something which I have said before in respect to former examples, I am not particularly

interested in what went on twenty or twenty-five years ago for this purpose--

HON. MR. FROST: I would not want to talk about it either, but if the Party the hon. member supports had not been so backward as to repudiate contracts in this Province and had gone ahead with a great building program when costs were cheaper, the Province would have saved tens of millions of dollars. But they let it lag until the war was on and costs were rising and we had to pay more money.

MR. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): 'This Government could have gone ahead in 1943, but they didn't.

HON. MR. FROST: If this had been done back in the repudiation days it would never have happened.

MR. WREN: We could go back to former Conservative administrations and talk about things which were done then, but we are dealing with today, and we are dealing with the future of Ontario. Mistakes were made in the past, but the thing we should do is profit by those mistakes.

HON. MR. FROST: The hon. member does not like to talk about the past,

MR. WREN: We are talking about the past right now. I did not have these figures

prepared by a three-quarter million dollar publicity department, but these figures have been checked by responsible people.

The Cameron Falls Plant was mentioned the other day on Lake Nipigon. That is another plant which was estimated to cost \$4,410,000 for 22,500 kilowatts, when the kilowatt capacity was available, the cost was actually \$6,300,000, again under another administration. Finally with a capacity of 56,000 kilowatts it is now on the books at \$10,536,579.

The point I am raising here is that in view of the gross errors, of perhaps uncontrollable errors which were made in the past, what assurance have we the same kind of mistakes in these days of extremely high costs, are not going to be made again?

HON. MR. FROST: From the experience we had, we would never do what the other government did.

MR. WREN: We have no guarantee the government will not underestimate. Rural power rates have always been the subject of acclaim as have certain votes of service to summer cottages. Let us deal with today and look at the situation with regard to actual reports printed by Hydro itself.

In 1951 various rural services paid:

Farms \$68 each, hamlet services \$53 each, commercial services \$118 each and cottage services \$34 each.

In ten rural power districts with no cottage services, including Bothwell, Chatham, Deleware, Lucan, Norwish, Oil Springs, Dundas, Listowel, Mitchell, Alliston, comprising 3,898 miles of line, we find 22,225 customers, composed of 15,000 farmers, 5,000 hamlet services, 1,500 commercial services paid a total of \$1,438,000, or an average of \$36.70 per mile.

Another ten rural power districts with over 1,000 cottage services each, and using 4,252 miles of line, and including Harrow, Kingsville, Simcoe, Sutton, Barrie, Owen Sound, Fenelon Falls, Minden, Stayner and Hawkstone shows that 45,000 customers of which 13,000 are farmers, 11,000 hamlets, 2,000 commercial and 19,000 cottages paid \$2,360,000 or average revenue of \$55.55 per mile.

The feature of this is something that needs explanation, that cottage consumption in these areas require 750 kilowatt hours per season, with a two-wire service at old rates this developed a net bill of \$30.84 on 4.4, 2.1 and 1.1 rate including a \$15 service charge.

Three-wire service cost a net of \$38.83 including \$20 service charge on 4.4 and 2.1 rates.

Here you have a two-wire service consuming 600 kilowatt hours before the 1.1 rate applies, while a three-wire service consumes 900 kilowatt hours before the 1.1 rate applies. Usually on the purchase of commodities or services a buyer of larger quantities get a lower price, but in any event certainly a price as low as others. Here one must purchase 50 per cent more in service to reach a like price or cost level.

Compare these rates in the same areas of the same density, and areas of the same service with private power companies. The Shawinigan rate for the same seasonal average consumption of 750 kilowatt hours on cottage contract are much more favourable being 2.8 on the first 50 kilowatt hours, 1.5 on the next 150 kilowatt hours and 1.1 on the balance, and a service charge of only 33 cents a month leaving a net bill after the usual 10 per cent discount of only \$12.24. They provide this low rate in recognition of density of services in cottage areas and in recognition of the fact that utilities have surplus power in the summer and its sale is like "found money".

In the Hydro system itself, in 1951, the peak load occurred in December at 271,354

kilowatts, which was greater by 4,643 kilowatts than in August when the summer cottage load was at its peak, obviously using surplus power. The discrimination between these two types of service is very obvious.

Another thing which is of great importance is buildings in Hydro. Our power houses are usually built of steel and concrete. Oil fire is generally considered the only real fire danger. But note the Chats Falls fire where extensive damage resulted and where the day was saved only by use of fire equipment from nearby R.C.A.F. stations. Nevertheless over \$1,000,000 damage was reported.

There is a feature here about Sir Adam Beck No. 1 Plant at Niagara Falls. In that plant on the same level as the generator floor, between the generators and the cliff, are thirty transformers, each containing some 6500 gallons of oil. On the floor above are at least 20 circuit breakers each containing about one thousand gallons of oil, in all about a quarter of a million gallons of inflammable material.

It is to be hoped that this arrangement will not be made with the Sir Adam Beck No. 2 plant, for one can visualize how an explosion or some well-placed sabotage might burn the whole plant, or at least put out of service an

important number of generators in the plant.

In other plants, such as the Hoover at Boulder Canyon, the transformers and circuit breakers are installed on structures outside the plant, on the riverside and the circuit breakers are provided with water curtain fire protection.

At the Beauharnois Power Plant other laudable precautions are taken.

These protections have not been taken at the Sir Adam Beck No. 1 plant, but they should be in the Sir Adam Beck No. 2.

I want to look for a moment at this report which was prepared for us by the Chairman of the Hydro Commission, and I must say, Mr. Chairman, there are some very strange and some wonderful explanations in the report which should be explained at some future time.

I can realize there is not the time available now before prorogation to get answers to these questions, but they could be had, and I say this again, in a proper Board of Inquiry into the state of Hydro questions.

In the first place, the Hydro Chairman in this report dealt at some length with the definition of his expenditures on public relations and that particular theme.

(Take E follows)

At page 21 of this report he used some very unusual comparisons of costs, unusual in many strange ways. First of all, he used, as justification, the fact that certain appliance manufacturers spend up to 1.3 per cent of their revenues on publicity and sales promotion, and that therefore Hydro should not be criticized for spending seventenths of one per cent of their revenues for like puposes.

I am told by a responsible officer of the Canadian General Electric Company that companies like themselves and Westinghouse and others are in direct and extremely keen competition with twenty-two similar types of business, and they have to carry on and maintain a strong tempo in all their publicity and sales promotion activities because they have to stay in the field.

That is not so with a publicly-owned monopoly which has no direct competition with other kinds of business.

There was used also in the report a comparison with American utilities, who, it is said, according to estimates in a Washington report, use about one per cent of their revenue for publicity and sales promotion purposes.

I checked this with Washington, and I find there

are very few, if any, public utilities in the United States, privately or publicly owned, which are not in direct competition with each other. I believe that holds true in the neighbouring state of New York, where private and state owned utilities are in the same kind of business and where competition is very keen. I have said before, and I say again, that an expenditure of one per cent of revenues, which on 1951 revenue would amount to over three-quarters of a million, is an excessive amount of money to be spent on one particular avenue of a Government commission or board.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Cecile) uses little if any more than that amount to do the excellent job he does of publicizing the whole province, let alone a single commission.

On page 23 of the report there appears some rather disturbing remarks concerning combine bidding. In other words, the Commission seems to agree that a standard market price for all suppliers necessitates a distribution of business. I think there has been general opposition to this kind of business being done with any avenue of government right across Canada,

and there is too much of it being done in rubber companies, transformer companies and power line hardware and materials companies, where a municipality, a provincial government or the Federal Government sends out for tenders and gets in return a bid from each of them, all exactly the same. I think it strange indeed that the Hydro Commission, by the Chairman's remarks, would recognize and condone this sort of activity.

At page 25, it goes a little further than that, in a rather strange way again. It says, "Gentlemen, it is not our practice to disclose all prices. I have with me the record of competition in connection with the items mentioned, for your confidential information, should you so desire."

Is there any reason, Mr. Speaker, why I, as a member of the Legislature, should be allowed to examine those records and not be permitted to pass that information on to the Hydro consumer, who is the person paying the bill? I think this is a very abhorrent suggestion, and I see no reason why Hydro should not fall into general agreement with what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said at the outset of this Session, that activities of his Departments are open books,

open for anyone's examination and questioning. Then why should a Commission of Government have the privilege of saying it is not their practice to disclose prices and disclose information on this basis?

On page 37 of the report there are direct statements concerning the Tunnel contracts at Niagara, and they confirm what was said by our group earlier in the Session and before it started, that tenders were not called for a major portion of the final part of the tunnel project. If for no other purpose than to provide check on costing and check on trends in this type of heavy construction work, those tenders should have been called. In addition to that, there is nothing in this report of the Chairman and nothing has been said before nor since about extras applying to these contracts. There has been no information made available as to what extras have been claimed, what have been paid and what denied. That, too, is essential public information, and public information which should be made available at a time when construction was going on, so that the rude shock of twenty, thirty and forty per cent over estimated cost should not come at completion.

One of the strangest features of this report, of course, is the Chairman's outline of costs of power to mining companies. On page 50 he sets out to refute a statement which was made in The Northern Miner, of March 5, 1953, when that newspaper said that on the basis of 12,000 kilowatts, Hydro rates to mines were:

In 1945	-	\$32.39
1949	-	34.33
Jan. 1, 1951	-	39.16
Jan. 1, 1952	-	43.33

The table on page 50 of the report checks within a very few cents, with the figures which that newspaper quoted, and yet this report goes on to state that the increases have only been 3.3 per cent.

As far as is revealed in this table, that statement is correct, the increases were 3.3 per cent on the first rate. They increased from \$43.57 in 1945 to \$45.00 in 1952. But the second block of power increased from \$30.16 during those same few years to \$40.52, or an increase of over 29 , per cent, and all these contracts, as other block users, are subject to a 4.25 mills charge when the load factor exceeds 85 per cent.

In the preparation of this report, Mr.

Speaker, I submit this information should be checked and re-checked, and certainly there is no cause for suggesting there is not the staff available to prepare these reports with some accuracy.

At page 58 of the report there is a mention, gradually eased into the print, where it says the rates increased to mining companies 22.1 per cent, but that someone estimated it only increased the cost of the mine's product by one per cent.

Further on in this report they go on to defend the need to review contracts once every year. Mining companies are objecting to this quite strongly and quite rightly. A mining engineer has to be able to report to the Board of Directors of a company his findings on an orebody anywhere in the province, he has to be able to advise that Board of Directors that in his opinion there is an orebody of so many thousand tons of ore which might reach a value of so many dollars, and that it is his opinion the work should or should not be proceeded with. He does not make that report until he has available to him all the factors and all the units which make up costs. Hydro power, or if Hydro is

unavailable, any other kind of power, is not the least consideration in estimating these costs, so it is difficult to visualize how a mining company can look ahead ten years in the development of a property and be faced with annual increases in rates.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, would the hon. member apply the same thinking to the cost of steel, copper and labour?

MR. WREN: Yes, they are able to do that.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. member is a sensible man, and I think he ought to talk sense. As a matter of fact, in the Kirkland Lake area the problems with which the mines are faced there in the cost of gold is not the cost of power; power has stayed fairly constant, but copper costs are twice as much, steel costs are twice as much, wages are, I suppose, twice as much, and that is their problem, not power.

In the great mines of Timmins and Kirkland Lake and such places, their problem comes from the upsurging costs -- freight rates, for instance, are twice what they were. On the other hand, the increase in the cost of power has been comparatively small. I believe I

gave the figures to the House before, that the cost of power in that area had gone up some 16 per cent, where freight rates alone had gone up 98 per cent.

May I ask the hon. member for Kenora, if he were a mining engineer does he think he would worry much about the cost of power? What he would be considering would be these other increases; that is what is driving the mine managers of that country gray-headed. I think the hon. member knows that. I think he is a sensible man, and I would ask him to talk sense for a while. He is talking to people who have at least a degree of intelligence.

HON. MR. GRIESINGER: That goes for any other business, too.

MR. WREN: Let the hon. Prime Minister refer to the Chairman's own report on the subject. He shows in the table --

HON. MR. FROST: But let us have facts.

MR. OLIVER: Does the hon. Prime Minister mean they are not facts in that report?

MR. WREN: Does the hon. Prime Minister dispute the statements in this report?

HON. MR. FROST: No, I am just asking the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren) to talk sense for a while.

MR. WREN: I am trying to.

HON. MR. FROST: To rise in this House and talk to an intelligent body of hon. members and say the mine managers cannot calculate their costs because there is a variation in power rates is ridiculous. The hon. member takes the thing in which there is the least variation. As a matter of fact, the mine managers are faced with upsurges of cost in everything to the extent of almost 100 per cent, and in some cases more than that, yet he asks intelligent members of this House -- I hope both on his side and our own -- to say that is what is causing worry to the mining people.

MR. OLIVER: Listen to what Mr. Saunders says, then.

MR. WREN: Mr. Speaker, again the hon. Prime Minister is reluctant to allow me to conclude my development of this point. I am going to speak about the other side, too, and what I am going to say is this, that there is no reason why they have to have an annual rate review.

HON. MR. FROST: What does the hon. member for Kenora want, one every month?

MR. WREN: When the hon. Prime Minister talks about copper and steel going up and labour

going up, these people have good and sufficient notice of the rise in these costs.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, consider for instance, newsprint. The newspapers of this province the other day received notice that newsprint was going up \$10 a ton as of April 1st. How much notice is there to that sort of thing? The hon. member for Kenora ought to be reasonable and talk sense. After all, people here have a little intelligence.

MR. WREN: We are talking about materials used in the mines. The mines do not depend on newspapers for their operation.

HON. MR. FROST: All right, let the hon. member talk all around the point, let him talk silly and make himself a laughing stock.

MR. WREN: We have good examples of talking around the point here, Mr. Speaker, but that is not what I am endeavouring to do. What I am endeavouring to suggest is what can be an alternative and what can permit the operators of mining companies to offer themselves and offer Hydro a better solution, and that is this: Hydro has a scheme with the municipalities whereby they sell power to these municipalities on a certain fixed contract cost, and that is not

reviewed every year.

HON. MR. FROST: It is reviewed in the thirteenth bill.

MR. WREN: Would the hon. Prime Minister allow me to finish my point?

HON. MR. FROST: It certainly is in the thirteenth bill; if it costs more they pay more then, and if it costs less they get a rebate.

MR. WREN: Let me finish my point. At the end of the financial year, a table is worked out to determine whether the power showed a deficit or earned a profit, and an adjustment is made accordingly. If there is a surplus it goes back to the municipality; if there is a deficit the municipality is billed for it. But all during the year, the manager of the utility in the municipality is aware, within a very small percentage of error, whether there is going to be a surplus or a deficit, because he knows his peak load charges, he knows the metering of the accounts right through the year, and when the twelfth month arrives he is able to prepare his municipality by a statement to the effect that "at the end of December we are going to have a surplus" or "at the end of December we are going to have a deficit."

Since accountants in the mining industry are just as competent as others, there is no reason --

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, may I remind the hon. member that I was for six years Minister of Mines, and I have been sitting here closely connected with the mining industry for the last four years, and I have never had any mine complain at any time about that. If they have cost accountants, and all the rest of it, why do they not come to us? I never received a complaint about it, as a matter of fact. Indeed, that is the thing they have complained least about.

MR. WREN: Mr. Speaker, there have been complaints about rates. They have not signed their contracts because of the rates' review clause, and because of the strike clause. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) consult his Minister of Mines (Mr. Kelly), and perhaps the Hydro Commissioner, and find out how many are complaining about these things.

MR. WARDROPE: Did you?

MR. WREN: Yes, I did.

HON. MR. FROST: The rest of us do not hear these things.

MR. WREN: Mr. Speaker, may I inform the

hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Wardrope) I do get around a little to try to find out something about the business of the province.

MR. WARDROPE: Mr. Speaker, I am glad to hear that, but the hon. member for Kenora does not get correct information.

MR. WREN: Apparently the information I release in my speeches is pretty widely commented on, and I can show by correspondence that responsible people in the province take notice of it; some applaud and some criticize, but those are public questions and it is only right they should be made public and dealt with as such. The mining industry, I can assure the hon. Prime Minister, through the Ontario Mining Association, is going to make representations to him on this very important subject.

HON. MR. FROST: They have not made them yet, and I have been here ten years.

MR. WREN: They were in the process of doing so when Mr. Saunders said in his report he had received the approbation of the Mining Association of these new power rates. As it turned out, at last week's meeting, he admitted to me he did not have their approval.

HON. MR. FROST: The hon. member for Kenora

knows all about these things. I have been here for ten years and --

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, I do not think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) should be continually interrupting the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren). I know, as he does, that the hon. member for Kenora is quite competent to take care of himself, but at the same time the standing rule is that the hon. Prime Minister cannot interrupt him unless he is willing to be interrupted, or is asked a question.

The hon. Prime Minister is speaking tomorrow. If there is anything he does not agree with he may answer it then.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, what I object to is this, what is the use of saying the Mining Association is going to do this? As a matter of fact, I have been closely connected with the subject for ten years, and the industry has never said a thing about it.

MR. OLIVER: Then there must have been recent developments of which the hon. Prime Minister is not aware, surely. If he says mining companies are not complaining, then he does not know the picture because they are complaining.

(F-1 follows)

MR. WREN: You might ask the hon. member for High Park (Mr. Cowling). He has a letter from the Chairman of the Mining Committee, from the Mines Association on that very subject.

HON. MR. KELLY: May I ask the hon. member a question, Mr. Speaker?

MR. WREN: Yes.

HON. MR. KELLY: In view of the fact that mining is a wasting asset, and the construction of a power line into the mining area necessitates the Hydro protecting itself in the construction of the line, in view of the fact that at the end the expenditure made is sound, from the standpoint of the province as a whole. I think that is an answer to your question.

Furthermore, dealing with the condition of the gold mining areas of the province, I think the hon. member would have the answer if he went to Ottawa, and asked if there was --

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister of Mines cannot make a speech at this time. He wanted to ask a question, but has not asked it. What is the question?

HON. MR. KELLY: The question I wish to ask is, are not the rates charged by Hydro fair and just, in view of the wasting nature of

the mine assets, and in order that the Hydro may be protected, in seeing they get out as much as they put in?

MR. WREN: I will be glad to answer that question. That is what the mining industry is looking for. All they want are mine contracts with the Hydro based on their capital costs, divided into the estimated number of years. At the end of that time, they will be quite happy to accept an adjustment from Hydro, either upward or downward, depending on how close it was. They want the contract which a private company is giving them, but which the Hydro has not as yet given to them.

HON. MR. KELLY: Depending upon what basis?

MR. WREN: The hon. Minister knows --

HON. MR. KELLY: What will be the price of coal tomorrow? Do you know? It is based on their determination on the value of the mine.

MR. WREN: I think the hon. Minister of Mines might realize there are other besides gold mines in Ontario. There are many base metal mines, and they are all complaining; Falconbridge is complaining; Steep Rock is complaining. It was not referring only to gold mines. I would also tell the hon. Minister he might direct his question

about the prices to President Eisenhower, which would be just as sensible as directing it at Ottawa, because it is beyond our control. We are discussing provincial issues in this House.

HON. MR. KELLY: I thought you were discussing the values of the gold mines.

MR. OLIVER: Is that not a provincial issue?

HON. MR. KELLY: Well, the mines are in Ontario.

MR. SPEAKER: Order!

MR. WREN: In these remarks, we are getting back to the principle of the "power at cost", and we are concerned with the subject of Hydro's power at cost, which we say should be made the subject of a searching enquiry, and we say that, because we believe it to be in the interest of this province that it be done, because I am hopeful when we examine the costs of power around us, I am sure we will find we are rapidly coming into an unfavourable position in regard to the cost of power.

If you enquire of the Chairman of the Industrial Board and industry itself, you will find they share that opinion. We are not suggesting anything but that we are looking for the costs

of basic power, and in the absence of information, we think there is one thing which should be done, and one way in which it should be done. When the question of telephone rates, or freight rates, or other types of utility rates arise, the company has to appear before a board or some tribunal to justify its application for an increase, and I submit The Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission should not be in any preferred position above any other. If they feel an increase of rates is necessary, it should be required to appear before some board or tribunal to justify their application for rate increases. I do not think they should be in any preferred position whatever in regard to this matter. I do not think it can come too soon.

I think the industrial future of this province depends a great deal upon what they think of the attitude we have toward the operation of this important Government Commission.

I repeat in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, that it should be the view of any hon. member on this side of the House to have this matter thoroughly reviewed. I think the Government should be willing, yes, anxious, to appoint some proper body to study

the rate structure of Hydro and its application to industry in this province, and to bring in a recommendation to this House as to the Hydro's effect on Canadian industry as a whole.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. member (Mr. Wren) if he would care to comment on one matter?

I have noticed in the papers, particularly in the Globe & Mail of the 28th of March, a reference by the hon. member to the Steep Rock mines. He is quoted as saying:

"He will produce in the Legislature, authenticated information that the Provincial Government had promised Steep Rock a cheaper power rate, if they would carry out development work and locate in the province".

Then he is quoted as stating to Mr. Saunders: that he will switch his attack from Hydro to the Government itself. Mr. Speaker, I have been waiting for him to describe what he has in mind. Perhaps the hon. member would tell us what his position is. What is the complaint? Is it a complaint this Company has received considerations which it should not have received, or is the hon. member complaining they were entitled to other considerations which it has not received?

MR. WREN: Yes, Mr. Speaker, while the quotation is not exactly what I said, it is, in a general way. I was asking the Chairman of The Hydro-Electric Commission if he was ever told there was a commitment made to anyone connected with that industry, that if they came in with their millions of investments, they would get some preference in regard to Hydro rates.

HON. MR. KELLY: And what was his answer?

MR. WREN: Mr. Saunders said the company had said that commitment had been made to them by people in Government, other than the Government Commission, that they would receive some preference.

HON. MR. FROST: Who made that commitment?

MR. WREN: I agreed -- and still do -- with The Hydro Commission that he, as a Commissioner, is obliged to follow the Power Commissions Act and regulations and whether there was a commitment -- regardless of what actually was said -- was no concern of his unless some other legislation or order was issued to him to the contrary.

HON. MR. FROST: What is the commitment to which the hon. member refers? Who gave it? What was it?

MR. WREN: The Steep Rock people, is one example. They were offered an inducement of that kind by people in the Ontario Government.

HON. MR. FROST: Will the hon. member tell me who they were?

MR. WREN: I am quite willing to bring these things out in a public enquiry; perhaps not necessarily an enquiry, but before any group set up to study Hydro rates.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I do not think that is necessary. Let us be frank about this. I am sure there are several hon. members in this House who are quite familiar with the Steep Rock arrangement. There is no mystery about it; nothing that cannot be told. Most of it is written in the statutes, which I do not think the hon. member has ever bothered to read. If the hon. member will state the commitments which he says were made, and who made them, I will then give a complete explanation, because this matter has been before this House on a number of occasions. I do not want any mystery about it. I want to know about what the hon. member is complaining, the nature of the commitments made, and who made them. Will the hon. member please tell me?

MR. WREN: If you enquire of people connected with the mine itself, you will find that people in the outgoing administration, and people in the incoming administration -- I am told that Mr. Drew indicated to those people that sooner or later the area in which they are located, was going to be taken into a northern Ontario system. That, of course, has pretty well been done. And that when the time came, they would get the power rates applicable to that system, less 30 percent. or 35 percent, to encourage the investment of American capital in that area. I took the same stand in the Committee the other day -- and I still take it. I do not think any politician or any government, whether Liberal, Conservative, or any other, has the right to go out and offer inducements to anyone --

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, is the hon. member speaking of the late Mr. Hepburn? He had some negotiations. Is the hon. member complaining about him?

MR. WREN: If the inducements were first offered by him, and then certified to by the incoming administration, one is to blame as much as the other.

HON. MR. FROST: I do not know of any inducement Mr. Hepburn or anybody else has given to Steep Rock. It is all written in the statutes. I well remember the Steep Rock Act of 1942, the Act of 1943, and finally, the Act of 1949. In those statutes, every thing in connection with that Company has been carried out to the letter.

When the hon. member is quoted as saying:

"He will produce in the Legislature authenticated information that the Provincial Government had promised Steep Rock a cheaper power rate if they would carry out development work and locate in the province".

about what is the hon. member complaining? As a matter of fact, he suggests the statement was given wide publicity. I would like the hon. member to bring it out, lay it on the table, so the people will see it, and will know what it is about. I can speak on this from recollection, as my recollection is clear going back to 1942, when it was before the House.

MR. WREN: May I ask this, Mr. Speaker? Will the hon. Prime Minister do this -- and he can give it as wide publicity as he likes -- would the hon. Prime Minister write a letter, as Prime Minister, to the Board of Directors of the Corporation -- I am not too familiar with its full

title -- and ask them if at any time during the Hepburn administration, or the Drew administration, were they ever offered any inducements in regard to power rates to go into that area of the province, and advise him what sort of a guarantee was made?

HON. MR. FROST: Have you any complaints from Steep Rock Company that the commitments made by any previous governments - - the Hepburn government, the Conant government, the Nixon government, the Drew government, or this government -- have not been lived up to, to the letter?

MR. WREN: The Chairman of The Hydro Commission said the other day that the mine people had told him that this inducement had been offered, and wanted to know why they were not getting it. Mr. Saunders said, "I have no authority to give it to you."

HON. MR. FROST: I can only say to the hon. member, Mr. Speaker, if he looks at the statutes, the Steep Rock Act of 1942, the Steep Rock Act of 1943, and the Steep Rock Act of 1949, he will see that after these arrangements were carried out, these people were paying the mining rate, and I think in regard to developmental power, they did receive a reduction of 15 percent. for power which was used for pumping mud.

I know of no commitment with Steep Rock which has not been carried out, nor do I know of any commitment which was not fair to the people of Ontario.

MR. WREN: If Mr. Saunders' statement was quoted --

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Saunders' statement is merely that he is Chairman of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission should not be pushed around at the whim of any politician. I agree with him. No government should push the Power Commission around, and tell it what it must do or must not do. They are in office to operate a business. I do not know of any government which has ever tried to "push them around", neither the Hepburn government, the Conant government, the Nixon government, the Drew government, nor this government. I do not know of any government which has ever done that. Mr. Saunders simply says if there were any promises made, he is not bound by them, and he should not be.

MR. WREN: Mr. Saunders said in the very article the hon. Prime Minister is reading that the Company told him they had been offered certain inducements.

HON. MR. FROST: I think a representative of any of those governments will say the government never told the Company anything of the sort. This Company is receiving ample justice, and has received it from all the governments I have mentioned. None of these governments has ever done, as far as I know, anything which is not in accordance with the enacted legislation by this Legislature.

I think, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member is complaining that the Steep Rock Company feel there is something more coming to them. I want to say here and now, Mr. Speaker, the Steep Rock Company has received absolutely fair and just treatment. All matters have been enacted by statute, and the Steep Rock Company has been treated justly and fairly, and I do not know of any possible complaint it could have. Indeed, it has never made any complaint to me.

MR. WREN: They did to the Hydro Commission.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member dodges all around the issue. He tries to create implications and innuendoes. He does not complain. When he is asked, he cannot complain.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, I cannot "stand" for that.

MR. SPEAKER: Order!

HON. MR. FROST: I will get it out on the table, and I will speak on Steep Rock, if the House desires.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister cannot "get away" with the suggestion the hon. member for Kenora is dealing in innuendoes. No hon. member of this House more diligently prepares his material than the hon. member for Kenora, and he has done exactly right, in my judgment, in drawing the attention of the people of this province of Ontario to this matter, and in bringing out these things, and I think what he has done, and the conclusions he has reached, will be for the benefit of the people of Ontario as a whole. I would suggest the hon. Prime Minister content himself, and keep this debate on a high level, and not say that the hon. member for Kenora is dealing with innuendoes.

HON. MR. FROST: I will give any hon. member of this House due credit for diligence and work. In my day, I have even read through all the public accounts, session after session. When

I was in Opposition, we received far less assistance than we are giving the Opposition now, and I had to do my own digging.

I saw in the paper -- and giving wide publicity -- the statement that the hon. member for Kenora was going to switch his attack to the Government, and inferred the Company has not received justice from this Government or any other government. After listening to him for an hour and a half this morning, during which time he never mentioned it, I asked him about it, and he has said nothing but given the same type of innuendoes and insinuations.

MR. WREN: I object to that, Mr. Speaker.

HON. MR. FROST: It is nothing less than "McCarthyism".

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, I do not know what the hon. member for Kenora thinks of that, but I think it is beneath the dignity of the hon. Prime Minister of this province. To say the hon. member for Kenora is using these tactics, is certainly beneath the dignity of a Prime Minister.

When the hon. Prime Minister talks about "dodging around a question", and travelling by a circuitous route, all I can say, Mr. Speaker, is that the hon. member has learned from a great master.

MR. SPEAKER: Order!

HON. MR. FROST: I will read this again.

This says the hon. member for Kenora said he was going to switch his attack from Hydro to the Government itself. If there is an attack to be made, I want to have it in the open, where we can answer it. I do not want to have a radio speech about three days hence on this subject. I want it now.

MR. OLIVER: I want to tell the hon. Prime Minister that our method of attack will be determined by ourselves, not by the hon. Prime Minister.

HON. MR. FROST: The hon. Leader of the Opposition is just as bad. In fact, that includes the whole group, collectively or individually.

The hon. member for Kenora is quoted as saying that:

"He will produce in the Legislature authenticated information that the Provincial Government had promised Steep Rock a cheaper power rate, if they would carry out development work and locate in the province".

I ask him to give the "authenticated information" right now, and let us see where any government has not carried out its commitments to that Company.

MR. OLIVER: In respect to that, Mr. Speaker, I will say to the hon. Prime Minister, the session of the House is not over, and the hon. Prime Minister can choose his opportunity to make his speech on any question. The hon. Prime Minister should not get too hasty on this. Let the hon. Prime Minister bide his time, and he will get an answer in due time.

HON. MR. FROST: I am prepared to accept the excuses of the hon. Leader of the Opposition, because he is in the excusing business, too. This is the second-last day of the session. The hon. member for Kenora spoke for an hour and a half this morning, and did not mention this matter at all. He is now asked about it, and does not say anything about it in reply to the questions, and the hon. Leader of the Opposition, and the hon. member for Kenora, know there is absolutely nothing to it.

MR. WREN: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Prime Minister have the Standing Committee on Government Commissions re-convene, or call an Easter recess, we can come back after Easter --

HON. MR. FROST: If you would stay in the House more often, you would know what is going on.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, whatever may be said about the other hon. members, the hon. member

for Kenora is not entitled to that sort of abuse.

MR. SPEAKER: Order!

MR. OLIVER: I will not stand for "Order" on this matter. The hon. member for Kenora has been just as diligent in his work, as any other hon. member in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Order!

MR. OLIVER: The hon. Prime Minister has no right to say what he did. I will sit down when I get ready, in that respect.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Just trying to throw his weight around.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. This has gone far enough. I am sure the hon. Leader of the Opposition did not mean what he said. I would regret very much having to take more drastic steps, when order is demanded by the Speaker. We have had a great deal of fun this morning, and there has been a great deal of talk back and forth. Let us keep on a reasonably even keel.

MR. OLIVER: Better look at the hon. Prime Minister; he is the chief aggressor.

MR. SPEAKER: I will determine that.

MR. OLIVER: I want some part in the determination of that, too.

MR. SPEAKER: The proceedings of this House will be carried on under the direction of the Speaker. Any time the House wants to change

Speakers, that is its privilege, but as long as I am here, I will be the master, and it the servants.

I declare it one o'clock, and I do now leave the Chair.

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---At 1:11 of the clock, p.m., the Committee took recess.



ONTARIO

Third Session
of the
Twenty-Fourth Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

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Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

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Volume XXXIV

Wednesday, April 1, 1953.

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EVENING SITTING

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

Wednesday, April 1, 1953,
8.00 o'clock p.m.

The Committee resumed.

Vote 134 agreed to.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, on the housing branch, I see there is a reduction of about a quarter of a million dollars in the estimates. It is true they are statutory provisions, both these items, and I wonder if we might have a brief explanation of the reduction.

HON. MR. WARRENDER: Mr. Chairman, it is true there is a reduction, but you will notice at the end of the Department's estimates a statutory amount of \$10 million has been set aside for housing development, so it is carried over there.

MR. HERBERT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to take the opportunity, on behalf of the people of Larder Lake, to express their appreciation and my own, to the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs and the hon. Minister of Planning and Development for the assistance they gave to the Town of Larder Lake.

Votes 135 to 138 inclusive agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report progress.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. T. L. PATRICK (Middlesex North):

The Committee of Supply reports certain resolutions and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

THE MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE ACT

HON. G. A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary)
moved second reading of Bill No. 151, "An Act to amend The Mothers' Allowance Act, 1952."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, that Bill is a minor amendment which can be dealt with tomorrow in Committee.

The hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) introduced it today, and first reading was given to the Gasoline Handling Act. If we might advance that into Committee it may be considered tomorrow at the same time. It is not on the Order Paper nor is it printed.

THE GASOLINE HANDLING ACT

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways)
moved second reading of Bill No. 152, "An Act to amend The Gasoline Handling Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. NIXON: Could the hon. Minister of Highways give us a more extended explanation?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: This is an amendment

which gives us authority to regulate the places of sale in the urban centres. It does not have anything to do with the pumps, but stores and the like which must receive authority from municipalities, under a by-law, to handle gasoline. We thought we had that covered, but after going through the regulations, we found we had not.

HON. MR. FROST: I think the Act has to do with the handling of gasoline and oil in stores and places of that sort. It is purely a safety measure.

Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

House in Committee, Mr. Roberts in the Chair.

THE LOCAL IMPROVEMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 34th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 112, "An Act to amend the Local Improvement Act."

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 112 reported.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 35th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 114, "An Act to amend The Municipal Act."

Sections 1 to 8 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 9:

MR. OLIVER: What is the purpose of this section?

HON. MR. DUNBAR: In a county or township it would apply to cases where the Federation of Agriculture has been assessed and adds anything to the assessment bill, or tax bill, the municipality may pass a by-law giving a grant to the Federation of Agriculture, for one or the other, but not both.

Sections 9 to 22 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 114 reported.

THE ASSESSMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 36th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 124, "An Act to amend The Assessment Act."

Sections 1 to 17 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 124 reported.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 37th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 147, "An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Act."

HON. MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman, I move that Clause (e) of subsection (2) of section 8 of The Legislative Assembly Act, as re-enacted by Section 1 of this Bill, be amended by striking

out the word "or" in the sixth line and adding
at the end thereof:

"Ontario Securities Commission,
Ontario Milk Control Board, the
Civil Service Commission or
Board of Control."

Those were three we found to be quite unsuitable
to be included in the amendment.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 147 reported.

(BBB-1 follows)

THE LAW SOCIETY ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 148,
"An Act to amend the Law Society Act".
Sections 1 to 4 inclusive agreed to.
Bill reported.

THE REGISTRY ACT

House in Committee on Bill No. 149,
"An Act to amend the Registry Act".

HON. MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, I move that Bill No. 149 be not reported. This Bill was designed to bring the Registry Act procedure into conformity with some of the Bills which have been passed by the House, such as the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, which was before the House, and since this Act will not come into effect before April 1st, 1954, and also because there have been certain representations made with reference to the wording of this amendment, we have decided it would be better to leave this open until next year, so that any changes in the Bill can be considered.

MR. SALSBERG: Who made the representation?

HON. MR. PORTER: There were certain types of companies.

MR. SALSBERG: Would you name them?

HON. MR. PORTER: I do not know who they were, certain changes were presented to some of the staff and I have not had time to consider

them.

MR. SALSBERG: I am merely doing what the hon. Attorney General does to me when he asks "who, where, when, name them."

HON. MR. PORTER: I do not know. When I do not know a thing I do not pass it into statute.

Motion agreed to.

Bill No. 149 held.

THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

House in Committee on Bill No. 150,
"An Act to authorize the raising of money on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Section 1 agreed to.

On Section 2.

MR. OLIVER: I was interested in what the hon. Prime Minister said about this last night. Supposing you use only \$40 million.

HON. MR. FROST: It is cumulative.

MR. OLIVER: I do not know how that is done. I understand if we pass a Bill, if the amount was not used in the current year, it cannot be carried through into the next year.

HON. MR. FROST: It becomes an Act of Parliament that you can raise money on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and has no regard to fiscal years or anything of the sort.

With the funds which have been made/to available

the Highway Reserve Fund, I am very anxious to keep the amount of any loans down. I think there is enough accumulated and tied up by unusually large amounts in previous years, to take care of the situation, and I am just as anxious to get the amount down as to have amounts become cumulative and too large.

MR. NIXON: Could the hon. Prime Minister tell us how much has been accumulated and not used?

HON. MR. FROST: I would say there is possibly \$100 million, I have not the exact figure but I know in some years we did not use it at all. As a matter of fact we had a large surplus back in 1948, I think, of \$25 million, and there was no use for it at all, a balance carried over from 1942 and it became effective in 1947.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive agreed to.

Bill reported.

HON. MR. FROST: I beg to advise the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the contents of the resolutions before the House recommends them to the consideration of the House.

Resolution by Mr. Porter:

That,
on or before the 30th day of September, 1953, there shall be paid, out of such moneys as many be appropriated therefor by the Legislature.

(a) \$130,000 to the Corporation of the County of York;

(b) \$80,000 to the Corporation of the City of Toronto;

(c) \$30,000 to the Corporation
of the City of Hamilton,

as provided by Bill No. 84, An Act to
repeal The Mortgage Tax Act."

Resolution agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST:

"Resolved that,

(a) the Lieutenant-Governor in Council be authorized to raise from time to time by way of loan such sum or sums of money as may be deemed expedient for any or all of the following purposes; for the public service, for works carried on by commissioners on behalf of Ontario, for discharging any indebtedness or obligation of Ontario or for reimbursing the Consolidated Revenue Fund for any moneys expended in discharging any such indebtedness or obligation for the carrying on of the public works authorized by the Legislature; provided that the principal amount of any securities issued and the amount of any temporary loans raised under this Act at any time outstanding shall not exceed in the whole \$50,000,000; and

(b) such sum of money may be borrowed for any term or terms not exceeding forty years at such rate as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and shall be raised upon the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and shall be changeable thereupon; and

(c) the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may provide for a special sinking fund with respect to any such issue of securities.

as provided by Bill No. 150, An Act to authorize the Raising of Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue fund."

Resolution agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: I move the Committee rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House report one Bill not reported, one Bill with amendment, one Bill without amendment and certain resolutions, and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move that Order No. 1, third reading of Bill No. 80 be discharged and the matter be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House.

Motion agreed to.

Bill No. 80 referred to Committee of the Whole.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to; House in Committee, Mr. A. K. Roberts in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN: Bill No. 80, Section 109, page 44.

HON. MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman, I have a further amendment to Section 109 arising as the result of the situation which I will describe.

On the further consideration of the drafting of this amendment which was introduced

in the House the other day covering subsections 4 to 8 of section 109, dealing with the acquisition of the passenger transportation service in the Metropolitan Area, certain questions were raised as to some aspects of the wording of this draft.

The intent was, as explained to this House, that when the assets and the undertaking of any of the private lines which are affected by this Section, are eventually taken over and becomes entitled to compensation, such compensation should be the same as would be obtained under the ordinary common law as it applies to the compensation in an arbitration or compulsory taking of any kind.

The words "going concern" were used in one subsection and the words "assets and undertaking" were used in another, and it is just possible there may be a slight confusion, although I would be quite satisfied that the draft as it was quite adequately carried out the intent.

In a matter of such importance there is no final perfection in drafting. We have had this revised and refined and improved from a drafting point of view.

If it were possible as the result of

the first-rate contribution made by Mr. Treadgold, the draftsman who has been working on this Bill, I might say when you consider the pressure under which he has worked, the hours he has put in and the assistance which had been allotted to him, the drafting has been a massive undertaking.

He, as everybody else, believes in perfection. It may be something that we can never attain, but we think this draft will leave less possibility of any dispute, and in substance it does exactly the same thing. The draft of the amendment has been circulated. It is quite lengthy and breaks down some sections so that they are more clearly expressed. It is a section which deals with procedure only and does not make any difference as to substance. If the hon. members wish I shall read it word for word, but I

move the amendment according to the proposed re-enactment of subsections 4 to 8,

My motion is that subsections 4 to 8 inclusive of section 109 of the Bill of Bill No. 80 be deleted and the following be substituted therefor, running from subsections 4 to 10 inclusive. Unless the members wish, I shall not read it, but if you wish me to read it I shall.

Proposed Re-enactment of Subsections
4 to 8 of section 109 of Bill 80

(4) Where a local public passenger transportation service is legally operating wholly within the Metropolitan Area on the 1st day of April, 1953, and continues in operation, and will be required by subsection 2 to cease to operate within the Metropolitan Area on the 1st day of July, 1954, or upon the termination of an agreement made under subsection 3,

(a) the Commission may agree with the owner of the service, not later than one month before the date upon which the service will be required to cease to operate, to purchase the assets and undertaking used in providing the service; and

(b) if no agreement is entered into under clause a, the assets and undertaking used in providing the service not disposed of by the owner thereof before the date upon which the service is required to cease to operate, shall vest in the Commission on that date.

(5) Where a local public passenger transportation service is legally operating partly within and partly without the Metropolitan Area on the 1st day of April, 1953, and continues in operation, and will be required by subsection 2 to cease to operate within the Metropolitan Area on the 1st day of July, 1954, or upon the termination of an agreement made under subsection 3,

(a) the Commission may agree with the owner of the service, not later than one month before the date upon which the service will be required to cease to operate within the Metropolitan Area, to purchase the assets and undertaking used in providing the entire service or to purchase the portion thereof that is allocated to the provision of the service within the Metropolitan Area; and

(b) if no agreement is entered into clause a, the portion of the assets and undertaking that is allocated to the provision of the service within the Metropolitan Area not disposed of by the owner thereof before the date upon which the service is required to cease to operate, shall vest in the Commission on that date.

(6) Where the whole or a portion of the assets and undertaking used in or allocated to the provision of a local public passenger transportation service vests in the Commission, the Commission shall pay due compensation therefor to the owner thereof, based upon the value to the owner of the assets and undertaking used in providing the service where the service was operated wholly within the Metropolitan Area, and based upon the proportion of such value that is allocated to the provision of the service within the Metropolitan Area where the service was operated partly within and partly without the Metropolitan Area.

(7) The amount of any compensation payable under this section or any question of allocation, if not mutually agreed upon, shall be determined by the Municipal Board, and the decision of the Municipal Board on any question of allocation shall be final.

(8) The Commission shall be deemed to be a street railway company for the purposes of The Railways Act.

(9) Where a local public passenger transportation service operating partly within and partly without the Metropolitan Area is required by subsection 2 to cease to operate within the Metropolitan Area and thereupon discontinues the portion of its service beyond the Metropolitan Area, the Municipal Board may, on the application of any municipality, order the Commission to furnish a similar service upon such terms and conditions and to such extent as may be fixed by the Municipal Board.

(10) Where the Municipal Board orders the Commission to furnish a service under subsection 9 the Commission shall be deemed to have applied for an operating licence under The Public Vehicles Act, and the Municipal Board shall issue a certificate of public necessity and convenience, with respect thereto."

HON. MR. FROST: In connection with this amendment, as you know it was not our intention to report the Bill on Monday, but we did that in order to have the printing completed.

In so far as we are aware, this is the only amendment remaining...to this Bill. As a matter of fact, the reporting of the Bill can be held until tomorrow for the reason there are Bills in committee which will be dealt with tomorrow, and it can be held and reported, making in all three matters, and then third readings could be given to everything.

(Take CCC follows)

The Bill would then appear on the Order Paper under "House in Committee" tomorrow, and then it would be put through Committee and given third reading in the ordinary course.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Attorney General whether the essence of the amendment to the amendment of Section 109, moved by him just now, does not contain the points I made yesterday when we discussed the amendments to 109, which the Government at that time did not see fit to approve.

HON. MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman, of course I have not the slightest recollection of what points the hon. member raised.

MR. SALSBERG: If the hon. Minister has not the slightest recollection of the points I raised, I shall remind him.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I recall the hon. member's points.

MR. SALSBERG: There, Mr. Chairman, you see; that is why he is Prime Minister, and not the hon. Attorney General.

HON. MR. FROST: The points raised by the hon. member for St. Andrew were not included in the purpose of this amendment. As the hon. Attorney General has said, I think it is the principle

we wanted to make sure of, that the T.T.C. in having power over the area had power to make agreements with these companies, and also had power to take over these companies. I do not think there was any intention or desire on the part of the T.T.C. to take over these concerns on the basis of scrap value, but to take them over as a business or a part of a business, and having regard to the value of the assets from the standpoint of the person from whom they were taken. That was the purpose and intent of the Legislature and the Government, and this amendment merely straightens those matters out.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I do think this is important. I am not seeking any credit from the Government; I do not expect any credit from them, but I do think it is important for the sake of -- well, for the soul of the House, if I may put it that way; it is good for the soul of the House to recall that my objection to the amendment was precisely along those lines, and the record will show it. I said the T.T.C. would deal fairly, but that the amendment would tie their hands and would cost the people of Toronto and the T.T.C. a million or more. The Government at that time pooh-poohed my proposal

and killed my amendment, only now to come back -- and I am glad they did -- and remove those rather menacing clauses or words to which I took exception.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, this does not make it any tougher for the franchise owners or the bus men at all. That was not the intention. It was never intended to make it tough for anyone, but to make it fair. This amendment merely clarifies certain things, and perhaps breaks them down into more sections.

MR. SALSBERG: It is an improvement.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for St. Andrew made a statement in the House that the T.T.C. officials were not happy.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister is right.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: Are they happy now? Will the hon. member admit they are happy now?

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs asks me whether the T.T.C. officials are happy now, whereas they were not before. I have not had a chance to telephone them since this amendment was brought in, but when I informed the House they were not happy, the Government pooh-poohed the suggestion.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: That had nothing at all to do with this.

MR. SALSBERG: I am very glad the Government had a change of heart and mind. Next time do not pooh-pooh amendments coming from this side of the House so fast.

Amendment agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, we shall allow the matter to stand; there is always the possibility with this very complicated Bill that there might be something to morrow. We will leave it in Committee and at that time we can report the Bill if everything is satisfactory.

Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House reports progress and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON REFORM INSTITUTIONS

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, when I adjourned the debate on this resolution standing in my name, it was felt the resolution

as it appeared was too narrow, and I entirely agreed with the suggestion of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), on that point, and would like the privilege of amending the resolution now.

In addition to the amendment as suggested at that time, I have inserted some reference to custodial questions which might be considered by the Committee, and I had in mind when putting the suggestion in the resolution, that the Committee might see fit to give some consideration to the question brought before the House by the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) that there might be a central place of execution in the province.

Some consideration was given this matter at Ottawa; in fact, an amendment to the Criminal Code is being considered with the idea of making it possible for the Province to act along this line, and it might be the Committee would wish to give this matter some consideration.

Also I had in mind it might wish to consider the question of the overlapping authority and jurisdiction as between the municipalities and the Department of Reform Institutions in

connection with the administration of the jails in Southern Ontario. In the North, of course, there is no question of overlapping authority, the administration with respect to these institutions is entirely in the hands of the Department of Reform Institutions. In the recent investigation of the Don Jail, for instance, the sheriff himself said he did not know who was his boss and wished he could be relieved of any responsibility for the administration of the jail.

HON. MR. FROST: That is common to sheriffs.

MR. NIXON: Yes, and I am rather inclined to agree with them in this matter. They are recommended and appointed by the Department of the Attorney General, and are officials of that Department, yet very heavy responsibilities rest upon them in connection with the administration of the jails. Also, the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote) said in spite of the fact the sheriff has responsibility and the municipality has responsibility, with overlapping authority, whenever there is any trouble he is the man who gets all the blame, and I am sure he would be glad to have the Committee give this matter some consideration.

Therefore, I move, Mr. Speaker, seconded
by Mr. Oliver:

"That a Select Committee of the House be appointed to study the problems of the reformation of delinquent individuals and all phases of custodial questions and the place therein of the provincial reform institutions, and to make such report and recommendations as the Committee may regard as justifiable as a result of its deliberations.

"And that the Select Committee have authority to sit during the interval between Sessions and have full power and authority to call for persons, papers and things, and to examine witnesses under oath; and the Assembly doth command and compel attendance before the said Committee of such persons, and the production of such papers and things as the Committee may deem necessary for any of its proceedings and deliberations, for which purpose the Honourable the Speaker may issue his warrant or warrants.

"The said Committee to consist of eleven members, composed as follows:

"Messrs. Stewart, Chairman; Downer, Nickle, Leavine, Pryde, Morrow, Dempsey, Johnston (Parry Sound), Oliver, Manley and Grummett."

Motion agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, perhaps at this juncture we might revert to Motions for a moment. I should like to read first of all a report I received from the hon. member for Glengarry

(Mr. Villeneuve), the chairman of the Select Committee on Lake Levels. It is dated March 19th;

— "Honourable Members:

"Your Select Committee, appointed on March 28th, 1952, to study the matter of lake levels in the Great Lakes or waters affected thereby, submits the following as its interim report;

"Your Committee held many meetings in the interval between Sessions, and has made substantial progress in arriving at recommendations on this subject, aspects of which have national and even international significance. Your Committee feels that until all pertinent information shall be made available and this data considered in the light of all the major uses of the waters of the Great Lakes, a complete report cannot be made at this time.

"Your Committee therefore begs leave to continue its deliberations and to submit a comprehensive report at the next Session of the Legislature.

O. F. Villeneuve,
Chairman."

I think, Mr. Speaker, that is reasonable and proper. As a matter of fact, the question of Great Lakes water levels, particularly the levels of Lake Ontario, is entering into a stage of very great importance with the progress which is being made, and we hope will shortly be consummated, in the matter of the St. Lawrence seaway, and it appears to me it is altogether reasonable and

desirable that we should have a Committee of this House sitting to consider that matter and to keep under surveillance and study the riparian rights of individual owners in this province, and, incidentally, when we consider those in this province, we include of course all owners around this lake.

There are other studies which will take place and which I believe will be coincidental with, I hope, early moves in connection with the St. Lawrence seaway, and it is a very desirable thing to have a Committee consisting of members of this Legislature sitting and able to study the problem.

With the report, I quite concur.

With that, Mr. Speaker, there is the matter of the Rent Control Committee.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister, do we have to vote on this?

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I am going to make a motion covering this, and then I think it will be subject to debate. In connection with the rent control committee, this year will be a period of transition. The Legislature has accepted the principle, and, indeed, I believe,

passed the Bill relating to the ending of rent controls next March 2nd, and the assuming of those controls by municipalities which may want to do so.

I have referred to the Lake Levels Committee, and the desirability of continuing that Committee. Then there is the Committee on Election Laws, which still has some work to do. I do not know offhand whether that Committee sat during this last year.

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes, Mr. Speaker, it did.

HON. MR. FROST: In any event, it is desired that it should sit again, and we decided the other day the Committee considering the Corporations Bill should also remain in being because that Bill does not come into effect until the 30th of April next year.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is desirable that all these Committees remain constituted and that they sit if necessary during the coming recess. I think it is quite apparent that some of these Committees are not going to have to meet very often; I imagine perhaps the Committee concerned with Election Law may be the most active because it may have the greatest residue of work to do.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Doucett:

"That the Select Committee on Rent Control, appointed by this Assembly on February 27th, 1952; the Select Committee on Lake Levels, appointed on March 28th, 1952; the Select Committee on Election Laws, appointed on March 28th, 1952, and the Committee on Company Law be re-appointed for the ensuing year with the same authority and duties conferred on them by the original reference."

Mr. Speaker, we would like to make two changes on the Committees, that Mr. Moringstar be added to the Committee on Rent Controls, and Mr. Patrick be added to the Committee on Election Laws. Those changes, Mr. Speaker, are made desirable by the fact the complexion of the Committees has changed somewhat. Mr. Thomas, then Minister of Public Works, has become Minister of Agriculture, and while he still continues on the Committee, nevertheless it will be seen that the purpose of his appointment by virtue of his being Minister of Public Works really vanished. We might, of course, have appointed the present Minister of Public Works (Mr. Griesinger), but he is already on it and therefore we just changed them around, and added Mr. Moringstar and Mr. Patrick.

Therefore, I move:

"That Mr. Morningstar be added to the Committee on Rent Controls; and that Mr. Patrick be added to the Committee on Election Laws."

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, on the motion, in so far as I was the only member of the House who spoke and voted against the appointment of the Select Committee on Lake Levels last year, may I say I am still opposed to the re-appointment of that Committee, and for more reasons than one.

I stated a year ago there is nothing this Government and the Federal Government want to know about the lake levels situation they could not find out within one day by summoning their experts, both at Queen's Park and Ottawa. I also stated if it were the desire of this Government to get certain action in response to the pressure from citizens in various parts of the province affected by last year's floods, they did not require a Select Committee, but could arrange an emergency conference between the Ministers of the affected Departments here and the corresponding Departments in Ottawa, and their deputies and experts, and decide what to do.

I am sorry to say the House did not see eye to eye with me and they voted, of course, to set up the Committee. I have the highest regard

for each individual on that Committee, whoever they are -- I do not know them all; I think I know who the Chairman is -- but now the proposal for the re-appointment is even more unreasonable than it was a year ago. It was an emergency situation which called forth the setting up of this Committee, and as I said then they will go up and down the lakes and into the streams, watch them rise and watch them fall, and report upon them. They have done that. They were up the rivers and the creeks and the lakes, they watched the lake levels rise and the rivers rise and then recede to their normal level. What are they going to do now?

Besides that, Mr. Speaker, unless I am mistaken -- which I doubt -- I understand they had a report ready. If the report has been prepared, why not present it? If it is not complete, why not say it is an incomplete report and they must continue with their studies because there are levels they have not yet reached, which they must study, and whose rise and fall they must report? It may sound a little humorous to some hon. members, but I do not feel humorous about this thing at all. I do not like coming back to this House and

saying: "I told you so," but I am obliged to say this Committee was set up in order to silence the demand of people for Government assistance. The report has been prepared, I understand; why not let us have it, Why appoint them again, when you know everything there is to be learned?

Let us take ourselves seriously, Mr. Speaker, and let the Government come out and tell us the real reason.

Certainly, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is not going to sit back and not answer.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, this Committee is made up of very able and responsible members of this House, and I would think such hon. members as the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Thomas) and the hon. member for Glengarry (Mr. Villeneuve) and others would not want to be parties to something that was not useful to this Province.

(DDD-1 follows)

Mr. Speaker, I think when the report of this Committee is presented, the last thing the hon. member for St. Andrew will want to be reminded of, is the fact that he said the Committee was created for a useless purpose in the first place. I think he will find this Committee has done eminently useful work, and its report will be one of very great value to the people of this province.

In connection with the problem, Mr. Speaker, may I point out to the hon. member that at the present time there are several committees studying it. We have the International Joint Commission studying this matter; we have the Committee of the House at Washington; we have a Committee constituted in the State of New York, and we have our own Hydro-Electric Power Commission also studying the problem. May I say that I think the Committee of this House was really the forerunner of many of these other committees. This is a very involved and complicated question. The hon. member said it would be quite easy to get a report from this one, and that one, and in a few minutes, to find out what it is all about. I ask the Chairman of this Committee (Mr. Villeneuve) who has been studying this problem very carefully,

if that is the case,

When this Legislature took the forward step a year ago to appoint a Committee, most of the other jurisdictions did the same thing. I think in this critical time in the province when we are looking for a solution to difficulties in Lake Ontario Basin, to prevent these uprisings and surges, that the work which is going to be done on the St. Lawrence to end the difficulties which have existed since the beginning of time, will be found to be most useful. This Committee of the House has had great experience, and I feel confident they should be continued as a Committee.

MR. SALSBERG: We do not want to lose the wisdom they have accumulated.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-third order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

BUDGET DEBATE

MR. W. E. BRANDON (York West): Mr. Speaker, I deem it a pleasure and a privilege to have the opportunity of participating in this debate. There are two or three matters which I would like to bring to the attention of the House, which have been raised by some of the hon. members who have preceded me in debate, and which I think are very important.

The first matter I wish to bring to the attention of the House is that of the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund, of which we have heard heretofore. The hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Nickle), in opening this debate, made reference to the fact that there was a considerable sum of money paid from time to time in the form of costs to lawyers who had the opportunity of acting for clients who had an interest in the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund.

Mr. Speaker, one of the cases cited was where a client had obtained judgment of some \$56.00, the solicitor had received in costs something in excess of \$900. May I say, Mr. Speaker, that is a case of record, but it is far from the usual case which one finds associated with this Unsatisfied Judgment Fund. Indeed, it is the exception, rather than the rule.

In this particular case, investigation shows there were two trials, two hearings before the Court of Appeal, two transcriptions of trial evidence, all of which amounted to a sum in excess of \$900. I wish to draw to the attention of the House that the judgment in this particular case was an award by a trial Court and a Court of Appeal; in other words, it was a Court judgment. The costs were taxed by a court official, so that the award of judgment and also of costs were awards as rendered by a Court of law.

May I say we have found the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund, since it has been in being, has been a God-send to many people who have benefitted by its operations. It has been of great assistance in hit-and-run cases, as well as being of direct assistance in having judgments paid by insolvent judgment debtors. To that end, the Fund is of great benefit to the people of this province. But the matter of payment of costs and the depletion of the funds by judgment, and by the payment of costs out of the fund should not be laid upon the doorstep of the lawyers practicing law in the province of Ontario. The fact of the matter is, there are many ways in which this Fund can be of benefit in other respects. It has been stated

in this House -- and it is a practical statement, and a practical solution -- that many of the judgments obtained by plaintiffs in actions, where monies have to be paid out of the Fund, could recover their judgment without a trial by having their cases settled. At the present time, in order to get judgment, a plaintiff is required -- it is necessary -- to engage the services of a lawyer. The lawyer has to institute an action; he has to have his pleadings drawn and served; he has to have his day in Court; the plaintiff in the action has to give his evidence; he has to bring his witnesses from wherever they may be, whether in Ontario or elsewhere; they have to be brought to Court to give evidence. Their transportation charges and hotel bills and witness fees all add to the costs, which have to come out of this Fund.

I submit to this House, Mr. Speaker, that the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund could save itself many, many dollars by settling cases in the form of consent judgments, whereby a great deal of disbursements and expense, could be effected, as well as the saving of time for many, many witnesses, which is important, and at the same time, the Fund would not be depleted to the

same extent.

Reference was also made to the fact that some members of the legal profession regarded the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund as a "Santa Claus" fund. In all cases with which I have had to do -- and which I verily believe any lawyer has had to do -- any "Santa Claus fund" has not been in existence. The term "Santa Claus" implies something one gets for nothing in the form of a gift, and I can assure you I have never had an opportunity, nor do I think any lawyer practicing law in this province has had the opportunity of getting something for nothing out of the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund. On the contrary, what do you find? In addition to getting the judgment, the judgment debtor has to be examined as a judgment debtor. The evidence has to be recorded. His name and address and all his assets have to be ascertained, and then a motion is made, which is his second Court appearance, in order to get those monies paid out of the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund. I can assure the hon. members that insofar as the effort expended by any lawyer in connection with the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund is easily twice as difficult, and takes at least twice the time, as is done in an ordinary case. In an ordinary

case, where an insurance company covers the assured, the judgment debtor defended, in many cases, they are settled, and in any event, if a judgment is awarded, the insurance company generally sends along a cheque, and that is the end of it. Insofar as the members of the legal profession are concerned, I want to say that the lawyers of this province, in my opinion, are to be commended for what they have undertaken, two methods of protecting the public and assisting the public of this province. The first is what is known as the "legal aid" in this province. Some reference has already been made to this during this session by some hon. members who have already spoken. Legal aid is afforded to any and all persons in this province who apply for it, who have an income of less than \$900, and lawyers are assigned to consult with these people, to give them advice, and in some cases, even to act for them. This figure I have in this connection is that up to the present time -- it is roughly one and one-half years since this service commenced -- there have been more than 4,000 cases of legal aid been made available to the people of this province. There have been some 250 solicitors and lawyers in the province of Ontario who have

assisted the Law Society of Upper Canada in providing that service to the people of this province, and there have been some 600-odd cases of legal aid supplied in criminal matters, where persons who have been unable to provide their own defence with their own funds, have been assisted by members of the legal profession.

The second instance is where the members of the Law Society will be of assistance to the public, is in connection with the Law Society Bill, to which reference was made this evening, where a compensation fund will be set up by the Law Society, to which all members will contribute an annual fee of \$10.00, and that fund will be made available to reimburse any member of the public who may have suffered loss by reason of the misconduct of any solicitor practicing in this province.

Mr. Speaker, I want to state that in each of the cases mentioned, the matter of financing these projects has been initiated, and has been borne by the members of the legal profession. The hon. Provincial Treasurer, you will recall, did pass an appropriation of \$3,000 to assist insofar as the question of providing legal aid to the people of this province is

concerned.

I do suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the members of the legal profession, instead of "milking" the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund, and instead of endeavouring to get something for nothing from the people of this province, are making a great contribution, socially, economically, and in a business sense, to the people of this province.

Another matter which I would like to mention this evening is that of the coming Coronation of our beloved Queen. Canada is one of the foremost countries in the British Commonwealth of Nations, and undoubtedly will be well represented at that great occasion which will take place on the 2nd of June next. I am sure it is the unanimous opinion in this House that we are very glad to know the hon. Prime Minister of this province, and Mrs. Frost, will represent the province at the Coronation.

Mr. Speaker, in Canada, we are unique in many respects. The people of Canada have a great history, and from a military standpoint, that history is profound. Many of the hon. members sitting here tonight can recall something of the Boer War, something of World War I, and definitely

something of World War II, and we know there are in Canada today many veterans of these three World Wars, and, in particular, some of these veterans have won distinction, and I refer to those who have won the Victoria Cross. In Canada today, there are 32 members of the armed forces who have won the Victoria Cross in the three wars to which I have referred. In the province of Ontario, reside 10 of those 32 persons. I am sure this province is very proud to be the most, as far as being associated with those men, is concerned. I would suggest the Federal Government give serious consideration to sending all persons who hold the Victoria Cross to the Coronation in June, but should the Federal Government fail to do so, then this Government should give serious consideration to sending the 10 men who reside in Ontario, and who hold the Victoria Cross, to the Coronation. The point I wish to make, Mr. Speaker, insofar as these men are concerned, is they have performed a noble and distinguished service, and at a time when an outstanding event will be occurring, outstanding in the lives of all of us, it would seem very fitting these men should be signally honoured in this respect.

(TAKE EEE FOLLOWS)

The third matter to which I wish to refer is that of a particular item of legislation which we have on our statute books at the present time, and have had for many years. That is the legislation pertaining to the Municipal Act, and all other pieces of legislation referring to municipal institutions, such as The Assessment Act and others. Last year consideration was given to the reviewing of the Corporations Act or the Companies Act, as it then was known, and the report has been tabled.

I would suggest that some time in the not too far-distant future, consideration might also be given to the revising and the bringing up to date of the legislation as presently contained in the Municipal Act, the Assessment Act and other correlated Acts, which refer to the functioning and operation of municipal institutions.

During the present Session the Committee on Private Bills dealt with two applications; particularly one from the town of Hespeler and another from the town of Paris. Each of these towns desired to become separated from their respective counties, primarily because of the fact they felt they were being assessed too

severely in dollars and cents for the operation of the county affairs, from a local municipal standpoint. In so far as the Toronto situation is concerned, we find ourselves in the position where the present municipal legislation has not been adequate to cope with the problems in Metropolitan Toronto, with the net result that a special Bill has been introduced and dealt with by this Legislature, one which deals primarily with a local set-up here in Toronto.

As we all know, there are many municipalities in the Province of Ontario suffering similar predicaments. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, the time is ripe for the revision of the Municipal Act and many others of those pieces of legislation.

Dealing with the matter of the Budget which has been introduced and which has been discussed at length, there is no doubt but that this Budget has been the highlight of budgets to date. In every Department we find the Government has made increased grants for the purpose of providing more efficient services to the people of this province. We find, for instance, in the matter of education the grants have been increased by approximately \$3½ million. We find in the matter of municipalities, grants again have been substantially

increased by approximately \$3 million or \$4 million. In addition to that we find that legislation has been introduced and dealt with by this Legislature whereby, commencing in January of 1954, municipalities are going to be even better dealt with and receive better financial treatment than they have in the past, through being in receipt of unconditional grants in lieu of the ordinary fire and police department grants, which have existed in the past.

Also, the amount of moneys to which the municipal councils throughout Ontario will be in receipt in that regard alone, will be approximately an increase of another \$9 million. I submit, Mr. Speaker, the Government is to be highly commended for dealing with the matter of municipal finance in the manner in which it has, in providing municipalities with additional funds. We know the municipalities today have a great financial burden cast upon their doorsteps in regard to municipal services, which they desire or have incorporated within their borders, and every dollar they can get by way of additional grant means a lot.

On the other hand, every dollar they can save likewise means much to them.

In the Department of Reform Institutions, which is another Department that occurs to me, we can all recall the increase in benefits there to the individual who happens to find himself or herself within our provincial penal institutions. Provision has been made for the betterment of treatment and attention, and, in fact, all-round improvement for the people who find themselves in our institutions, in order that when they are released they may make better citizens instead of malingering in jails or in our institutions until their time is up. They will go out as useful citizens and will have had the opportunity of benefiting to the extent of the services and provisions which have been made for them in these institutions.

In the Department of Public Welfare, the other evening we heard the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) mention in connection with his estimates that he was going to recommend the Government make even greater provision for Children's Aid Societies and other welfare organizations in the year that lies ahead. I can well remember back prior to 1949, when the maximum amount paid to Children's Aid Societies in this province was \$1,500, irrespective of the amount

of money paid by any local society, and in connection with the Children's Aid Society of the County of York their budget was over \$300,000. You can quite readily see the relative positions of \$1,500 grants in relation to a more than \$300,000 expenditure. In that year this Government saw fit to increase the grant to 25 per cent of the approved costs in connection with Children's Aid Societies, and I am very pleased to know that the matter of still further improved grants for children in our province, who have not had the privileges and the opportunities that many of our children have had in our homes where we raise them, is being given serious consideration. I am sure the additional funds and additional services to be provided for the children of this province will make for better citizens in years to come.

Dealing with the matter of hospitalization, we have heard the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips), in introducing his estimates, indicate increased grants being made for hospital beds and for hospitals, where nursing nurses' training centres are in operation.

Generally, throughout the whole of the Budget, as has been indicated earlier, Mr.

Speaker, that the betterment of the people of this Province has been in the mind of this Government to provide better living for the people of Ontario, and there is no doubt that has been accomplished in the "Sunshine Budget" of 1953.

The thing which makes me happiest of all, in regard to this matter, is the fact it is all done without any new taxes being levied and without any increase in existing taxation. That is something which is of prime importance.

We hear today of costs and prices going up, but as far as this Province is concerned there is no increase in taxation, and the services in all Departments have been provided in the Budget for the coming year on the basis of existing costs.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), in his capacity as hon. Provincial Treasurer, for having introduced this Budget, which I am sure will be of benefit to all the people of this Province.

MR. S. J. HUNT (Renfrew North): Mr. Speaker, at this late hour of the Session and after all the oratory we have listened to, it is not my desire or intention to endeavour to make a speech here this evening. I would like to have on the record of this Legislature a few matters which are of special importance to the riding which I have the honour to represent.

Before going further, I would like to congratulate all of those who have been raised to the rank of Cabinet Minister since this time last year. They have taken on onerous duties, and much will be expected from them by the people of this province, but I feel they will acquit themselves creditably in the administration of their various departments.

I believe I speak for all hon. members of the House when I say we regret very much that our newly appointed hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Thomas), through illness, has been absent such a long time. On behalf of the hon. members, Mr. Speaker, I would like to convey to him through you this message, that as we leave here tomorrow and go our several ways, our thoughts will be

with him, and we shall be wishing him a speedy recovery and hope he may soon resume his duties as head of that Department.

I would like to congratulate the Government on their record of accomplishment during the past year. As the previous hon. member has said, without any increased taxation these things have been accomplished. I would like also to congratulate them on what they propose to do for the people of the Province of Ontario in the year to come.

I know all our governmental Departments are very important, and it is not my intention to take up time in dealing with the affairs of those Departments, apart from two or three, which, to my mind, are of primary importance.

First, I would like to deal for a few moments with education. I think the Government of Ontario, and, in fact, the Province generally, is very fortunate in having at the head of our Department of Education a man with the background, the training, the ability which the present hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) possesses, and who is so willing to give his time in studying the situation we have in this province. I am wholly behind the program he has outlined for

his Department during the coming year. As I have said before in this Legislature, I think we should all consider any money expended on education in this province is money well spent. I am not prepared to say we have gone too far in this province in the way of adding frills or fads to our curriculum or our system of education generally, but I certainly am in agreement with what the hon. Minister of Education proposes to do in cutting out some of these. I am in support of it for this reason, that our anticipated increase in the elementary school population for the next five years will amount to fifty thousand per year, and this will necessitate the building of about twelve hundred classrooms per year. I think it is most essential we provide the fundamentals of education for all of this population which will enter our elementary schools in the next few years, rather than schools with frills or fads for a portion of that number.

Turning to the Department of Health, in our county town, which I represent, at the present time we are building a new hospital, and a wing to one of our existing hospitals, providing 220 additional beds. This is going to be possible, or would not have been possible, had

there not been the aid received from the Province in the way of substantial grants. The hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) took it upon himself to visit our town and pay a visit to each of these hospitals, go into their needs in detail and grant every assistance it was possible to grant under the circumstances. I realize the hon. Minister has worked very hard; he is an energetic type, and is working under a handicap with the shortage of nurses which we have in Ontario at the present time.

I listened the other evening to some of the remarks made about the dearth of nurses in this province, and I realized that only a few years ago we had few, if any, nurses that were doing Victorian Order or Elizabethan Order nursing. Only a few years ago we had very few, if any, who had gone into industrial nursing, and I believe these two factors account for a great part of the shortage of nurses in the province at the present time. It is my sincere hope that the hon. Minister of Health will not overdo it and work too hard.

Turning to the Department of Public Welfare, I can only reiterate what has been said by previous speakers and by the last speaker. At all

times, like all hon. members, I have received the utmost in courtesy from all the officials in the Department, and they have been ever-ready to investigate any case brought to their attention and assist in every way possible. It was very gratifying indeed when they put into effect the allowances for totalled disabled persons, and it has gone a long way towards making them good citizens in this province, those for whom there was no provision made up until that time.

With regard to highways, I would like to say something which is of more or less local importance to us in the riding I represent. The other day reference was made to the perseverance of the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett), and because of that perseverance he was instrumental in doing something for the deserted widows of this province.

We have been agitating for at least forty years in North Renfrew, Pembroke and vicinity for a bridge across the Ottawa River, and I think because of our perseverance we are about to have something accomplished. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), in presenting the Budget, made reference to an item in the estimates to take care of the Government's share in that structure. This

will be a three-way project, one-third to be borne by the Province, one-third by the Federal Government and one-third by the municipal government. I have also on my file correspondence which has passed between our governmental officials, our Department of Public Works, our hon. Prime Minister and the officials at Ottawa, to the effect that they are quite ready and willing to start this project at any time when the other governments are prepared to enter into an agreement. Now the onus remains on the Government of the Province of Quebec to state just where they stand, and if we are to have a bridge. I think it is very desirable that we should have the bridge; it means much locally to our people, in the way of promoting business, and it will constitute a link between our two provincial highway systems, and, I believe, at the same time, it will foster better relations between the two races living side by side up and down the Ottawa River.

Some reference was made some days ago by the hon. member for Prince Edward-Lennox (Mr. Whitney) as to the difficulties being experienced by our municipal governments. This is another matter which affects us greatly in North

Renfrew. I can assure the hon. Prime Minister that the increased grants referred to by the last speaker to our local municipal governments will be appreciated. There is no such thing as buoyant revenue in the municipalities; their revenue amounts only to what they raise on direct mill rate on assessed property in the municipalities.

I would like to go a step further and put in a word for my own county and for counties located similarly. We have in Renfrew County Petawawa Military Camp and two Crown corporations, one at Deep River and one at Cormac. The Camp is located in Simcoe County. Throughout the province we have military establishments where the same thing might have happened that happened last year at Petawawa. Two years ago we had a murder trial in Renfrew County -- I think hon. members will recall the case -- where one of the soldiers stationed at Petawawa, a man who had been brought in from outside, shot two of his buddies in the officers' mess, and the County of Renfrew was assessed with all the costs in connection with that trial.

This last year we had a great deal of difficulty at Petawawa -- I am sure hon. members

know to what I refer -- and again the County of Renfrew was assessed with the costs of these trials. I have here the breakdown of these costs, and it amounts to 1/2 mill on the total assessment of our county. The people of our county feel this is an injustice, and it is unfair for the people to bear the whole cost of these trials. I do not know exactly where the responsibility lies. The same thing could happen in any of these other counties.

I did see in the estimates of the Attorney General one item only which is an improvement in regard to assistance to municipalities.

(FFF-1 follows)

I just wondered if there was any medium through which something might be done for counties which were hard hit such as ours has been.

In my opinion I think the Federal Government, either the Department of National Defence or the Department of Justice at Ottawa should assume the cost of those controls, or at least part of the cost, and for that reason I want to have this on record in this Legislature . I suggest to the Hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) that perhaps he might see fit to take it up with the Department at Ottawa on behalf of the County such as our own, and see if something might not be done to relieve them of what they believe is an unjust taxation load.

(Page FFF 2 follows)

MR. J. A. PRINGLE (Addington): Mr. Speaker, I feel somewhat like my colleagues and my deskmate here this evening. It is late in the session for speech-making on general subjects, but as almost every hon. member of this House has made some contribution by way of debate, I thought probably I might be looked upon unfavourably when I went home if I did not make some remarks and observations of my own.

I have never boasted of the fact I was a speechmaker; I have always contented myself to be a working member and endeavour to produce things for my riding and the people who have given me the privilege of representing them in this House.

In an unboastful manner, in the ten years I have been a member, I have enjoyed an increased majority every election which was held, so I cannot say my speechmaking will do me any good in an election, but there are a few things I should like to say tonight and I can assure you I will not keep you long.

All the fine things which have been said about you, honourable sir, and the new Cabinet Ministers, I can just say I concur, and I am really glad to see how affairs are handled in this House.

I want to share the feeling of the hon.

member for North Renfrew (Mr. Hunt) as to the illness of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Thomas). I bring him good wishes from my own riding, from the people down there who have heard of his absence from the House and who mentioned it to me, because he spoke for me once in that riding and really endeared himself to the people because of his frankness, his discussion of public affairs and the manner in which he was able to deliver a very instructive speech.

I feel tonight that while I am very proud of the development in this northern land of ours and western Canada, the oil development and the way we are going ahead as a nation now, I believe the next twenty-five years belong to Eastern Ontario. I believe that we are really at the starting point for Upper Canada and the County of which I have the honour to represent.

When I see the progress of the new industry, it assures me that Eastern Canada is coming into its own. The hon. Member for Prince Edward (Mr. Whitney) is not here, but he would appreciate the fact that fifteen hundred acres is optioned down at Milhaven in his riding where the International Chemicals Limited of England will establish a subsidiary company

in that area which adjoins my own. I can see very clearly along with the development of the iron ore industry in the county of Hastings which is stretching across Addington into the County of Frontenac, which I represent and with the development of the St. Lawrence River which is under way, I am serious when I say the next twenty-five years belongs to Eastern Canada.

For that reason it brings me to the one and practically only point I wish to make tonight. The City of Kingston which a few years ago had a population of 18000 or 20,000, due to the annexation and industry which has been going on there in the last few years is now a city of over 50,000 people, and I predict that when the developments occur, which they will, it will have 75,000 people.

I can well remember from Cataraqui going into the limits of the city of Kingston, which is the County town of the County of Frontenac,^{and} you could count on your two hands the number of houses from Cataraqui to the City Limits of Kingston.

On August 4th when we were elected there were only 600 people voted in that section of Kingston, or Frontenac and Kingston Township. In the last election there were

over 8,000 people, and that increase developed in the ten years I have been representing that riding. While they are all confused because it has turned into a Federal riding, I still have the privilege to represent those people in this House because they still are provincially in my riding.

When that development comes - and while the Department of Highways have had a great deal to do with endeavouring to make parks, recreation centres and so on, along the highways, I think we are lagging far behind in developing that industry. It is true that something has been done by the Department of Lands and Forests, but I think we are short of what our efforts should be.

The other day I listened to the hon. Minister of Highways (Hon. Mr. Doucett) mention that if every person in Ontario got into an automobile at the same time, everyone could be in an automobile and only four to a car. That proves to us very conclusively that not only Ontario, but the United States, the whole North American Continent are on wheels. We of course have encouraged and have enjoyed the great tourist industry in Ontario and other parts of Canada, but I think we can add to

that by creating under the Department of Lands and Forests some of our wide waste areas which are now of no value at all.

I often think when riding around even in this city of Toronto and I see the swamp lands and places you have, in my opinion, it could be very well developed for the purpose of recreation, and I think we would be doing a good job and it would be remunerative as well, because we must remember our forests are not just for timber; our streams and lakes are not just for power, but we should develop them for the enjoyment of our people of the Province of Ontario.

We are going to develop this large city of over a million people, and it is time we developed some recreational areas for the people. It would make a greater contribution to the delinquency which we all worry about in our young people.

Two weeks ago my wife and I were out on Wilson Avenue with my son-in-law for the weekend and I spent two hours walking north of Wilson Avenue. I saw over twenty acres of property which I wish this province or the City owned; somebody should own it. It is the greatest piece of land around the city of Toronto. There is timber and a nice little

stream running through it. Those are the places which I believe should be developed for the good of the people of this Province of Ontario.

That brings me to what I want to say about my own riding. I do not think there is in this Province a more picturesque county than Frontenac. When the development of the St. Lawrence river goes forward, as I hope it does.

Any effort I can lend to the hon. member who represents Prince Edward (Mr. Whitney), the hon. member for the City of Kingston (Mr. Nickle) and the hon. member for the County of Leeds .
 (Mr. MacOdrum),/I will surely work to the end that development will come soon and in my time.

We have all through the northern part of County of Frontenac large areas where of necessity the timber has been removed during the first world war because it was very handy to get, but now a large portion of it is barren land and not really good for game. I think many of the areas could have institutions built upon them, reform institutions for instance, where some of these boys who are put away for bad conduct could be put to work in those areas building them up into recreational areas, reforesting the land and making it a much better place than it is today.

Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to talk any more than I have already. I have nothing in particular to say except I am sincerely interested in this development of recreational centres.

I believe it is one of the greatest assets we have, and we must keep in mind that timber does not grow just to be cut down, that water does not run in our rivers and streams. No matter how much we need power, we need it for other purposes. We have a beautiful country, a beautiful province. Let us treat it as such, and not treat it as if it were something to be destroyed and used for industrial purposes.

I think Mr. Speaker, we should make an effort along that line. I am not interested in loading work onto some busy hon. Minister with another Department, but it could very well be sandwiched in some department along the line of recreation.

I want the hon. Minister of Highways to take note when he goes to his home some afternoon, along No. 7 Highway to look at White Lake Fish Head, and see what a few thousand dollars would develop there.

He has been instrumental in making some very fine parks along the district highways,

particularly in my own riding at Silver Lake Park, Black Lake Park, but there could be developed at White Lake and Fish Head landscaping as was promised by the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests, who is the acting-Minister now. It would be a great attraction to people if there were tables. Tourists could come along and spend a few hours and pitch a tent if necessary. I think it would be a great asset to this Province, would beautify our highways and in all it would be of some benefit financially too.

Unfortunately I do not see the hon. Minister of Health tonight, he has proven to be a very busy man, but he promised me he would take a trip along highway No. 41 in the North with the view of looking for a location for a Hospital. These Hospitals do not have to be established in congested areas.

There is a paved road from Denby to Kingston and in an hour and a half you could be in Kingston or near Queen's University. I can see no reason why you must centralize all these Hospitals in large centres.

If we are going to develop these country places; if we are going to places where labour is cheaper, where probably food is cheaper,

then we must make a start at it, because if we are going to bring British industry here such as is coming to Milhaven, a countryplace, where many hundreds of British industries want to establish plants in this country, then I would like to see us make an effort to bring those industries into the outlying areas and decentralize them rather than centralize everything in the larger areas.

I have nothing more to say, but I do hope something might develop from what I have said along the line of recreational areas.

(Page FFF -11 follows)

MR. ARTHUR CHILD (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to rise again and take part in the Budget debate, and to express some of the problems as I see them in my riding of Wentworth which I have the honour to represent.

Having been active in athletics and recreation for the past twenty-five years, I find myself rather critical of our present athletic commission. As a matter of fact, it is not an athletic commission in the true sense but rather a boxing and wrestling commission. I realize the need for strict supervision in boxing and I am very pleased to know that the regulations have for this sport been tightened up and are now rigidly enforced, and I congratulate the hon. Minister of Labour for his actions in this matter. I appreciate and know that wrestling, or the "Grunt and Groan" business as it is more commonly called, also requires supervision, but this can hardly be considered a sport today, but rather a type of theatrical amusement which advertises a number of freaks. As a matter of fact they even advertise their matches as just exhibitions. What we need in Ontario, in my humble opinion, is an athletic commission to regulate and coordinate all sports and in particular those

sports that our youngsters are interested in,
such as baseball, hockey, lacrosse, and track
and field.

(Take GGG follows)

There is a definite need for an athletic commission with authority to hear suspension cases in all sports, particularly in hockey. At the present time, if a boy is suspended from a sport, he has to accept the decision of the Association which suspended him, whether it be right or wrong, or take the case to a court of law. Unfortunately, this is an expensive procedure, and the average family cannot afford to pay lawyers and court costs, so invariably the boy has to bow to the will of the Association or group which suspended him. The majority of the suspension cases I have heard of, if taken to court, would unquestionably go in favour of the boy who had been suspended. A hearing should be held by a competent unbiased commission, not like the one conducted by the N.H.L. this summer in the Ross case. He acted as judge, jury and prosecutor, and in my opinion the hearing was a farce from beginning to end.

There is one other point I would like to make with regard to the Commission. It is my humble opinion that the Province of Ontario should be the sole authority for issuing boxing permits, and not any one private individual promotor, as I understand it is at the present time.

There is one suggestion I should like to make to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett), which has to do with safety regulations.

I would humbly suggest to the hon. Minister that he give consideration to legislation to prohibit the sale of mechanically defective used cars. Public garages and used car lots should be forbidden to sell cars with mechanically defective brakes and steering devices, or without efficiently working windshield wipers, lights, horn and rear view mirror. Used cars sold privately should be required to have the car checked by a licensed garage and receive a certificate of safety before the transfer is made. There are far too many mechanically defective cars on our highways at the present time.

Legislation of this type has been considered for some time in Hamilton, and recently it was considered by our City Council, but it was felt it would not work efficiently unless it were at a provincial level, as they would have no control over cars sold outside the city limits.

Turning to the Department of Education, the expense of this item in our tax bills has been of great concern to property owners for

many years. The Department has adopted a policy of no more frills, and with this I agree, at least in part. However, I do not believe a gymnasium can be considered a "frill", but rather a necessity for the building of better bodies and moulding characters through active competition, but I still believe we are spending money in ways that are not in the best interests of the taxpayers.

It has been brought to my attention by builders from various parts of Ontario, that expensive materials are being included in specifications by the architect when less expensive materials would do an equally good job and serve the same purpose. The reason for this is obvious. The architects are paid on a percentage basis. I am not saying all architects are guilty of this practice, but some definitely are, and I would suggest to the Department of Education that a number of standard sets of plans be drawn up by the architects of the Department and representatives of a number of school boards, and only give grants if these plans are used. If some school board wants to build a monument to itself which is going to cost thousands and thousands of dollars more

than the standard school, then let them build it at their own expense and not at the expense of the taxpayers.

If we want to eliminate unnecessary expense, instead of having an architect, the inspectors could take over. After all, architects only employ an inspector to protect them, and in most cases you will find that after the plans are drawn and the architect has received part of his fee, he has his inspectors take over and look after the work. I can see no reason why we could not employ the inspectors ourselves and save the cost of the architect. I know I am not going to win a popularity contest among architects in Hamilton, but I will have to risk their displeasure.

People today know it is cheaper to build a standard house than it is a custom built one. The average family is satisfied to live in a standard house because they cannot afford any other. By the same token the average family cannot afford to send their children to an expensive custom built school. All we require today is a clean, comfortable, well-lighted classroom.

In Hamilton we are going to have to spend

millions of dollars during the next few years for schools on the Mountain, due largely, of course, to the area annexed, and if we annex the 2600 acres of Saltfleet which has been suggested, we will have to spend many millions more on education. If this happens, it will jeopardize a large number of the working class home owners because of the heavy added taxation. The Mayor of Hamilton stated recently that the added wage increase of civic employees, which might amount to approximately \$500,000, could make it even more difficult for the working man to meet his taxes. An alderman stated many home owners were being forced to the wall because of the onerous tax rate, and the main sufferers are the working men trying to buy homes. The \$500,000 is only a drop in the bucket compared to what the cost of education will be if we annex an additional 2600 acres.

Dr. Norman Vickers, Chairman of the Board of Education in Hamilton, stated that within the next ten years educational costs will be doubled even if we do not annex any more territory. Last year Hamilton spent \$5,277,000 on education, and as the Chairman of the Board

has said, this will be doubled within ten years, which means that by 1963 we will have doubled the tax load for education, and, Mr. Speaker, if we annex any more territory it could quite conceivably amount to \$16,000 or \$17,000.

If, as our Mayor has stated, additional taxation, brought about by the \$500,000 wage increase, would make it difficult for the people to meet their taxes, and, as the alderman stated, it would force the taxpayer against the wall, what will an increase of \$10,000 or \$11,000 do to the taxpayer? The answer, of course, is quite obvious. Any saving we can make by cutting construction costs -- and it should not be too difficult to save $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent if we adopt a standard design -- I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, would be very much appreciated by all those people who are trying to buy homes and pay the heavy taxation with which we are faced today, as well as all the elderly people who are forced to get along on pensions.

I would sincerely suggest to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) that consideration be given to this suggestion in the very near future.

I have discussed this with some members of school boards, and it met with warm approval. I realize there are 1 problems to be worked out, but I honestly believe the ultimate saving would be worth the time and effort required.

Last year we spent in the neighborhood of \$45 million in the province of Ontario for school construction. Ten per cent of this would be \$4½ million, so any effort we can make to save that amount of money, regardless of how much time is required and how many architects' feelings are hurt, I believe in the interests of the people of Ontario we should definitely give it serious consideration.

(HHH-1 follows)

MR. PETER MANLEY (Stormont): Mr. Speaker, in making my speaking effort in this session, I wish to add my personal congratulations to the many that have gone before to you, Sir, for the able manner in which you preside over this House. Your keen sense of fairness, your firm, but gently-administered decisions, your extreme patience and kindly guidance are an inspiring example to us all.

I would also like to take this occasion to congratulate the hon. member for Kingston (Mr. Nickle), mover of the reply to the Speech from the Throne. While we sit on opposite sides of the political fence, he comes from my part of the province and is acquainted with the problems of Eastern Ontario. He is certainly making a great contribution to this House and to the province as a whole.

I wish, too, to add my tribute to the hon. member for Peel, who has been so affectionately and deservedly known as "Old Man Ontario". As a fellow farmer, I can say honestly and sincerely that I have long admired his work as Minister of Agriculture, and though now he has seen fit to resign from that arduous post, I hope he will be spared for many more years to serve in this House

as a member and give us the benefit of his wisdom and experience.

I am glad, Mr. Speaker, that the new hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Thomas) is also a fellow farmer, a man of the soil who understands and is able to deal with the problems of the agriculturist. My congratulations to him and also the the hon. Prime Minister for his appointment. With some previous Cabinet appointments in mind, I think some of us were a little concerned about this one, but the hon. Prime Minister has set our fears at rest and satisfied us by appointing a good farmer to the task that only a good farmer can fill acceptably.

As I have remarked in this House before, to me agriculture is one of the most important industries in this country. I was greatly interested in the remarks made in this House some days ago by the hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. Root). I was entirely in agreement with what he said about agriculture being the key industry in the economy of this country.

In my riding of Stormont, although we are attracting many other industries because of our advantageous location beside the St. Lawrence seaway and power project and the day may come

when we will be one of the big manufacturing centres of Ontario, we have the fertile soil that makes us essentially one of the finest farming counties in the province. We are proud of our contribution to the agricultural production that is such a major factor in the economy of this part of Canada and I venture to say we will continue to make such contributions in increasing measure. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I wish to add my sincere entreaty to those already voiced in this Chamber by the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Acting Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Doucett), the hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. Root) and the hon. member for Leeds (Mr. MacOdrum), that nothing be done by legislation to undermine the dairy industry. Our social and economic future is in grave danger when we permit anything to threaten the welfare of the farmers of this province.

 Last summer there was considerable concern among the dairy farmers in my riding and adjacent counties about the price and marketing of cheese. We produce much of the best cheese that is marketed for home consumption and export, and, naturally, we take a great deal of pride in our achievements in this respect. When the

British Government announced a year ago that it was not in the market for cheese, it was a severe blow to our dairy industry all over this province, but particularly to the part I come from.

But, I am glad to say, through the assistance of the Federal Government and efforts of the cheese marketing boards, that crisis was successfully overcome.

I am afraid we are going to be confronted by a similar situation in the near future.

I am aware that there is not a heavy surplus of cheese at the moment, but owing to the fact that there is a large amount of milk being diverted from condenseries caused by their inability to obtain markets for their products to cheese factories, the situation in the cheese business can become very acute and I notice that the price of cheese has dropped as a result and the market has become very quiet.

I am wondering, Mr. Speaker, if the present Government of Ontario is prepared to offer some assistance to the cheese producers again in the event that there is a recurrence of the crisis that existed a year ago. You may recall that after many lengthy discussions with the producers, this Government made a provisional

price-support plan which I believe only lasted until the end of 1952. I would like to know, and I am sure the cheese producers would like to know, whether this policy will be furthered this year if the same circumstances arise. I feel the Government should satisfy us on that point because of the uncertainty in the dairy industry. The plan last year cost the Government nothing, as far as I know, but it performed a worth-while service in relieving the anxiety of cheese producers, and incidentally, many banking officials.

Another matter I would like to bring to the attention of this House, Mr. Speaker, in connection with our farming industry concerns is our breeders of fine cattle. We have many fine Holstein and Ayrshire herds in Stormont, but due to the costs of freight transportation and other expenses involved, our breeders have not been able to exhibit their prize cattle at the Royal Winter Fair.

I understand, however, that financial assistance is given by the Department of Agriculture to breeders who wish to exhibit at the Livestock Show in Chicago. I believe the Department defrays 50 percent. of the costs of transportation in such cases. I am given to understand, too, that

exhibitors from other provinces, particularly the small breeders, get government aid which enables them to show here at the Royal Winter Fair with a minimum of expense.

Why cannot the Department of Agriculture's provision in the case of the Chicago Show be extended to the breeders in connection with the Royal Winter Fair here in Toronto. I am sure that the Royal Winter Fair, Mr. Speaker, is equally as important in the interests of cattle breeding, in this province, as is the Chicago Livestock Show. I do not think the amount of money involved would be substantial and I am sure that enough added interest and incentive would be created to pay future dividends in raising the standard of cattle breeding in this province.

I was interested, too, in what the hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Child) had to say the other day about the work-week of our fire fighters. I am inclined to agree with him that this matter is worthy of our consideration in view of the fact that our fire fighters are required to work a 56-hour week whereas in most other occupations the work-week has been reduced to 44 hours, in many cases to 40 hours a week and in a few to 36 hours.

I note the British Columbia legislature has granted a 48-hour maximum work week to the fire fighters in that province. Fire fighting is a hazardous occupation and is subject to the same occupational diseases that other workers are. I believe this matter deserves our attention in the interests of better labor relations and I recommend it for your consideration.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to deal with some problems in connection with the work of our Children's Aid Societies. I have become interested to some extent in the work of this organization in Stormont and I believe its problems are similar to those in other parts of the province. Stormont is combined with the counties of Glengarry and Dundas in this work, as you probably know, and the points I raise deal particularly with the work that is being done in these three counties.

I feel we must recognize that the people in this organization all through the province in administering the three legislative Acts dealing with the problem of child welfare are doing a magnificent job and performing not without difficulty one of the most important social services that this or any other level of government

in this country has to deal with. In these days of increasing population and rapid industrial growth, their work is expanding and costs growing. It is time that we review the various Acts of legislation with which they deal so as to bring them up to date and conform them to present-day conditions.

I understand that the Department of Welfare has already launched something of a survey in this respect, but nothing definite has been done. Certain proposals have been made, but no specific action taken.

I urge the Department not to delay. These Acts originated in the days when private Charity still played a large part in welfare service. But times have changed and today it does not play a large enough part that we can expect to support these important services in this manner. It is a fact that taxpayers in the community will urge the Society to take in children so they don't have to pay relief, or because they think a family of poor reputation should not be in their community. At the same time, they will criticize the Society, saying that its work costs too much.

Officials in the Society say the front line of defence in child welfare work today is not

foster care. It is protection, it is unmarried parent work and it is adoption -- the services, which if well integrated and supported, keep the children from becoming wards of the Society with maintenance chargeable to the municipality. But a Children's Aid Society is not set up, nor is the Protection Act, actually set up to cope with the lack of low-cost housing, unemployment and so on.

If in our area, the Seaway or the power project becomes a reality, an additional burden will be placed upon the municipalities to cope with social problems of the non-resident worker. I am afraid much of this burden will be shifted to the Society, which without additional financial aid, will be faced with an increased problem regarding the already slim finances available to support its front line services.

From time to time we hear rumors that the Provincial Government is contemplating "taking over" Children's Aid Societies. In regard to this, I wonder if the Government is going to consult with the Societies concerning proposed changes in policy or will changes be instituted without consultation. If the latter procedure is to be followed, it may be extremely difficult for a society to do any concrete planning for the year

ahead. I am wondering, too, if changes in policy are instituted, whether they will be based on an accumulation of accurate facts or based upon "rumors" or "complaints" relayed by municipal representatives or ratepayers. It has also been said that as an economy measure social workers will eventually be replaced by investigators as in the Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowances offices. I submit, Mr. Speaker, there is a vast difference between the investigation necessary for a decision re payment of government funds and the casework which goes into helping a family stay together so that the children will not be made wards.

Many of these children are in homes where the social worker sees values for the child when everyone else in the community is pressing for the removal of the children. I sincerely hope and recommend, Mr. Speaker, that in any proposed changes or revision of the acts administered by the Children's Aid Society due consideration and serious thought be given to these things I have mentioned so that the true purpose and aims of the Society will not be lost -- that is, to give care to children who will profit from and need such care, not to children whose parents

need housing, relief or some other aid which the community can give and should give.

Another matter I want to deal with at this time, Mr. Speaker, and one that vitally concerns my own constituency and those adjacent to it, and is the cause of some worry for the people there, is the question of rehabilitation and re-establishment of those communities which will be affected in the event that Washington gives us the go-ahead signal on the St. Lawrence power development.

The hon. member for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies), who is the spokesman for Hydro in this House, in an address at Cornwall in January and again in this House the other day, announced the Hydro Commission has established an advisory committee with representatives of various departments of government concerned with the work -- Planning and Development, Highways, Agriculture, Education, Lands and Forests and Municipal Affairs. I understand, too, that a representative of the Canadian National Railways and an expert in community planning have been included on the committee. Mr. H. D. Rothwell, of the Ontario Hydro, has been appointed liaison engineer on the project and the advisory committee

reports to him. His responsibilities include rehabilitation, community planning, historic sites and scenic beauty. I believe the hon. Minister who is the Vice-Chairman of the Hydro, also said on that occasion that the Hydro Commission would soon call a conference of the municipalities to be affected.

Of course, I understand that this whole question is in the hands of the American authorities, and nothing can be done until they give the word. But I am wondering, Mr. Speaker, if Hydro has the final say in the rehabilitation, community planning, historic sites and scenic beauty re-establishment plans undertaken in connection with the proposed development.

I note -- and I say this in no sense derogatory to the members of the advisory committee -- that it has been established by the Hydro Commission and that it reports to Mr. Rothwell, the Hydro engineer. The question naturally arises whether Mr. Rothwell is bound by any authority to accept the recommendations of the committee. Or can he accept or reject them as he sees fit?

I would like to pause at this moment, Mr. Speaker, to commend the hon. Minister in charge of

Hydro for arranging for a visit to the Hydro project at Niagara Falls. I was invited to attend on a tour which was planned, and I accompanied the party to Niagara Falls to see the works which were taking place over there. First, we visited the headquarters of the Hydro in Toronto, and we saw the model of the Niagara project, and I would say it is a great credit to the engineers of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission, for the skill with which they built the model, which resembled so much the real situation at Niagara Falls. We also saw in Toronto an aerial picture of the shoreline of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development. I will say there was some disappointment amongst the delegates there, because one of the things they did not see on the map was the proposed route of No. 2 highway, nor was it established where the new C.P.R. and C.N.R. railway tracks will be.

After leaving the headquarters in Toronto, we went to Niagara Falls, and I will say that the delegates on the tour were very much impressed with the work being done by Hydro. It is certainly a credit to the engineers of Hydro, that it has such a project in this country. We went down into the tunnel, and we could easily see that Hydro can do a big job in the province of Ontario without

causing much disruption to the people living in that district.

After the tour was completed, during the evening, we met with Mr. Rothwell, and were permitted to ask him some very pointed questions. We realized he was not in a position at the time to answer a number of the questions which were asked of him, and perhaps some of the delegates went home a little worried, or at least not satisfied at not having received as much information as they expected, yet I feel it was well worthwhile on the part of Hydro, to bring us there, and acquaint us with the problems insofar as they have gone in that respect. I am sure the hon. Minister in charge of Hydro, at an opportune time, will call the delegation together again, and give them all the information they seek.

We saw the hospital, and the way Hydro looks after its injured; we saw the work camp, and the delegation as a whole, was very much impressed, and I want to congratulate the hon. Minister for inviting us to take that tour.

Although some of the larger communities in the power project area have formed committees to represent them in dealing with the Hydro

Commission, many smaller communities and numbers of individual property owners have no representation whatever. If, in their opinion, iron-fisted methods are adopted in dealing with them, I can foresee many complications arising and some troublesome situations developing that might tend to delay and add considerably to the cost of the power development project.

Mr. Speaker, there is another important consideration which I feel must be brought to the attention of the House at this time. No. 2 highway, upon which we are so dependent in my part of the province, will have to be relocated when the power scheme is undertaken. I do not know how long we will have to wait until we are informed what the new route will be, but I am wondering how long we will have to put up with the present condition of the highway.

It is understandable that, in expectation of favourable word from the authorities in Washington, the Highways Department would be reluctant to make any heavy expenditures on any part of the highway which eventually will be inundated under the power development plan. But, I submit, it should not go so far in the meantime as to permit this stretch of road to get into such

condition that it is highly dangerous for the heavy traffic it carries.

Our accident rate on this particular part of No. 2 has been reasonably low in the past and that is the way we want it to continue. But, I maintain, Mr. Speaker, that it will not in its present state. I think we should have some assurance from the hon. Minister of Highways that the apparent neglect and indifference demonstrated in the recent maintenance of this highway in our county will soon be remedied and it will not be allowed to become one of the most dangerous parts of our highways system.

I feel it is reasonable to expect, too, Mr. Speaker, that the plans for the re-location of this highway should be drawn and the work on the new road, if not complete, be near completion before any work is started on the power project. Otherwise, I fear if extensive road construction and work on the power development are combined the result will be serious confusion in traffic conditions in the area that will not only affect the economy of the many communities, but of the power project itself.

Even without the proposed development, No. 2 highway at this point has become outdated

and is not equal to the demands put upon it by present day traffic. I think it has been apparent for some time past that a new highway is needed here. So I can see no real need for delaying it until a favorable decision is made on the river development plan.

When I addressed this House on a previous occasion, I spoke of the need in Stormont County for a provincial highway running north and south connecting Cornwall with Ottawa. Adjacent counties have such roads, but we have only the county roads. While nothing has been done along that line as far as I know, I am pleased to say that the Highways Department did some grading and gravelling in the north of the county on No. 43 highway and widened and considerably improved several miles of it. I want the hon. Minister of Highways to know that I appreciate what has been done and I hope it is just a start and the good work will be continued.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say a word or two about educational conditions in my riding. As a large landowner, I am aware of the mounting costs of education and I appreciate what the Department is trying to do in that respect under difficult conditions. I

can agree with the hon. Minister of Education, too, in what he has said, according to newspaper reports, about the one-room country school. I feel he is right about getting back to the fundamentals of education and stripping it of some of its modern frills. However, I wish he had gone a step farther and favored the restoration of the high school entrance examination in the public schools. I think it was a mistake to eliminate that and I would like to see it restored. I cannot speak for other counties, but I expect, from what I hear from time to time, that they are experiencing the same thing we are in Stormont. Many students are coming from the public schools into the high schools and collegiates lacking some of these fundamentals which the hon. Minister says are necessary. Their spelling, their reading and their use of English words is far below what we have come to expect of students ready for high school. I am not speaking of new arrivals in this country, but of students born in this country of Canadian parents. They do not possess the necessary qualifications for high school entrance and I think this is a bad thing. To me, it indicates that they are not getting the proper

training in the elementary grades and I feel
this is a situation which needs correction
just as quickly as we can accomplish it.

(TAKE III FOLLOWS)

MR. C. MAPLEDORAM (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak on the Budget, I feel I should tell the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that the people of my riding are very happy with the Budget, and from now on I shall refer to it as the "Sunshine Budget." A great many things in the Budget make for better lives for us all, the x-rays to hospitals, highways and municipal grants, and so forth. My riding is particularly interested in highways because, as you know, the highways in the North are probably the greatest bone of contention there.

I am not going to say too much on the Budget itself, but shall refer to it as I go along. It has been a long time since we have had an hon. member here who was born and raised in the City of Fort William and representing Fort William. Everyone knows the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Wardrope), and that gives me a decided handicap in this House. I have quite a job to keep up, but am doing the best I can. We have, as you know, tremendous rivalry between Fort William and Port Arthur, but we do not like other people to pick on us; if they do they will find we are both in there fighting together.

The Canadian Lakehead, Fort William in particular, forms the hub of a great area, and we believe the time has come when the attention of the Province of Ontario and Canada as a whole could well be focused on this section of the Province.

Thanks to the pioneers who first decided, years ago, to build the original fur trading posts on the shores of Lake Superior at the mouth of the Kaministiquia River, we are enjoying today the benefits of their far-sighted planning and are daily realizing the vast potentialities of this great region.

The historical background of Fort William is not one of mushrooming growth and recession; it is the story of solid, measured growth throughout the years. Today, as a result, we point with pride to achievements comparable to any other section of the world.

Let us glance for a moment at some of the stepping stones in the historical path of Fort William. These, I hope, will bear out to some extent what I am about to say to you today.

The handful of hardy pioneers who built the first settlement and traded produce for furs gradually grew greater in numbers and pushed back

the forests to make room for more and more warehouse and living space. In 1877 the first train steamed into this settlement and in 1892 the community was granted a charter and became a town. Perhaps the greatest thrill was the first election conducted that year, giving the thriving community its first mayor and council. Beset by various difficulties in the form of bush fires and efforts at annexation, the town fought back and forged ahead with that indomitable spirit which characterizes the native of that area.

In 1907 the population had grown to the point where Fort William applied for city status, and was incorporated as a city. Today, Fort William is a city of 35,000 residents, with an additional 20,000 in the outlying farming and mining communities.

Picturesquely situated at the mouth of the Kam River, it nestles in the shade of beautiful Mount MacKay and looks out over the blue waters of Thunder Bay.

Contrary to the belief of many of our Eastern friends that Fort William is "away up north somewhere," the Lakehead is just four hours air time from Toronto. With the introduction of

faster planes for T.C.A. the area will be within commuting distance of the metropolitan area here. The Fort William airport is fully modern and can take anything from a tiny Moth to a giant North Star.

Canada's two major railways serve Fort William, and the Lakehead has some of Canada's major railway yards. Through the city pass millions of bushels of grain from the West, pulpwood for the mills, iron ore, newsprint, foodstuffs and equipment.

Harbour facilities of this inland port are the finest, having 26 miles of harbour frontage and providing facilities for the largest lake steamers afloat as well as having a regular passenger service during the summer months. The pioneering spirit is again evident in the Lakehead area with the announcement of the decision of the Government to go ahead with the development of the deep sea waterway. Already plans have been formulated and work is going ahead to add to the handling facilities at the head of the lakes so they will be able to cope effectively with the increased heavy freight tonnage which will have to pass through this transshipment centre.

Fort William can be reached from the east, west and south by automobile, and is rapidly becoming a shipping centre for trucking companies who carry freight across the continent. Last year, Highway 61, linking Fort William with the United States border, was completed with a hard top, asphalt base surface. This gives our visitors from the south a first class highway and is an asset to the district.

Considerable work has been done on the Trans-Canada Highway in our riding, and we hope this work will be continued because with the construction of these main arteries there is a general opening up of areas rich in minerals, forests and tourists areas which can well be utilized for the benefit of the whole province.

We might point out that the Atikokan Highway, now under construction, is progressing very well and is a perfect example of what effect road building has in our section of the province. Not only will this road provide an outlet to one of our richest iron ore deposits but it will make the intervening area between Fort William and Atikokan accessible to the prospector, lumberman, paper manufacturer

and tourist operator.

With the completion of these main arterial highways and the gradual improvement of secondary and district roads it is our goal to open up this northwestern region to the farmers, miners, forest operators and tourists.

The Canadian Lakehead, with its miles of excellent harbour facilities serviced by both trans-continental railways, modern airport and the growing network of roads and highways, is an attractive location for the industrialist and businessman.

I should be remiss in my duty if I did not point out another very important fact about the Northwestern region. With its countless lakes and rivers, the area lends itself admirably to hydro-electric power development. The great wilderness of yesterday is dotted here and there with modern power generating stations, making their contribution to Ontario's power supply. Consequently, the region has electric power at prices attractive to industrial consumers, and is a potential for additional development.

Over the years, industrial development has been gradually increasing, and with the more recent developments to make opportunity a little

brighter, we hope for a much greater and faster industrial development in the very near future.

Grain handling is perhaps the oldest industry in Fort William. The first cargo to leave the Lakehead was loaded on the wooden steamer "Erin" in 1882, one year after the C.P.R. line between Fort William and Winnipeg was completed. Since that day, when grain was carried to the steamer in sacks, many huge modern elevators have become a part of the Lakehead skyline and the twin cities have become the largest grain transshipment centre in the world.

Fort William today is the home of eleven terminal grain elevators, with a storage potential of 37,500,000 bushels of grain. Away back in 1887, which is remembered as the year with the immense grain crop, $4\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels were handled through the Lakehead, and this was considered a record. In comparison, during the 1950-51 crop year the terminal elevators handled 105 million bushels of grain, and since 1918, when statistics were commenced in detail, nearly nine billion bushels of grain have passed through Lakehead terminals. Loaded into box cars this would represent a trainload long enough to stretch one and one-half times around the world at the equator, or would make

up eleven giant freight trains side by side stretching from Halifax to Vancouver.

Perhaps the most important industry to the people of Northwestern Ontario is the manufacture of pulp and paper products. Of the forty-four pulp and paper mills in Ontario, paying salaries and wages amounting to \$55,131,461 to 16,977 employees, three pulp mills and eight pulp and paper mills are located in the Lakehead area.

Many of you have, no doubt, heard of the production achievements in that area, which has been called the heart of Ontario's pulp and paper industry. Continued research and development has kept the industry to the forefront of Canadian industrial development. Every day one reads in our press of various products which are being introduced into daily use due to the efforts of these people. What the future will bring is difficult to assess, but as the scientists within the industry pull aside the veils of the unknown it is becoming more and more evident that the field of allied products in the pulp and paper industry has tremendous possibilities, which will be developed in the near future.

The Steep Rock iron deposits at Atikokan, 150 miles west of the Lakehead, are one of the greatest finds of modern history, and will be a definite force in the shaping of the destiny of Northwestern Ontario. Even the engineers will not commit themselves to a definite figure as to the amount of the high grade iron ore available. The mine went into production in 1945, with ore reserves calculated at 71 million tons estimated to shallow depths. As the orebodies are known to be deep-seated, these reserves can be multiplied many times.

(JJJ-1 follows)

Production was forecast at 1,200,000 tons annually but has since been stepped up beyond that figure and with the development of other ore bodies in the area, the production may be better than doubled in the near future.

This development, huge in proportion as it is, is just the forerunner of much greater things to come. With a supply of natural gas from Alberta in the offing, processing plants are a certainty in the future of the area.

Fort William is also becoming famous as the city where aircraft, gas and diesel buses and electric trackless trolley coaches are built.

With a tremendous production record chalked up during the war years The Canadian Car and Foundry Company has operated the huge manufacturing plant ever since on production of buses and the Harvard trainer aircraft.

Along with the larger industries located at the Lakehead there are small industries such as shops, foundries and small manufacturing firms. These service and supply sawmills, paper mills and various local establishments.

As the impetus of industrial development makes itself felt more and more, it is hoped that other industry will locate in the area. With so

much in its favour the locality is one that will not be overlooked.

Education

The family man is always interested in the facilities for educating his children. Let me just briefly sketch our school system for you.

Fort William has 233 teachers in 17 well established, modern schools offering educational opportunities to over 7,100 students.

In addition to this, there are schools in the outlying municipalities, as the number of students increased there has come the problem of higher education facilities to contend with.

Education authorities at the Lakehead point out there is a definite need for a junior college and Normal School in the area to take care of the rising demand, on the part of the young people, of our part of the province.

In 1947, The Lakehead Technical Institute became a reality. It is just a plain wooden building fronting on Cumberland Street in Port Arthur but in the short time that it has served the students of this area it has done and is doing a wonderful job. As an example, there are 36 students enrolled in the first year Engineering, at the L.T.I. this year.

If the same proportion of students went into 1st year Engineering from the city of Toronto, the number of students would be 525 (from Toronto only). Actually there are only 487 students in 1st year Engineering in the University of Toronto from the whole of Ontario.

Even though students get a special rate of \$10.00 for their fare coming and going when entering University, many of the students at the Lakehead Technical Institute would not be able to tackle a University education if the first year was not available locally because the difference in cost to out-of-town students as compared to students around Toronto averages out to about \$1,300 per year.

In addition to the heavy enrolment in Engineering classes, there are full-time courses in forestry, mining, arts and applied science.

There also are special courses for teachers making it possible for the teachers of the area to take advanced courses in French, History, Psychology, Zoology and English. This is a great community service. It gives the teacher an opportunity to make up their deficiencies and to better qualify for the important work of handling children at their most impressionable age.

The forestry and mining courses are of two years' duration and are of the finest in the province. Theoretical and practical work is done in the school and during periods when students work in the field in special camps set up for practical instruction.

The Institute works very closely with Industry in the area and many graduates of these classes are today employed in the area around the Lakehead as well as other sections of Canada and the U.S.A.

The men at the Head of the Lakehead Technical Institute have done great work and won a place for themselves not only in the home community but also among educational circles far afield.

The Institute can be credited with real achievement in the fact that their courses measure up to and find favour in the eyes of the industrialists who need the technical graduates and in the eyes of Canadian universities who often are difficult bodies to convince and please.

The records of the Lakehead Technical Institute prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that there is a need for a Junior College in the fast growing northwest.

There is a definite shortage of teachers

throughout the area and school boards view the situation with alarm.

We believe a Junior College is a MUST for Northwestern Ontario. If the facilities of the college were extended to cover the courses normally available in our Normal Schools, many of our local students would be in a better position to avail themselves of the opportunity for that type of training, consequently alleviating to some degree the teacher shortage.

Health

The health of Fort William and surrounding district is in the hands of a group of medical and professional men second to none in the province.

To take care of its aged and sick, Fort William has a magnificent new hospital, a three wing ultra-modern sanatorium, an Isolation Hospital and a well managed manor for the aged.

Slated for official opening in September this year is the new wing to McKellar General Hospital. This will provide an additional 162 beds and 59 bassinets making McKellar General one of the most modern hospitals in the province with an over-all capacity of 435 beds.

Now under construction on property adjoining and connected to the hospital by a tunnel is a modern building which will house a Provincial Laboratory and the Fort William and District Health Unit.

The Health Unit started operating on August 1st, 1952, and is now occupying temporary quarters in the City Hall.

This Unit services Fort William, the adjoining municipality of Neebing, the townships of Oliver, O'Connor, Gillies, Conmee and Paipoonge as well as the adjacent unorganized territory.

The Fort William and District Health Unit is proving itself to be a real asset to outlying municipalities who have not previously had the benefit of school nursing services, sanitary inspections and other services contingent to the operation of a Health Unit.

I believe this Health Unit is the only unit in the province which is directly connected to a hospital and we believe the three services, i.e. hospital, health unit and provincial laboratory, will offer a service second to none in the province.

This has been accomplished by the direct co-operation of the Ontario Department of Health and the unfailing interest and effort of those concerned in the health of our people.

Tourist

From time to time I have mentioned tourist operators and the tourist industry in connection with Northwestern Ontario. Let me assure you that it isn't a slip of the tongue or something added as an afterthought.

The tourist industry is a source of revenue that all of us in Ontario can appreciate and we, in the Northwestern regions, assure you that that revenue can be multiplied many times to the benefit of all of us.

The lakes and rivers of the northwest in the beautiful setting of a country untouched by civilization are filled with game and fish of every description. For those who follow the footsteps of Isaac Walton there is an exhilarating challenge with a prize beauty as a reward.

Game is plentiful and with the Department of Fish and Wildlife keeping a watchful eye on proceedings this state of affairs is assured for many years to come.

For those who wish to get away from the hustle and bustle of big city activity and relax in close communion with nature, Northwestern Ontario offers the finest in whatever the personal preference may demand.

As our network of roads is extended throughout the area, Ontario's natural playground is becoming more accessible to those of our friends from the south and east who are nature lovers and sportsmen.

With the numbers of tourists increasing, bigger and better accommodations are making their appearance throughout the area and with a little more effort by all of us will sell the area as the last natural frontier within driving distances of our great metropolitan centres.

With its scenic grandeur, fishing, hunting, winter and summer sports facilities, Northwestern Ontario is truly the last natural playground of the north which will undoubtedly meet with the approval of the hunter, fisherman, sportsman or tired executive in search of relaxation away from the rush of modern living.

While I am on the subject of the tourist industry, another misconception held by our neighbours comes to my mind and I might just as

well clear that one up too.

We, who are resident at the Lakehead have had occasion to see tourists from the Southern United States come driving up to our hotels in the middle of July well equipped with winter clothing, skis, toboggans, etc.

Although it does bring a chuckle from our natives, I am aware that there are many in Southern Ontario who also are under the impression that we live in a land of ice and snow.

Just to correct some of these beliefs, let me quote you some temperature readings submitted by the Department of Transport officials at our Lakehead airport.

The average mean temperature for November, December, January and February this year was 20.15 degrees. Our high temperature for November was 53.1 degrees and for January 38.9 degrees. The lowest temperature for the winter was 27 below zero for three hours in February. As far as snow is concerned, the official snowfall recorded for the four months was 39.5 inches.

Average monthly temperatures for the past 75 years show temperatures ranging from 46 degrees in May to 63 degrees in July.

I believe to best sum up our weather conditions, I would be inclined to put it this way -- we have a dry exhilarating winter followed by summer weather that is ideal for enjoying activity without having to contend with abnormally hot weather.

Conservation

Practically everything I have talked about today is pertaining in one way or another, to the natural resources of our great area. It is very true that there are many resources we haven't even touched at the present time but the people of Northwestern Ontario are very much aware of how important these resources are to their way of life.

No matter what way we turn, the soil, minerals, forests and lakes and rivers are the basis of the industries upon whose continued future operation depends the life of a nation.

Cognizant of these facts, they welcome legislation enacted by the government designed to protect these resources and assure their continued proper use and development in years to come.

The Conservation Act passed in 1947 was somewhat of a disappointment to Northwestern Ontario because it only applied to areas in

Eastern and Southern Ontario.

With so much at stake, the service clubs, game and fish associations, conservation groups and municipal authorities would welcome this legislation in our area of the province.

Although we still have great forest covered areas and our lakes and rivers are not causing too much trouble, we have seen what can happen in such areas as Wisconsin to the south of us and southern Ontario.

As the tide of civilization moves in, we will have to contend with similar circumstances as did the people in the aforementioned areas. Unless there are specific laws set down whereby definite, positive, action can be taken when necessary, we stand the chance of losing a tremendous amount of wealth in the form of our natural resources.

We do not propose to let that happen and every effort is being made to do something about it while there is still time to prevent such a catastrophe.

I am pretty sure that if some definite action is not taken in this regard, in twenty-five years that verdant, highly productive and

beautiful area of Ontario could become a wasteland.

With forest fires as a continual hazard threatening to strike at any moment, and the demand for more and more forest products as our civilization increases, conservation is a must, now, not after our forests are gone.

The very thought is frightening -- with the forests gone, our rivers running wild, then drying up and taking with them the hydro-electric power so necessary to our existence, our good soil washed away and gone with the spring runoff, our game and fish depleted and disappeared.

We cannot let that happen. I ask you to consider this carefully and move forward in an effort to make sure that Northwestern Ontario will always be the productive and beautiful area it is today.

We believe that the Act should be extended to include all of Ontario. With proper conservation authorities set up, responsible people could decide when and where action should be taken and act when such action would be timely and effective.

I hope that in these few minutes, I have corrected some of the misconceptions that

other parts of our province may have had as regards the Northwest. I hope also that now the hon. members of this House will have a better idea of how we think and live.

Before taking my seat, on behalf of the people of the Fort William Riding, I would like to convey to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) the hon. members of the Cabinet and the hon. members of this House, our sincere appreciation for the recognition and help we have received in our part of the province.

In the same breath, may I, in conclusion, again mention some of the things we feel should receive the attention of this governing body.

As I mentioned a few minutes ago, Northwestern Ontario is intensely interested in Ontario's forests and how our forests are being used. Our biggest business is the manufacture of forest products in which we would include everything which is made from the very important Canadian trees.

As the years go by, the average man on the street realizes more and more how important this industry is to Canada and consequently makes it his business to watch developments very closely.

We feel the Government has made great strides in setting up laws which tend to protect this great heritage of ours. However, we feel that it is time we, as Canadians, made a move to assure that our resources are used to greater advantage for Canadians.

I do not know whether the hon. members of this House are aware that rising labour costs, transportation costs, and increased Crown dues have doubled the price of raw wood in the last two years.

Much has been said about the export of wood in this province. As the situation now stands, in most parts of our region, the easily accessible wood is gone and will not be ready to harvest for 60 to 100 years. As a matter of fact, operators in Ontario cannot produce wood at competitive prices with operators in Saskatchewan.

Studying the situation from every angle, we strongly recommend that the export of wood from this province be stopped immediately and the existing forests be held for domestic mills making a finished Canadian product.

We feel that our domestic firms with

their tremendous investment in Ontario's forest industries should get every consideration, consequently assuring the future of this multi-million dollar business and providing good employment for our labour force and the steadying influence on our business conditions.

Following this line of thought, I would again urge the extension of the Conservation Act to include the entire province. It is time that we in Ontario made a positive move in the direction of conservation of all our material resources.

Our future depends on how we use these gifts of nature which we have at our disposal. Let us not wait until it is a question of revitalizing denuded and ravaged tracts of land at tremendous cost to the province.

With the proper leadership provided by this Government, trained and experienced people could make a continuous and effective contribution to the protection of our forests, lakes, streams, fish and wildlife.

This could be done in continuity with a minimum of cost. This will assure us and those who will follow us, of a country rich in an asset which many countries of the world would like to have today.

I would also like to point out the need of a Junior College at the Lakehead to serve the needs of the surrounding areas of Northwestern Ontario.

Developments over the past few years have shown us that a need for such an institution to provide higher education for our young people is needed.

I would ask that the hon. Minister of Education give this problem of ours his attention and careful study.

I believe the hon. members of this House will agree with me that the basis of our strength and future welfare lie, to a great extent, in the education of the young people who will follow in our footsteps. What finer gesture can we, as representatives of the people, make, than to make every effort to provide our young people with the necessary tools to carry on?

We are very happy in our part of the province over the attention our roads are getting. The Department of Highways is to be complimented for its progressive program. We hope this work will continue.

It is very important to us in Northwestern Ontario where great distances have to be

covered. I would strongly urge early attention to the completion of the Trans-Canada highway as this is our connecting link with the rest of the province and is fast becoming a heavily travelled and much used transportation artery.

As a means of opening up our country for the tourist, roads are an invaluable asset and I would urge the Government to give particular attention to the North Shore Highway along the shores of Lake Superior.

If there was a scenic route proposed, this, gentlemen, tops them all. Rugged, beautiful country with its hundreds of lakes and rivers along the picturesque shores of Lake Superior would be the sight to greet the visitor.

Now that United States authorities are definitely started on the bridge across the Straits of Mackinac and the new bridges at Sault Ste. Marie, the north shore highway would form the natural loop by which the tourist could return to the United States via the Lakehead and Pigeon River or Fort Frances.

We believe the road would be a good investment -- an asset in building up our tourist industry and opening up that section of the

province to people who are looking for new fields of opportunity.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say we are looking for an opportunity to show our country to the men who are considering establishing an industry. We are not shooting for big industry although it would be welcome. We realize that our greatest need is people and people will only move into our regions if we can offer them something to do.

There are opportunities for everyone in this great land of ours in Northwestern Ontario.

As an agricultural area it will stand up with the best, as an area for industrial location, we believe our conditions are attractive, as an area in which to spend an enjoyable and satisfying holiday, we are sure ours is second to no .

On behalf of the people of Northwestern Ontario and Fort William Riding, I extend a hearty invitation to the hon. members of this House, and the people of Old Ontario and Eastern Canada, to visit with us, partake of our hospitality and become better known.

With world conditions being what they are, we in this great province of ours, can

show the rest of the world the way when it comes to friendliness, co-operation and good sound and effective government.

(TAKE KKK FOLLOWS)

MR. H. E. BECKETT (York East): Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to take part in the Budget Debate and to represent the riding of York East, the population of which today is over 200,000 people, or one-third the population of the City of Toronto, and growing at the rate of over 1,500 a month. We consider people the greatest asset any municipality or any nation can have, and it is most essential these people receive all the services they require. That is why we are most interested in the famous Bill 80.

Mr. Speaker, I want to go back some thirty years to 1923-24, when we, as members of York County Council, first began the study of the Metropolitan Area. The Hon. Mr. Henry prepared a Bill in 1924 entitled, "Toronto Metropolitan District, 1924." That is very similar to the present Act which is entitled, "Municipalities in the Toronto Metropolitan Area."

Mr. Henry, in 1924, had the Bill typed but it was not printed. I should like to tell hon. members that at that time there was no Township of East York; there was no Township of North York; no Village of Forest Hill and no Village of Swansea nor Village of Long

Branch. All those have been incorporated since that time, and today they have a combined population of 550,000, as compared to 156,000 when Mr. Henry first proposed his Bill in 1924.

We made a study of that Bill in York County Council, and thought at that time we did not have sufficient material to bring it forward, because he went much further than the present Bill 80 in providing the Metropolitan Council should be a Board of Education for the Metropolitan Area. We who had the opportunity of speaking throughout the suburbs found there was serious opposition to a Bill which provided a Metropolitan Council which would also be the Metropolitan School Board for the area, so the Bill was laid aside.

When I was speaking at a meeting the other night, I mentioned the fact to Mr. Henry, who was present, and I remarked that what is being done now is something he started some thirty years ago and that he should be made one of the "Fathers of Federation." We all know of the "Fathers of Confederation," and today I say we have two "Fathers of Federation"; that is, the Hon. Mr. Henry and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost).

Mr. Henry did not stop at that in 1924 and 1925. In 1926 he asked the members of York County Council to consider forming a Metropolitan Area, and we did go so far as to draft a section which is now Section 20 of The Public Schools Act -- not Section 20 of The Municipal Act we have heard so much about. I think that is the first time the word "metropolitan" appears in the statute books, but we used the words "Metropolitan School Board", although we did not include the City of Toronto, which I think was quite improper. However, we did provide there would be a Metropolitan School Board, as we called it, with representatives from each municipality and six trustees elected over the whole area. That is still on the statute books and has never been enacted by any county in the Province of Ontario.

In 1933, the Hon. Mr. Henry, still working to create some form of metropolitan area, set up a Select Committee of this Legislature, of which I had the honour to be the Secretary, and we made a study in 1933, and in 1934 we made a preliminary report to the Legislature and asked leave to sit again. Everybody knows what happened in 1934; the Committee had no chance to

report later.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, here we are today, thirty years after Mr. Henry started to bring in some form of metropolitan council, and, as he said the other night, he was so glad he had lived to see his dream come true, and on January 1st, 1954, exactly thirty years after he prepared his first Bill, a metropolitan area will be formed and a metropolitan council set up.

I do hope, Mr. Speaker, the "Fathers of Federation" will be invited to an inaugural meeting of the Metropolitan Council and that their portraits will be hung in the Council Chamber where that meeting is held, because it is a bold step for any Government to form a Metropolitan Area such as has been formed by Bill 80. It is the first in the Province of Ontario, and, I think, it is the first in the Dominion of Canada. I remember when we commenced our study back in 1933, the City of Boston tried a somewhat similar scheme, but it was not quite along the same principles.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, we owe a lot to those who did so much to draft this Bill 80. I have had some experience in drafting legislation, and I know they must have worked very hard. Mr.

Treadgold has been mentioned, and also Mr. Cumming and Mr. Orr, and many more who have made it possible to construct Bill 80, covering the formation of a council, a board of education, planning, highways -- practically taking all the major parts of The Municipal Act and combining it in one Act. It might not be perfect; no one can draft legislation which is perfect. That is no doubt the reason we had so many amendments, and there will probably be further amendments, but, Mr. Speaker, let us try it and let us give the essential services to all the people in the area, which now has a population, as I said, of over half a million. Coupled with the City of Toronto, the municipalities should be able to provide all the residents with water, sewers and transportation. We must remember York County alone has an area of 55,000 acres, and today we have 7500 houses under construction which had to be serviced, and that in North York, east of Yonge Street, there is a similar development. The only way the essential services could be provided would be to join the municipalities and have one over-all system of sewage, water works and transportation.

I do hope, Mr. Speaker, it will be for the benefit of everyone, and, as I said the other day, I believe it will even go so far as to reduce their taxes.

(LLL-1 follows)

MR. R. E. ELLIOTT (Hamilton East): Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to rise in this House and congratulate you on the very efficient way you are handling the business of this Legislature, and also to congratulate the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mr. Warrender), upon his elevation to Minister of Planning and Development, and the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Thomas) on his elevation to Minister of Agriculture. I hope he enjoys health and prosperity in his new portfolio, as I understand he has been sick for the past few weeks, and I am sure we all hope he will be back with us soon.

Hydro:

Mr. Speaker, I first want to give my opinion of the Hydro situation; more particularly the changeover from 25 to 60 cycle. As all hon. members heard in this chamber, the leader of the Opposition painted a very sad picture of costs increased over the original picture started some three years ago.

He intimated the costs had gone up by millions of dollars, and as much as intimated it looked like "blue ruin."

Mr. Speaker, as I see it, -- I have not the exact figures, -- wages have gone up, not only for employees working directly for Hydro but also for the contractors doing

this work. Also material costs have increased considerably.

There have been millions of new homes and industrial plants built in the last three or four years and in the new homes being built there is new electrical equipment being installed, as well as equipment going into older homes, and I can easily see where the increased cost is quite justified.

There are thousands of stoves, refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and all kinds of equipment, going into homes today. It would be humanly impossible for any contractor to give an estimate for any street, on the work necessary under these conditions. There is not a contractor in the world who could walk down the street and give an estimate of the equipment affected by the change-over.

This was started some years ago and I believe the Opposition believed at that time this should be done, and today after several changes have taken place and a scheme has been laid out to change the whole of the system, I do not see how the cost can be cut down one cent.

All that we can hope for, with the

Opposition's help, is to see that we get the work done efficiently and there is no laxness nor "chiselling" taking place. I believe it is the responsibility of everyone in this Government to see this through with the best co-operation we can get.

I want to give a picture of the situation as I see it in the house-building business and the contractor's point of view in building houses today. As the hon. members know, in 1945 I started in the general contracting business in the City of Hamilton.

The City of Hamilton had thousands of lots that they had taken in at tax sales. In fact they had so much land they did not know what to do with it. I would say that they gave thousands of lots to veterans at \$1 each, and I was privileged to pick up 200 lots at around \$90 each. This was land which could be serviced with sewers and water immediately. This lasted for approximately four years, until 1948-49, and everybody felt that with these thousands of lots being taken up, the people of Hamilton would be taken care of.

It was not until 1949 that we found it did not meet the demand for houses. The City of Hamilton had then to plan and engineer for

new water and sewage facilities, and since that time it has cost from ten to twelve million dollars.

Of course it takes months and sometimes years to engineer this type of project, but they are now coming into production and Hamilton is now in a position to service possibly ten to twelve thousand lots for building purposes.

I would say possibly Hamilton is in the best position of any city or municipality in Ontario, as far as having serviced land available for builders today.

The added sewer and water improvements cost the City of Hamilton a large amount of money and their debt has increased tremendously .

Because of doing the things I have just mentioned -- and some taxpayers are beginning to holler "blue ruin" -- City Councillors, politicians the same as ourselves, are beginning to worry, although I cannot see the need for it with this new area being developed -- there will be millions in new assessments.

On the other hand, when debts increase there is always a tendency for worry. However, the Planning Department in Hamilton and the Planning Department in Toronto are now very busy with new surveys being laid out to allow the new homes and stores to be built.

Sometimes I believe our Planning Departments go off the deep end and make it very tough for young people today to buy homes and start out. I will explain why. The Planning Departments have been all for having the surveys fully serviced and the added cost of these surveys including sewers, roads, water, curbs, etc. would cost at least \$1,000, and that is not allowing anything for schools.

In my opinion this is a very sad departure from the system we have had in Ontario up to now,

You and I have raised our families, and our children are now ready to start out in life. They find the mortgage costs are tremendously high to carry, even at the present rate.

I can give you a picture of only three years ago, when a 4-room cottage with 2 bedrooms sold for \$5900. Today that same house is selling for \$7750 and the funny thing about it is we are making less money than in 1948.

With increased standards, increased labour, and material costs, we are just "getting by" and making a living. You can understand by adding \$1,000 to the cost of a home today it will be straw that breaks the camel's back.

I cannot see how the young people can begin to handle the situation with increased mortgage costs. I do not know whether you realize it,

but the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation only allow the purchaser to use 23 per cent of his income. Twenty-three per cent of \$3500, which is a fair salary these days, would allow a mortgage of \$7,000.

You can understand with this additional thousand added to the cost of a house, the same party would need to make \$4200, which makes it impossible for them to qualify for the C.H.M.C. loan.

In my opinion, \$3500 is high, and it makes it very hard for young people today to get a start in life under the circumstances, and it will make it literally impossible at the increased figure.

I can tell ylu this, gentlemen, as far as Hamilton is concerned the City is not forcing us to service land , so we are not in that position, and we know the purchaser has all he can handle under the present situation.

However, other municipalities are demanding the very things I have mentioned. It means, Mr. Speaker, in order that these people may have homes to live in and raise their families, some one has to venture a rental housing scheme. I am a Canadian-born and raised in this country- of the fourth generation- and do not believe a rental project is the answer to anything.

I have rented on a couple of occasions and I was anything but happy in a rental project. I always felt I was wasting money, and, Mr. Speaker, as I have mentioned, eighty per cent of the people buying houses today are young couples starting out in life, and I believe they are entitled to the same privileges spread over ten years. By that time they will have had an opportunity to pull through, and they will have their facilities pretty well under way, but to add these costs to the starting load makes it virtually impossible for them to buy their own homes, where they would be happier than in a rental project.

(Page LLL-8 follows)

I have built close to 1000 houses and I can go back over these projects and see lawns and back yards in beautiful condition, then look around at the Wartime Housing areas, only a couple of blocks away, and you can easily tell the difference. Not that some of the people in the Wartime houses do not look after them, but the majority of them do not.

I believe anyone could walk down a street and pick out any house that is rented. The renters just have not the heart to look after the property the same as if they owned it. So I feel it is up to this Legislature to co-operate to the very best of our ability to give the young people of this day every opportunity to own a home. They should have the same opportunity of raising their families and paying for their local improvements the same as you and I had when we started out in life.

I will give you an example of some of the increases in the last three or four years. In 1949 building permits in the City of Hamilton cost \$4.50; sewer permits, \$2.00. The combined total of these today is \$27.00.

Another factor is the use of cast iron

pipe in down-pipe, which costs an additional \$22 over the cost of vitrolite, which was banned by use of some by-law claimed to have been put in by the Department of Health in Toronto. By the way, if this by-law comes into full effect, there will be an additional two to three hundred per house.

Lumber, which cost \$69, now costs \$110; laths, \$30, now \$45; lime, \$20, now \$32; brick, \$38, now \$55, and I could go on indefinitely with other examples. Wages have increased 40 per cent.

The municipalities today have become almost as hungry as any organization in the world. They have raised building permits from \$6.50 to \$27.00. It seems everybody in the country is "taking a crack" at raising building costs, yet everyone is complaining about the high cost of housing.

I do not know if too much can be done about it, unless the Planning Board gets down to smaller lots, which I find our customers like much better. I have built several surveys, and I find lots which are 35 or 36 feet wide much better sellers than those 50 feet wide.

Young couples today with an automobile and several other social things to do, do not want too much ground. They are quite happy with 4,000 square feet or less. On 5,000 square feet there would be increased taxes for land and local improvements, and it gives them more ground to sod and care for, which I find they do not want in the majority of cases.

It is up to the Planning Boards to be a little more reasonable and especially the Planning Board of Toronto, which I know is guilty of encouraging the 5,000 square feet of land.

Royal Botanical Gardens

I am very, very happy to speak for the city of Hamilton regarding the \$100,000 grant to the Royal Botanical Gardens. I can assure the hon. Prime Minister and Provincial Treasurer that this is very much appreciated, and I am sure this grant, plus the grant from the city of Hamilton, plus what we hope to get in the future from the province and the city of Hamilton will be put to good use.

I am sure, gentlemen, in a couple of year's time, you will come to Hamilton to see possibly one of the most beautiful natural parks on the North American Continent. This park has a bird sanctuary, and wild life, and some of the most beautiful scenery overlooking Hamilton Bay, and it is in connection with the McMaster University, which also has very beautiful grounds.

I believe this could be one of the highlights of tourist attraction in the province in the future, and I am sure that this \$100,000 plus what we hope to get in the future will be paid back in millions of dollars of tourists' money, and enjoyment which our own people will receive.

Mr. Speaker, I have only mentioned Hydro and housing. They are most interesting

at this time. Two things are uppermost in the people's minds today. I, for one, am a little worried over one thing in Hydro. This country has become electrically minded. We depend on turning on our switch to heat our houses -- to cook our food and to do most of the chores that used to be hard work, but what would happen if during one whole day of zero weather, we had no power? We would be the most disorganized and the most helpless people in the world. We need, in my opinion, some guarantee or some development that is going to ensure this from happening. Just imagine the confusion in the city of Hamilton or Toronto, with the thousands of people without heat in their homes, and thousands who depend on electric stoves to cook with, and no way of cooking otherwise.

Mr. Speaker, I believe there should be some plan that could be used in emergency so our people do not have to go through this ordeal, and I believe it is up to the Hydro engineers to consider such a plan to take care of any emergency.

Mr. Speaker, I am elected to represent a section of the city of Hamilton. Everyone in this House is representing his Riding. We are only doing an honest job for the people we represent.

We all want to make Ontario and Canada a better place for us to bring our children up in and a happy place for us all to live.

I want to say further, this was mentioned in the House and I am sorry I was not here when it was mentioned by the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) that a start is going to be made on the new development of the bridge across the canal at Burlington. I am very happy to say I am sure the people of Hamilton and the touring public and the whole municipality will be very happy and glad of it.

(MMM follows)

I know I have had to stand sometimes a mile back from the canal when a boat went through and it took me an hour and a half to get into Hamilton.

It is in my opinion one of the greatest bottlenecks the Province of Ontario and particularly on the Queen Elizabeth, and I am very happy to hear a start is going to be made on it this year, and I am sure that the public, especially in Hamilton, is very happy to hear the good news regarding this development.

MR. NIXON: In the absence of Mr. Oliver I move the adjournment of the Debate.

Motion agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to, House in Committee of Supply; Mr. Patrick in the Chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER

HON. MR. FROST:

Votes 122, and 123 agreed to.

On Votes 152 to 154 agreed to.

On Vote 155.

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): Just a word on that, I will not take up much time, but the hon. Prime Minister will recall the session he and I had a few pleasant exchanges about the

picture they were making in Niagara and the fact a suicide and murder would take place in the picture. When the picture was released I found there was a great deal of advertising of Niagara Falls, but there were two murders and one suicide, depicting a very dangerous place underneath the Falls at the Cave of the Winds, ending with a man going over the Falls as a suicide.

It also gave a very erroneous idea of the beer question in the Province of Ontario, where you simply got out of a motor boat, went into a grocery store and filled a basket with bottles of beer.

I am sure --and I think the Chairman of the Parks Commission who is the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) will agree with me -- the picture has not brought the value to the Falls as we thought it would.

I notice according to Time and other magazines the picture has been given the "Oscar" for the worst picture of the year and Marilyn Munroe has been given an "Oscar" for the worst actress of the year. It is a disgrace to the Province of Ontario, and to Niagara Falls as well, and I feel I should raise this protest.

HON. MR. DALEY: I am not too keen about either Marilyn Munroe or the murders in the picture, but as far as publicity for Niagara Falls, the shots of the Falls and areas were simply beautiful, and I cannot help but think it will do a great deal for this particular area, as this picture will be shown all over the world.

As far as murders go in pictures, I rather like to see the odd one, but it depends upon the right movie group.

MR. HOUCK: I must agree with the hon. Minister, the scenic portions of the picture was simply beautiful. It stands out as one of the pictures of the year as far as scenery is concerned, but they could have depicted a beautiful story which could have been shown to all the children not only in Ontario but throughout the world, instead of putting in two confounded murders and a suicide.

HON. MR. FROST: I renew the invitation to come to Buttermilk Falls.

MR. SALSBERG: I have no desire to enter this discussion, but on Vote 155 I was wondering why the Theatre Act which went through the various stages in the Legislature this session was moved by the hon. Minister of Planning and Development. I should think it would come

under the Provincial Treasurer in his branch of Government. The Department of Motion Picture Censorship is under his Department.

Unless it signifies the intention of changing things and removing the motion picture censorship and Theatres Inspection Branch from the hon. Provincial Treasurer to the hon. Minister of Planning and Development.

This Act was introduced by the hon. Minister of Planning and Development and I would like to have something to say, if it is going to another department. There is no use offering an argument, but would the hon. Provincial Treasurer care to explain why it is not under his Department?

MR. FROST: It was a question of decentralization of authority. I had no intention of transferring the Motion Picture Branch from the Treasury Department, but it seemed to me that the hon. Minister of Planning and Development was well qualified to introduce these Bills, so they were handed over to him.

That is in keeping with what we have done in this Legislature, -- bringing everybody in, giving everybody something to do. I do not think the hon. members of the House ever had so many things to do as in this Parliament, and that is in line with our policy.

MR. HOUCK: I think the Moving Picture Censorship Board are doing a very good job on behalf of Ontario. You seldom hear any criticism of motion pictures.

Votes 156 and 157 agreed to.

On Vote 158.

MR. SALSBERG: On Vote 158 on the Housing Mortgage Branch, I would like to ask the hon. Provincial Treasurer whether the Government has changed its view and whether it is the Government's intention to reintroduce second mortgages.

HON. MR. FROST: No.

MR. SALSBERG: Does the Housing Mortgage Branch find all the mortgage money outstanding being collected without any loss? If that is so, the province is not losing anything, and since it has been universally recognized as of great assistance to working people, who are desirous of buying homes, but have not the large down payment, is there any reason why the Government should not re-establish a second-mortgage-loan policy and continue to ease the situation of those in dire need of housing accommodation.

HON. MR. FROST: The Province entered this field at the instance of the hon. Attorney General, who was then Minister of Planning and

Development.

There has been mention made tonight of fathers and mothers, but the father of the soundest planning legislation in Canada was the hon. Attorney General when he was Minister of Planning and Development.

I must give the hon. Attorney General credit for that. I find at almost every turn, for instance when we were mentioning some things tonight in connection with planning, the planning legislation which he sponsored has been exceedingly sound.

It was the hon. Attorney General as Minister of Planning and Development who proposed we go into second mortgage loans. We were going into a field at that time which was unoccupied, in order to reduce the down payment.

Since that time the Federal Government has recognized its responsibility. They entered into the field, and to our great disappointment in 1950 they temporarily vacated the field, but they are back well into the field again, and for us to get into these matters of development is a mistake.

I think the place which was occupied by our second mortgages is now pretty well occupied again by the Federal Government, and I am

satisfied it will be completely occupied before long, I should think some time this year. This is the year in which they do things. I think it is a mistake for us to enter this field again. There are so many things for us to do, and we do not want to get into fields which other governments can more properly occupy than ourselves.

As regards the loans, we have done very well. The total amount loaned in the first place was about 16½ million dollars. It is down to \$12 million now; 2,376 loans have been paid off and they are progressing very satisfactorily.

MR. SALSBERG: I know this is not the time to go into this question, but I must take exception to the hon. Prime Minister's statement, and recall to his mind the fact the supporters of his own Government have in this House, I am very glad to say, spoken in favour of the re-introduction of second mortgages, because the fact is even the builders are experiencing a certain resistance, not because of over-production of housing accommodation, but because of the difficulty people find in purchasing houses and making the necessary down payments which the builders insist upon having, and to which obviously they are entitled, in order to meet their own obligations.

This fund is actually a revolving fund. It does not require any taxation. There is practically no loss. Those who receive second mortgages from the Government are meeting their obligations, and if the reintroduction of second mortgages would only help a few thousand families to purchase homes with small down payments, which they are now unable to do, I say it is absolutely necessary we help them.

On Vote 159.

MR. NIXON: I would like to ask about Junior Farmers Establishment Loan Corporation, salaries \$69,000. What is the set-up with regard to loaning activity? Is the old Agricultural Development Board handling that?

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Fraser and his Board handle it, but the officers are Mr. Steckley of the Agricultural Department as Chairman, Dr. Walters, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. McLoughry, also of the Agricultural Department.

As a matter of fact we rely upon the administration under the Treasury, but the actual direction of the Corporation is really under the Department of Agriculture.

We have relied upon them to screen the loans and to keep the loans in the class which the Legislation was intended to assist, that is, the young farmers.

To date there have been \$1,359,000 advanced; the average loan is \$6,665 relating to loans granted. At the present time there are 120 loans in process averaging \$6,438, totalling three-quarters of a million dollars.

(NNN follows)

The largest loan is \$15,000, and the smallest is \$2,000. I think this is a case in point. This corporation, and this Act, cover a field which neither the Federal nor Provincial Governments have touched to date. I think we are in a very useful field in that respect. I point out to the hon. member for St. Andrew we cannot get into all kinds of circumlocution, or we cannot do these things. We have to rationalize these things between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Otherwise, the matters are only being complicated, and the credit position will be restricted. We have to arrange for the money for this purpose. It is possible to get our credit spread out so/^{that} we cannot meet the things we have to meet. That is essential, and I think the Bill covers a very, very useful field.

Vote 159 agreed to.

ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Vote 139 agreed to.

Vote 140 agreed to.

Vote 141 agreed to.

MR. NIXON: Is this the last item?

HON. MR. FROST: Yes.

MR. NIXON: May I suggest it might be

better to leave one item still to be passed.

HON. MR. FROST: We will pass this, but not have it reported. If the Government is sustained, we can come back to it.

Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

On motions, the following Bills received third reading:

Bill No. 120, "An Act to amend The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act".

Bill No. 121, "The Corporations Information Act, 1953".

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bills do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

On Bill No. 67:

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I am sorry at this late hour to move an amendment for which I, as yet, have no seconder. I think in view of the position taken by the people most immediately concerned, the prospectors, this Bill should not now be read a third time, but should be hoisted, and another opportunity given to them to approach the Government. I feel this Bill will

endanger the prospectors.

If any hon. member is willing to second it, I move that Bill No. 67, "An Act to amend The Mining Act" be not now read a third time, but be read a third time this date six months hence.

MR. SPEAKER: There being no seconder, I cannot accept the amendment.

HON. MR. PORTER, in the absence of hon. Mr. Kelly, moves third reading of Bill No. 67, "An Act to amend The Mining Act".

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Upon motion, the following Bills were given third reading:

Bill No. 119, "The Corporations Act, 1953".

Bill No. 61, "An Act to amend The Architects Act."

Bill No. 85, "An Act to amend The Greater Toronto Assessment Board Act, 1951".

Bill No. 79, "An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act".

Bill No. 86, "An Act to amend The Liquor Licence Act."

Bill No. 98, "An Act to amend The Travelling Shows Act",

Bill No. 99, "The Theatros Act, 1953".

Bill No. 139, "An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act".

Bill No. 81, "An Act to provide for the payment of Unconditional Grants to Municipalities".

Bill No. 82, "An Act to amend The Police Act".

Bill No. 83, "An Act to amend The Fire Departments Act".

Bill No. 84, "An Act to repeal The Mortgage Tax Act."

Bill No. 75, "An Act to amend The Public Health Act".

Bill No. 105, "An Act to amend The Embalmers and Funeral Directors Act".

Bill No. 125, "The Pharmacy Act, 1953".

Bill No. 133, "An Act to amend The Private Sanitaria Act".

Bill No. 134, "An Act to amend The Cemeteries Act".

Bill No. 95, "An Act to amend The Forest Fires Prevention Act".

Bill No. 96, "An Act to amend The Forestry Act".

Bill No. 126, "An Act to amend The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act".

Bill No. 127, "An Act to amend The Provincial Land Tax Act".

Bill No. 128, "An Act to amend The Public Lands Act".

Bill No. 138, "An Act respecting the Boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba".

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved, that the Bills do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

On Bill No. 143:

MR. SALSBERG: I would respectfully ask the Government to agree to let this Bill stand over because there are some hon. members of the House whom I know want to move the hoisting of this Bill, but who are absent tonight. I think we should afford them that opportunity. I would ask this Bill be held for third reading until tomorrow. I will move, in the hope of securing a seconder --

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. member for St. Andrew give me a seconder. It must be included in the resolution.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, if I may read my amendment, perhaps some hon. member, who is thus made aware of the contents, may be willing to second my motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot accept it. The hon. members have a duty to perform by being here.

MR. SALSBERG: I know the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Thomas) has a motion ready.

HON. MR. CECILE moves third reading of

Bill No. 143, "An Act respecting Rent Control".

Motion agreed to; third reading of the
Bill.

On motions, the following Bills were
read a third time:

Bill No. 144, "An Act respecting the Location,
Construction and Operation of Oil
Pipe Lines."

Bill No. 145, "An Act to amend The Public
Commercial Vehicles Act".

Bill No. 146, "An Act to amend The Milk
Control Act."

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bills do
now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

(TAKE 000 FOLLOWS)

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South):

Mr. Speaker, in connection with third readings I hope in future years we may have them through the day when all hon. members are present in the House. This is twice we have passed third readings at nearly twelve o'clock, and I do not think that is quite proper.

I had a motion to hoist Bill 143; the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Thomas) was my seconder, but he is absent, and I could not do it.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. member for Cochrane South could have seconded mine.

MR. GRUMMETT: I am not asking a Communist or anybody else to back me.

MR. SALSBERG: I will second it if you want me to.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Speaker, I want hon. members of my own Party. In connection with Bill 143, it might have been a race between the Liberals and myself to see who got on their feet first to make a motion of that kind.

MR. NIXON: There are two or three of us here; if we had wanted to do so, I suppose we could have.

MR. GRUMMETT: To bring forward third readings at this time, I think is not quite

cricket,

HON. MR. FROST: All I can say, Mr. Speaker, is that we are here doing business, and have been here all day.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Speaker, some of us are well aware of that fact.

HON. MR. FROST: The same opportunity is given to everyone, and if the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) cannot rally his forces, he will have to abide by it; that is all. The hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Thomas) could not have felt very strongly about it, he could not have felt it amounted to very much, otherwise he would have been here waiting. The hon. member for St. Andrew is here --

MR. SALSBERG: Ready to move or second.

HON. MR. FROST: The hon. member for Cochrane South is here, and we are here. Hon. members know third readings are accumulated and are disposed of as the opportunity presents itself.

MR. GRUMMETT: At an hour which suits the Government.

HON. MR. FROST: Not at the end of a Session. But things should be done in proper order. The hon. member had plenty of opportunity to make his motion on second reading, and he did not do it;

he waited until five minutes after twelve on the 2nd day of April.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Speaker, there was a vote against it on second reading.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 12.05 o'clock a.m.

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Third Session
of the
Twenty-Fourth Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

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Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

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Volume XXXIV

Wednesday, April 1, 1953.

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AFTERNOON SITTING

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto. .

Wednesday, April 1st, 1953,
2.30 o'clock p.m.

The House resumed.

MR. J. F. EDWARDS (Perth): Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure I rise to make some contribution to the Budget Debate. I would first like to congratulate you, Mr. Speaker, on your excellent contribution to our Province and to this body. Your very able and capable handling of the various duties which are associated with the office which you hold with such honour, certainly does credit to you and to the office. The hospitality which is given on many occasions by you to hon. members and to the visitors to this House is very pleasing, and I am sure they do feel more at home in the atmosphere which you create. The reception, even at the front door, is such that people like to come, and it is largely through the arrangements so ably provided for that service.

There is only one thing I should like to say in that regard. If we could have, in addition to a man at the door, one of the "Red Coats" as they have at the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, there would be a few more pictures taken and it would help to publicize the service

given by this Government.

I do not propose to speak at any great length, but I would like to commend the Government for its fine work. When the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) introduced his Budget, it was widely acclaimed by the press in the Province of Ontario, and I heartily agreed with the press on that occasion.

In dealing with the Budget I would like to follow through some of the Departments, and I would say at the outset that it must be very gratifying to the hon. Prime Minister to hear all the nice things being said about his Cabinet and the way in which they conduct the business of the Province.

The other day I thought it was a little embarrassing and that someone was trying to get a new job for the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow). However, I am sure it must have been pleasant for the hon. Prime Minister to hear all the nice things which were said about the hon. Minister of Public Welfare.

As I represent a riding which is partly urban and partly rural, I think I should in all fairness deal with some phases of general farm and agricultural produce in my county. We all

know the value of farm products this last year has shown a decline from the return of 1951, while the total acreage of field crops have increased possibly by 25,000 or 30,000 acres in 1952, but the 1952 crop production has declined roughly \$50 million, or a decrease of 12.2 per cent.

The number of cattle on the farms has shown an increase of 14.7 per cent over the previous year, while the comparative number of swine is down to the extent of 170,000.

The increasing use of machinery on the farms is evidenced by the fact that the horse population has decreased by 11.9 per cent. I think it must be very gratifying to the farmers of this province, ^{that} through the adoption of modern, scientific methods of agriculture, they have been tremendously successful in increasing the yield per acre in practically all crops.

Representing as I do one of the finest agricultural areas in our province, it is a matter of pride to be able to report that the farmers of Perth County are showing the way in the adoption of soil conservation methods, and their lead should be followed by all our people who are engaged in this field of

agriculture. I do not believe it is necessary for me to remind the House that one of the first hon. Ministers of Agriculture came from the riding which I have the privilege to represent, in the person of the late Hon. Nelson Monteith, who was called the "Father of Conservation." Ever since that time there have been those in the County of Perth who follow these pursuits in conservation and reforestation.

Tremendous strides have been made in the adoption of a proper land use program, and, unfortunately, in some places there is still room for improvement. Further improvement will occur when the benefits of such a program are brought home to the farmers through the medium of increased yields. Today the farmers fully realize the folly of mining the soil; a progressive farmer makes sure he puts back into the land the necessary elements to ensure continued fertility and to guard against the depletion of our greatest asset, the soil. They practise crop rotation and have maintained the coverage of the soil, and the farmers now realize that this paves the way for even better days ahead. Today in Canada, and particularly in Ontario, we face new problems as a result of

a new economic balance. Industrial development is proceeding at a rate previously not dreamed of, creating more and more mouths to feed.

(BB-1 follows)

We can hope it will not be too long before the crops which are produced will be used right at home, and we will not be so dependent upon export markets.

Agriculture is a very important pursuit in the riding which I represent. At a recent exhibition which the Field Crop Improvement Association held in the town of Mitchell, there were over 275 exhibits which should demonstrate the manner in which agriculture is pursued in this respect. They are trying to improve the quality as well as the production at the same time.

The past year has demonstrated that agriculture and industry are inseparable. Our commercial centres have done much to exemplify that spirit of co-operation which is so necessary between all walks of life if we are to progress towards better things.

The people of Perth County have shown they can work together in perfect harmony, setting an example to the whole world.

In connection with agriculture I would suggest to the hon. Minister of Agriculture it would be of great assistance to our agricultural representatives if equipment in the way of loud speaking sets could be provided for the agricultural representatives. It would make their service more complete, and they would give

much better service to some of the large groups which they must organize, such as meetings of junior farmers and federations.

We are pleased with the calibre of men who fill this very important office, who render service to the farmers and the communities in which they live.

While commending the services of the agricultural representatives, I think we all appreciate the service of all the civil servants in this Government in every department, and as has been said before in this House, no matter to what department one takes his problems, they are received most favourably, regardless of where they come from.

When one has the honour to represent a riding -- and we take our duty seriously -- it is our job in fact to see that any problems of the elected representatives of our various municipal councils are considered, and the best is done for them regardless of where they originate.

It is very pleasing to see the leadership which has been given by this Government in every Department, particularly in the field of agriculture. I have been in receipt of a letter just this week from someone in my riding who expressed complete confidence in the leadership

which the Government has given, particularly in the manner of the very contentious Bill in connection with edible oils.

I am sure they are to be congratulated for the leadership they have given.

As has been pointed out, the sale of dairy products is very vital to the well-being of the farmers of my riding as well as every other riding. It is just as essential to the farmer as the gasoline tax is to the Department of Highways, in their fine road programs. You can see how closely a successful dairy industry is to a healthy agricultural program and a more industrious province.

In that regard I would like to say the leadership being given is very good, and the efforts of those who are in that agricultural pursuit, which will be certainly much better in the future.

In connection with that Department I would at this time also like to commend them for the assistance they are giving to community projects in our various councils. In Perth County alone grants totalling \$48,000 have been allotted in connection with community centres, arenas, and so forth.

One thing which possibly does bother

everyone is this business of money. While some of us do not have too much, we talk of millions and we hear about high solicitors fees, high doctors' bills, and high building costs, yet sometimes I think when it comes to insurance if our underwriters would give us a fair deal with the rates, particularly in connection with community centres, it would be much easier to carry on some of the projects.

We know rising costs have their effect all the way through, and it would seem to me possibly they are overcharging in some other phases, as well as in solicitors' fees and so forth.

In connection with the Department of Highways, each of us appreciate the improved conditions on our highways in this Province. Situated, as we are, in Perth County we have a number of good highways, and I would like to forward the thought that possibly a route right through the North country should go through Perth County whether by No. 7 or by No. 23, which is rapidly nearing a state of perfection with regard to surfacing and so forth.

It is very interesting for the out-of-town members to see the active and able part the Toronto members played in connection with the

passing of Bill No. 80.

I think very few of us realize the complications, particularly the different problems which face them in connection with bringing such a Bill down, which I think is admitted by all is really necessary in the future. Things will develop along a planned route so that the entering and leaving will be much easier for those who reside in this centre. Sometimes I think it would be better if we had a greater degree of support for the decentralization of lighter industries.

Just this morning I listened over the radio to someone who said that in most of the rural parts you can go to and from work in five to fifteen minutes, and possibly if more of us would adopt "the rural way of life" we would not have the problems in connection with metropolitan areas and so forth.

In that regard I must commend the efforts of many chambers of commerce in our different cities and towns which are doing a grand job and receiving every co-operation from the Department of Planning and Development under which they work.

It was only Monday of this week the chamber of commerce of the City of Stratford, which is approximately one-third of my riding,

presented the first part of the program in connection with the convention held in the city this week. I am sure their efforts have not only brought results so far as securing some industries for the City of Brantford, but it is giving leadership to similar groups which possibly could aid in the future in seeing that industry would be spread around, and more people would be able to live happier in smaller centres.

In connection with welfare we have heard a great deal about the operation of that Department. I would submit possibly that to anyone who receives pensions, whether from sixty-five to sixty-nine, or whether receiving a pension over seventy,

we could possibly go a little further and relieve those dear people of the fear of sickness and hospital bills. If they need attention at all, they need to be looked after in every regard.

In my estimation one of our most serious problems is dealing with and looking after those who can no longer work to support themselves. To me it would seem in connection with our homes for these classes of people that every community, with the assistance of government capital grants for construction should be able

to have these homes. It would certainly be a grand thing for each community to have their own, right at home. In connection with our Hospitals we commend the Government for the very fine support which has been given to the Hospitals of our Province.

I think the time has come when we should have areas similar to secondary school areas for our Hospitals whereby each municipality receiving ^{the} service will assume their right and proper share of capital costs.

It is also my humble opinion that every municipality of any size should have a Hospital, possibly not a medical centre one would expect to find in the larger centres in any riding. Stratford has a very fine Hospital which really is a medical centre for our County, but I do submit every municipality from 1,000 up should provide accommodation for their own people and particularly for our older people who possibly could be classed as chronic. Yet at the same time I would appeal to those who have the plotting of programs that consideration should be given for the setting up of areas of our Hospitals.

It is my privilege at this time to say a few words with regard the city of Stratford. No doubt most of you have read in the Press

considerable in connection with the Stratford Shakespearean Festival of Canada Foundation. This Shakespearean Foundation announces the first in an annual series of Shakespearean festivals to be held at Stratford, Ontario this summer. There will be two plays presented, Richard the Third and All is Well That Ends Well, starring Alex Guinness, English Film Star, directed by Tyrone Guthrie, ex-director of Old Vic Theatre in London, England, assisted by Cecil Clarke, former production manager of Old Vic. Stage, decor, and costumes will be designed by Tanya Moiseivitch, leading British Theatrical Designer. At present in the Royal Museum there is a special showing of the sketches by Tanya Moiseivitch of the costume designed by her/for Richard the Third, one of the plays to be presented by the Stratford Shakespearean Festival in August of this year.

The festival dates have been set from July 15 to August 8, and I need not say it is closely associated with the settings in Stratford on Avon in England. Stratford is centrally located in Western Ontario, quite close to many other towns of interest ^{and} famous for its meats and cheeses. It is near some of the larger shopping centres such as London and Kitchener and not too far from Toronto.

Through the centre of the city runs the beautiful Avon River. The residents have kept

its environs as a park and in the summer the river is dotted with canoes. The people under the leadership of their Park Commissioner, associated with Mr. Roher, who for years has been most active in preserving the landscaping of the city.

There is a beautiful park, a river, a ball diamond, dance floor and tennis court, and everything right in that vicinity. These presentations will be made in a large fire-proof tent with a Shakespearean setting, which will seat fifteen hundred people.

The plays will be given on alternate days and there will be a matinee on Saturday. Information has come to me that there have been inquiries for tickets from British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and as far as Greenland.

There are also inquiries from many of the States to the south of us. They are assured there will be no difficulty in selling enough seats to make the festival a success economically, particularly with Dr. Guthrie directing it, and it is sure to be an artistic success. This is of such importance two London, England Metropolitan papers have signified their intention of sending drama critics to Stratford for the duration of the Festival. This project

also has the patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Breithaupt, of the hon. Prime Minister and Mrs. Frost, and will be attended by the Governor-General and quite possibly the Ambassador for the United States.

This is a great opportunity for the people of Canada and the United States to pay a visit to our country. I am sure they will be well received by the able Department of Travel and Publicity and they will see Rural Ontario and will certainly enjoy the Festival.

It is also a great opportunity for talent for production in Canada, and in that regard I may say there are two former Canadians who have made a success on the stage in New York, and three in England, who are paying their own fares home to take part in this Festival. So it is assured of a grand reception, and I would extend to all the hon. members of this House and their friends an invitation to visit the County which I have the honour to represent.

In connection with our highways; as I stated before we have several in our county. Sometimes one thinks in driving along our highways if we had a few less boxcars on the highways and a few more on our trains some of our problems so far as transportation is concerned would be solved.

Even Bill No. 80 might not have been so

troublesome, if we had a proper commuter service by rail, say, within twenty miles around the city. And with nationally-owned railways I think it is possible such could be arranged. It would relieve a good deal of traffic on our busy streets. If that could not be accomplished possibly the time has arrived when between four and five o'clock, the box cars should not be on the streets at all. It would facilitate the people getting home earlier from their work.

In connection with highways I might say we have seven separated towns in our county, one of them being St. Mary's which is in my riding, and I extend my annual appeal to the Government to provide possible means or provisions by which they will receive more help in connection with highways in these separated towns.

I must commend the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) for resurfacing and for the condition of our roads. However I would like to point out one very dangerous bridge on Highway No. 9 between Orangeville and Arthur, at which there have been several accidents. I hope before too long that bridge can be replaced.

One of the things which is creating the biggest problem in a great many of the municipalities and townships at the present time is the over-

loading of trucks. I think it is very commendable to have legislation which will provide for those who do the overloading to be taken ten miles to have their weights checked. It will possibly put a stop to what is one of the worse problems of our townships in keeping the roads in good condition.

Before I take my seat I would also like to congratulate those who have made contributions to the debate. A great deal of thought and study has been given to some of the addresses which have been delivered and without exception right from the Speech from the Throne, a definite contribution has been made by each hon. member.

In closing, I do hope as many as possible will take advantage of the opportunity to visit the County which I represent and I am sure all who do so will be well repaid. ~~very much~~

(Take CC follows)

MR. S. F. LEAVINE (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, I think it is rather appropriate that the hon. member for Perth (Mr. Edwards) should leave on our desks this copy of a Shakespearean Festival, particularly with "All's Well That Ends Well," because after this morning's experience I think we can agree it is no doubt very much in order. Having been present on Monday evening and witnessing the great geniality of hon. members, I was more than pleased to be present this morning and observe that they are only human after all, and that, of course, is a good beginning, at least.

I am inclined to admit there is some virtue in the remark of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) when he protests the too slavish following of a manuscript, possibly for the reason that I have had to discard my preparation for this debate, in view of the sound and durable Budget presented by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost).

With study, this Budget grows in stature, and one does not have to be a prophet to predict it will long be regarded as a masterpiece wrought for the service of all people, and now in debate the sweet reign of reason is interrupted

by ample proof that we are human. Peculiarly, during this Session my constituents have been interested in all legislation, but the volume of interest in the new Pharmacy Act has been very broad, including veterinarians, pharmacists, and farmers/ general stores. I hope many of these problems are answered.

The contribution for the renovation and rehabilitation of the older hospitals, and help for the new, is most welcome, and I cannot imagine a better use for money. This fits perfectly into the picture which has been developing over the past ten years, in the changing base of grants for the maintenance of public hospitals.

Whereas in 1943, municipal grants amounted to \$2,543,000, or 72 per cent of total, and in the same year provincial grants amounted to \$978,000, or 27.8 per cent of the total, in 1951 municipal grants amounted to \$5,000,000 or 38.17 per cent, and provincial grants amounted to \$8,161,000, or 61.9 per cent.

All of this indicates an increasing recognition of the part the Province plays in this service to the people. When we recognize that the municipal and provincial grants come from the people, and these plus the payments by the people

utilizing the services, make our vast and efficient hospital service possible, we must admit the people have a basic right to receive the best possible service. Never in the history of mankind has there been so much to offer, and we have a responsibility to give guidance in this important field.

To obtain a proper distribution of this excellent service, there may very well be an honest difference of opinion. Some say the answer is state medicine. We are free to admit there are certain diseases, such as tuberculosis and mental illness, which, because of the length of the disability, are rightfully in the province of state medicine. I believe some provision could be made to extend this service to rheumatic fever and rheumatoid Arthritis, as it is to poliomyelitis. In most illness, it is not unduly prolonged, and because of inconvenience as to time and place, it would seem desirable to have a more mobile service than that usually supplied by state medicine. The actual problem is financial, and I think we all agree as to the desirability of prepayment of medical services. The medical profession has piloted some worthwhile plans and this can and should be expanded.

As an example,

P.S.I. now cover 320,000 members, and the Public Welfare Department and the Ontario Medical Association render an excellent service.

The cost of illness, outside of lost time, consists of the total medical fees -- physician, surgeon, nurse -- plus that of hospitalization.

I return to the broad principle of medical practice. I have no intention of asking for an increased monopoly, which I take in the professions to run thusly -- (1) law; (2) dentistry; (3) architecture and (4) medical profession -- but rather to give recognition to the fact that the medical schools and licensing bodies of Canada do a good job. It would seem desirable that an individual, having negotiated the long course required to obtain a licence, should have some basic right in the hospitals of Ontario, supported as they are by the general population. The patient should have some right in the choice of a physician to attend him in the public hospitals of Ontario. This is becoming somewhat out of date, as many people are finding to their deep concern.

A quarter of a century ago it was probably too easy to obtain an appointment to the staff of

a hospital. Some screening was necessary in the interests of the public, so we can agree that when a model set of hospital by-laws was sent out by the Department of Health in 1934, as a guide for the operation of a medical staff and an advisory medical and surgical committee, this was desirable. The model set was produced by the collaboration of a special committee of the Ontario Medical Association and the Department of Health. In theory, such by-laws originate in the medical staff, and after endorsement by the governing body of the hospital are submitted to the Department of Health for approval by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

With the present rigidity of hospital by-laws producing closed hospitals, we are in process of producing two classes of medical practitioners, the patrician and the plebe or the aristocrat and the slave. The functions of the general practitioner or slave will be that of directing the traffic to the appropriate specialist or doing the off-hour or holiday work. The specialists do a magnificent and indispensable piece of work, and we could not do without them, but inasmuch as 80 per cent of the work falls within the natural scope of the general

practitioner, by our rigidly closed hospitals we are destroying the effectiveness of the 80 per cent. This is a matter which was dealt with by the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips), and with what I take is his support of the increased tendency to specialization I cannot say I am totally in agreement, although I think there is undoubtedly a place for it.

It results in the time required to get into practice being up to ten or more years, with the end result that many are thirty or more years of age before they get into practice. This must be reflected in fees that take care of this prolonged period of training. I call for a staying of this monopolistic tendency, and I am sure the hon. Minister of Health can bring a satisfactory solution. I am satisfied this will stay the rise of fees that have been necessary under the present system. Anyway, there is no place where your dollar will purchase more than in the sphere of medicine.

Now a brief review of hospital costs. I am pleased to learn the hon. Minister of Health has taken the problems of the relationship to hospital employees to patients to heart, in the estimation of hospital costs. In 1950 I

presented a paper that established this all-important connection. Something must be done thereon, and, happily, hospital administrators are increasingly aware of this important fact. By and large, the governing bodies of hospitals work hard and do a fine work. The chairman of our own commission -- who is now the president of the Ontario Hospital Association -- likes to stress all you get in a hospital in comparison with the charge of a hotel. In the main I can agree, but, then, hotels are financed, in the main, but not built by public subscriptions and grants and do pay taxes, and they are doing a work which is in contrast to hospitals.

Training schools render an all-important service, and are expensive. It is a professional training, and I fail to see how such a charge is a just charge to the operation of a general hospital. It had a place when work by student nurses offset the cost involved. This properly is a charge for education, and I believe the Government should be recommended to review this important service.

Of course, we have the ever-present problem of indigent patients. Those of us who were initiated on the municipal level know that this has always been one of the problems we have to deal with. On this question I have taken the position that when the proper relationship is established between employees and patients, I am whole-heartedly in favour of an increase in the grant for indigent patients. I do think it desirable that people put their own house in order; I have preached that since 1950, and I hope it will bear fruit soon.

With the high cost of hospitalization, I do not think one has to be a prophet to make this statement, that if these high costs continue we can expect an increasing number of sectarian, lodge and co-operative hospitals. I do not depreciate the service rendered by our large hospitals; it is excellent, but I do submit that in the problem of sickness you are dealing with something which cannot be reduced to competitive commercialism; it is just a physical impossibility. Some of that service must be rendered in the very atmosphere of Florence Nightingale, and it is a service of mercy, and whether we like it or not, I dare to predict we will have an increasing

number of hospitals of probably twenty-five or fifty beds operated on that basis.

I was asked not so long ago what we were doing to absorb into the medical profession the new Canadian who happens to be a graduate in medicine. In so far as the two hospitals in Kitchener are concerned, we have trained seven or eight of these men, and may I say that the end result justified the time and effort put into it. You must recognize there is a standard procedure; they must establish they are graduates of a university and then an effort is made to minimize any difficulties. As you might expect, in the Kitchener-Waterloo area we have been able to utilize and absorb proportionately more of these people than possibly most places in Ontario.

I met one of the men in front of the Toronto General Hospital two or three weeks ago and asked him as to how he felt about the treatment he had received in the Province of Ontario. This man is presently practising in the City of Toronto, and he thought the treatment was grand; he did not think the medical profession could have done other than what they had done.

I would like to deal with the matter of instruments -- and peculiarly enough, I did deal

with it before the hon. member for Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Lyons) raised it in his interesting and intriguing speech. The hon. member brought up the subject of whether or not a medical man should not be asked to supply his own instruments. I should remind him that it is not so many years ago it was the custom of all of us to carry our own instruments and to supply our own instruments in the hospital. This resulted in utter confusion, and it was the desire of the hospital boards in most cases that this be discontinued, that they standardize instruments; they did not wish to become the policemen of some person's instruments, when they could very well do it themselves. That is the explanation.

A few years ago there was a suggestion originating, I believe, in the Grey-Bruce-Huron area, that medical practitioners should pay 25 cents per day for every patient in the hospital. Happily, this did not gain any great support, and I shall tell you why. On Saturday a few weeks ago, I visited twenty-two patients in the active treatment section of the hospital of which five were totally incapable of making any payment. In the chronic division of the same hospital I visited three, all of whom are incapable of

making any payment. There is a partial and sane solution, I suppose, that these medical men on a hospital staff, anywhere from fifteen to seventy-five per cent of their income is made from hospital work, and while I would point out to the hon. member for Sault Ste. Marie that the workshop of the medical man -- and I like to think the same applies to most other people -- is from their shoulders up; it is not the physical space they necessarily occupy. Inasmuch as they do occupy space in the hospital the same as the trial lawyer occupies space in the courtroom, I can see no just reason why that portion of his income tax derived from the hospital practice should not revert to the hospital, if such can be arranged. I am perfectly willing, if it were not for the bookkeeping involved, to accept the suggestion of 25 cents, but I think the other is relatively a simpler way.

Peculiarly enough, there is no collusion between the hon. member for Perth (Mr. Edwards) and myself, but I would heartily agree that one completely equipped general hospital is necessary in a region, and they are necessarily expensive to build and to operate. The health bill could

be reduced by more twenty-five to fifty bed units built on the plan suggested by the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips). They do not need to be so expensively built or equipped, and, if strategically located, could give service to eighty per cent of illness with much less cost.

There is only one other subject with which I would like to deal, and that is the allocation of money for medical research on heart disease. I would say that the general principle is not research in heart disease as such, but rather the broad principle of geriatrics or the process of growing old. It may be, as Paul White of Boston, says, it is a way of life, and I think that really is the intent; if it is not, I think that is what it should be.

Just one or two remarks with regard to roads. I have already mentioned to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) that the shadows of Bill 80 are beginning to spread. In Waterloo County we have two Suburban Road commissions which have never, in the last few years, done the work for which they were intended, and it is the desire of the suburban municipalities to do away with the Suburban Road commissions and establish a County Road commission. I believe it is

time, when it is the requested desire of a people of a county, this should be done, in the light of their past experience and their desires for the future, and I would highly commend it.

(Page DD - 7 follows)

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, in rising at this late hour to participate in the Budget Debate, I am compelled to raise the question as to whether it is wise to proceed as we have been doing for the last few years. What I refer to is the practice of disposing of most, if not all, of the estimates before we complete the Budget Debate. If we proceed along those lines, many of the contributions become formal and somewhat redundant.

I am not suggesting, Mr. Speaker, that we adhere with extreme rigidity to what has been for many years considered the proper procedure, that is, to wind up the Budget debate before the estimates are considered, but it struck me at this time that some of these speeches are already of little value from the point of view of influencing Government policy and estimates.

However, for myself, having waited so long for the opportunity to participate in the Budget debate, I decided some days ago to perhaps forego that privilege. I knew there would be some applause, and that is why I made that statement. I had considered foregoing the privilege of participating in the Budget debate and making the remarks I felt to be essential during the

consideration of the estimates. Something beyond my control intervened, and makes this speech necessary. On Monday evening I did not attend because, as you know, I observed the Passover on that night, and this House passed over in that evening almost everything left on the agenda or on the Orders of the Day. They covered so much ground in this rapid passing over that I missed the opportunity, especially in some estimates like the Department of Health and the Department of Public Welfare, so I decided to return to my former decision and say a few words.

Since I am going to say a few words I think it is perhaps necessary to preface my remarks with this admonition to the Government supporters. I get a feeling very often during this Session that sections of the hon. members in this House who support the Government show signs of drunkenness with power. The fact that the Government has, unfortunately, such a great number of supporters --

HON. MR. FROST: May I ask the hon. member for St. Andrew if he has ever seen a Government which was more humble and treated him with greater kindness and respect than this Government?

MR. SALSBERG: If the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) had listened, as he tried to -- but he was also engaged in conversation at the same time, and there is an old saying that even angels cannot do two things at the same time -- he would have heard I quite distinctly and very deliberately phrased my words to say that sections of the supporters of the Government in this House showed signs of being drunk with power because of the very large support the Government has in the House. This has expressed itself in a certain resentment of criticism, especially by hon. members who rise from time to time trying to convey the impression that this was a trial of their party.

The governing of this great province, they seem to think is their private affair, and any criticism, mild or strong, is resented by them as though it were an intrusion by outsiders in tow hat is a closed family affair. Some of them show more than resentment; some of them show extreme intolerance, and some show frequent demonstrations of ill temper.

HON. MR. FROST: And some amusement.

MR. SALSBERG: And some seek notriety, even by attempting to revert to physical acts.

You know, there are a few hon. members who get dubious publicity by doing certain things which express resentment and intolerance of the Opposition. They receive publicity, and it is the only chance they have -- by being the ones to shout loudest against me. Some interrupt me more than others, and one very humble, very modest, very meek hon. member has received very questionable publicity for having almost -- I say almost -- removing me from a Committee Room. He has become a bit of a hero, I am told, in some of his villages, and when he walks down the street he is pointed out as the man who almost "threw that guy" out. I do not begrudge him this momentary glory, but in the long run I advise it is hardly beneficial or appreciated.

Sometimes when I stand here and tell the Government exactly what I think I can see hon. members -- and back benchers at that -- who escape criticism, literally revelling in the thought of my defeat; they just revel. They fall into hallucinations, their ears ring with the imaginary tolling of bells at my demise as an hon. member of this House. They are young, and I want to give them a bit of paternal advice -- there is many a slip between the cup and the lip, they say.

The hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter), who is acquainted with English literature, and English literature of the Middle Ages particularly, will support me, I am sure, when I remind these young zealots in their moments of revelry, that the bells ringing in their ears may be ringing for them, for all they know. You never know for whom the bell tolls, and, as the poet says, "They may toll for thee."

Having paid my respects to my interrupters, I now would like to make a few remarks about other matters. I think I should say that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) does rise from time to time to give wiser counsel than they otherwise receive. I am speaking of these interruptions, and so on, and my feeling is that the hon. Prime Minister should get up more often and pour water upon some of his over-heated supporters, or take them by the ear when no one is looking and speak to them some words of wisdom because evidently they know not better, and they might be enlightened.

I cannot escape the temptation -- I am human like all of us, and who is there who escapes all temptations -- to ask whether there is a difference in policy between the National

leadership of the Conservative Party and the leadership in this province? I agree with those who believe a change will take place in the national leadership of the Conservative Party after the next election, but is it going to be on policy? I have on occasion raised in this House the matter of our natural resources, and have not yet succeeded in securing an answer from the Government as to whether they agree with my approach and with my suggestions on that vital question. They get up and very happy over the state of affairs. However, we find in the next day or two Mr. Drew repeating my position almost in the same words. That is what happened since I last spoke in this House on the debate on the Speech from the Throne.

I no sooner speak about the amending of our mining legislation to compel a greater processing of our natural resources, than Mr. Drew makes a speech suggesting the very same thing.

I have in my hand a little red book, The Mining Act, and I have appealed to the Government that Section 120 be amended so that the iron ore dug up in this province be not exported so completely as is now the case. Inside

the pages of this little book I have the clippings of Mr. Drew's speech. In one paper, the Globe, the heading is, "Drew would increase processing facilities for Canadian goods." In The Telegram he is featured as saying -- and I am reading the heading only -- "Use our resources to create jobs here, not in the U.S. - Drew pleads."

(EE-1 follows)

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have pleaded this for a long time. I do hope the Government will try to accept the guidance of their national leader on this question, or say that they oppose it, and the change of leadership will be based upon fundamental policy.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say a word now concerning a matter about which I rarely speak in this House, but I feel obliged to do so today. That is on the liquor situation. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that the problem raised in the House during this session by hon. members of the Opposition regarding liquor licences and liquor control are undoubtedly important, but to me, at the moment, they are not the most important things. I am concerned with the social effects of the problem. Perhaps I should preface what I am going to say about this problem by stating that I am not a teetotalter; I am not a prohibitionist. I am fully aware of the social and economic roots of the problem of alcoholism. I would be happy to think most hon. members of the House agree with me, but whether they do or not, I feel that alcoholism is produced primarily by the economic and social conditions, yes, and political conditions

of our time. I think if economic conditions with most families were more sound and more secure, there would be less reason for trying to escape reality, by over-consumption of alcohol. I think if the social conditions were better, there would be less reason for people seeking to escape from reality, by the use of alcohol. It is true, in my opinion, that the unsettled world conditions -- the cold war -- is driving many people to drink. Whether you agree with me with my estimation of the basic causes for the present situation, I think we all agree -- or should agree -- there is an alarming trend in liquor consumption in and out of our province.

I am very often deeply disturbed by what I see. I have the feeling that there is a horrible rising weight of intoxicating liquid, which is inundating us all around. Perhaps I am exaggerating, but I do so unconsciously. I get the feeling too often, that there is altogether too much drinking, and that it is increasing from day to day.

I recently read an opinion expressed by what I believe to be a responsible group, saying there are 20,000 alcoholics in Ontario. That is a shocking thing. That is not just people who drink; it is alcoholics -- a horrible thing. We

have been advised in this House that more than a quarter-billion dollars was spent on alcoholic beverages during the past year. Think what we could do with but a portion of that, for housing and a number of other things. It is true the consumption of alcoholic drink is becoming one of the main sources of revenue for the province. I understand last year the Ontario Government received \$42 million from the sale of liquor, and the Federal Government received a much larger share, over \$60 million. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that something should be done by the Government to at least halt the process, if not reverse it somewhat. I am ready to admit, Mr. Speaker, it is not an easy thing to accomplish. I have heard people speak about the advertising of alcoholic drinks. Frankly, I recognize it is difficult for a province to handle it alone. For myself, I would like to see Dominion-Provincial action to ban advertising of liquor products. I do not like the idea of allowing advertising in one province and not allowing it in another. The result is that some publications, perhaps in need of cash, ostensibly publish their publications outside of the province of Ontario, so they can carry the advertisements, and those who do not, but publish

them here, are punished for so doing. I do not approve of the hypocritical, so-called "good-will acts" by corporations of one kind and another, engaged in the dispensing of alcoholic drink, because it is obvious to everyone that is not the real purpose of the advertising. A newspaper article in connection with the conservation of fish, or how to recognize one from another, or to preserve this, that, or something else, is what is being printed, when all the time the main purpose is to make known the name of the product, in order that the public will purchase it.

I would like to propose to the Government that they set aside a definite amount of revenue from the sale of all types of alcoholic drink, to be used in an educational campaign, to halt the mounting weight of alcoholic consumption. I know there is a certain organization which made that proposal. I know they proposed in a letter, copies of which were received by all hon. members, that one percent. of the revenue be set aside for this purpose. I want to support that, and I want to ask the Government to accept that proposal. I know there are merely pennies being spent on some literature. I know the Board of Education supplies the schools with some bits of literature,

but not enough. I know we are setting aside funds for treating alcoholics after they become such, and I ask the Government to set aside from this year's Budget on, a minimum of one percent., which would amount to \$400,000 to be used exclusively for anti-alcoholic education.--I will even use another word,"propaganda"--against excessive drinking. I think it would be a good investment, as well as the right thing to do. I remember suggesting to the Government that they agree to setting up an advisory council of recognized authorities, and interested people from the churches, the universities, the social services, and so on, plus men in public life, which will spend and supervise the spending of that amount of money, so that the maximum value will be achieved from it. I think we should do that. I think there are many people in this province who would gladly work without compensation with such an advisory council. While the best method of proceeding would be decided by the advisory council, which would have nominal charge of the spending of the \$400,000, I would like to see in every liquor store, in every brewers' warehouse, and every place where drink is sold, a poster appropriately reminding people not to

drink to excess. It may help. It is true until the social roots of this evil are eliminated, it is difficult to think of such campaign as accomplishing the impossible, but it would help.

I hope the hon. Prime Minister, whom I think does not feel very happy about this, although, as Provincial Treasurer, he hopes the money will roll in to help build up surpluses or for other purposes, will consider this proposal. I think he would be setting an excellent example by following my suggestion. Before I leave this subject, may I repeat again I am not a teetotaler nor a prohibitionist, nor am I in favour of closing down all the outlets. That will not solve the problem. It has not in the past. But we must begin to fight what is undoubtedly becoming a real menace, and affecting injuriously the lives of individuals and the homes, to an extent where we would be doing a great service by setting aside such a nominal amount and spending it wisely, beginning with the public schools, carrying the program into the places where the stuff is sold, and then into the homes and public meetings.

Mr. Speaker, just a word now about Hydro. Since I made my notes, we have heard a great deal about Hydro, and I do not want to start

another fracas over again. The hon. member for Kenora, whom I think is now resting from his morning's ordeal, has done quite a job. I will only say to the Government that, in my opinion, they will be doing a disservice to this great public utility, and will invite an unending stream of criticism, which will be aroused, if they refuse to entertain a motion I have on the Order paper for setting up a Select Committee of this House to go into every aspect of Hydro itself. As I say, I think they will be doing a great disservice to a great public utility. I mean that.

It is basically wrong, Mr. Speaker, to allow an atmosphere to be built up wherein hon. members of this House hesitate before asking questions about Hydro. I repeat, if only for the record, -- because the hon. members have heard it -- I have no personal grudge or cause for disagreement with the Chairman of Hydro. I have never engaged in any political struggle with him, and I have known him for many years. We came from the same Ward, and I think I replaced him in Council, when he tried to move up to the Board of Control. I am not speaking for political purposes, nor for anybody else; I am speaking only for myself. There are plenty of other things for which to criticise

this Government, and many other issues which can be fought. But I speak probably more simply and plainly than a number of other hon. members in the House, because I want to transmit to the House what most hon. members know is being repeated outside. The Hydro is now operated in a manner where it has become a holy thing, you cannot touch. I say, "Nonsense" to that. Since when is Hydro an untouchable thing? Since when must one quaver before asking a question? The Commission is but an appointed body, governed by a majority of the House. Why should anybody be afraid? Why should anybody have to apologize for asking a question about Hydro?

HON. MR. FROST: You do not have to.

MR. SALSBERG: The buildup has been such that you must not touch them.

HON. MR. FROST: May I say to the hon. member that he has a completely erroneous idea. The fact is, at one time, you did not mention Hydro unless you had special permission from somebody, but that day has long since vanished. I can say to the hon. member that Hydro is a subject upon which he is at perfect liberty to speak without any apology. The only thing I suggest is the hon. members stick to facts and not get off the rail.

MR. SALSBERG: I always stick to facts. It is only when the Government and its supporters become very touchy when I am on the rails, and they try to de-rail me that the trouble starts. I am not easily de-railed.

I say it is wrong for such an atmosphere to be created, and I think it does not help Hydro when such a condition prevails.

The hon. member for Kenora spoke at length about the problem of the northern mining communities, and I might say, Mr. Speaker, if only to illustrate the very impartial and objective view I take, I am inclined to think the Chairman of Hydro was right in his dealings with Steep Rock and some of the other companies. As I see it, either they or the consumers will pay. It is a very serious question whether we should ask the consumers to assume the deficit which may be created by the fixing of a rate which may become obsolete as a result of factors beyond control. I say this, not by way of criticism, as the hon. member for Kenora said. I agree on this one point. I agree with him in his attempt -- as I agree with myself in my attempt -- to open up the question of Hydro, so that every hon. member in this House will be fully conversant, fully informed, and fully able

to speak about it to his constituents, and for his remarks this morning in that regard, I think the hon. member deserves credit and recognition from every hon. member in this House.

(TAKE FF FOLLOWS)

I mention that to show that at the moment we do not know enough, and in the long run if nothing is done about this investigation which I am proposing, the complaints will increase, talk will multiply, questions will be raised and that is not good for Hydro.

I for one am convinced there is waste in Hydro. I mentioned that in another speech in this House. I think there is too much feeling in Hydro of, "This is Hydro, never mind if there is waste", I want to appeal to the Government and indirectly to hon. members of the Opposition to support the motion I have on the Order Paper. Such a Committee representing all groups in the House would I think perform a great service to Hydro and to the Public.

I do hope someone will decide to second my motion because without a seconder the hon. Speaker will not entertain it, and if I should not get a seconder -- I am not trying to push the Opposition members into a tight corner -- but failing to support that motion on the Order Paper will cause many people to ask why they did not do it? Was it because it was moved by myself? Of course I moved it, because no one else did. But certainly that should not determine the approach of any hon. member of this House to the motion,

but rather it should be determined on the merit of the motion, and what it seeks to accomplish. I am confident that is the way it will be appr. ched .

About the budget itself, I will be bri f, I assure you. The hon. Prime Minister will agree with me the hon. Treasurer is a very poor estimator and a very poor prognosticator and a very poor Treasurer. I have listened to every speech he has delivered as Treasurer and some of his Budget speeches are excellent reading material. I am especially impressed by the Biblical quotations which he frequently uses. I like them. I feel like saying "Amen" every time he finishes quoting but unfortunately it does not come true.

I say it is either incompetence -- and I think the hon. Prime Minister will agree the hon. Treasurer is not altogether incompetent -- or it is cynicism on his part to rise before the House year after year for many years and predict estimated incomes that put him miles out on what actually takes place. The fact is this year the Treasurer was \$50 million out in his estimate of revenue. I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that is a very large amount to be wrong about.

HON. MR. FROST: Of course the hon. member would never be wrong in estimating, but remember this, between the budget of a year

ago and this budget the Bill was introduced by the Federal Government which brought in at least \$25 million of personal income tax. Where the hon. member says I under estimate, he exaggerates.

MR. SALSBERG: Then let me correct this. I am going to say the Treasurer this year will have not only \$50 million in excess of his estimated revenue, but more than \$50 million by the time the actual figures for the last two months have been added on.

He is estimating for the last two months and he is estimating wrongly there. He will have more than that. As to the agreement mentioned, I am tempted to ask a question but from the reply I would gather the hon. Prime Minister is very satisfied with the agreement.

HON. MR. FROST: Read the budget.

MR. SALSBERG: But his political friend, the Prime Minister of Quebec, said he signed it because Ottawa had its hand at his throat. I think it would be as good a time as any to tell us whether Mr. Duplessis is telling the truth or not. Mr. Duplessis charged that Ottawa forced Ontario into that.

HON. MR. FROST: That was just a figure of speech.

MR. SALSBERG: If it was just a figure of

speech, he repeated it to make sure nobody would charge him/ ^{with} being guilty of a slip of the tongue.

A newspaper known as the Toronto Daily Star with a circulation of approximately 400,000 in its issue of Friday January 23, 1953, reports the following:

"Leave Confederation Rather than
Bow to Ottawa -- Duplessis"

In the body of the story we read the following extract:

"Quebec is not in the position of Ontario, and it can resist any encroaching or blackmail policy," Duplessis thundered "Quebec will never pay blackmail to Ottawa's centralizing fiscal agreement proposals."

Further on he said:

"Quebec is the only province that has not signed a tax agreement with the Federal Government. Ontario was the ninth province to sign and Duplessis said that province had been forced 'with a strangling hand on its throat'

"The Province of Ontario was forced to sign the federal-Provincial agreement to obtain at all cost the money it needed to meet its expenditures brought about by the change-over of its hydro system from 25 to 60 cycles, Mr. Duplessis said."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I suggest it is not a slip of the tongue. It is a deliberate statement on the part of the Premier of Quebec that this Government did it because Ottawa had its hand

at its throat, because it blackmailed Ontario into signing, because it could not meet its bills. That is why it was compelled to sign and I think the hon. Prime Minister should tell this House now if it was compelled by Ottawa, if it was blackmail, was the financial position of the Province so precarious that in order to meet its obligation he was compelled to sign that agreement with Ottawa.

I will sit down and give the hon. Prime Minister a chance to answer.

HON. MR. FROST: What do you think?

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Prime Minister usually rises at the least provocation to speak in the middle of my speeches. This time I sit down offering him the floor to answer; let him do that. I am giving him another opportunity.

, The hon. Prime Minister does not want to answer and I therefore assume one of two things is right: either he was actually blackmailed and forced into it --

HON. MR. FROST: No, I ask the hon. member to take the Budget speech and read the paragraph with relation to that and I think it is reasonably well written and is understandable, and I think the hon. member will agree.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Prime Minister refers me to parts of his speech. I shall of

course return to his speech and I will be thankful for his guidance to the exact spot, but I am inclined to think from the speech he made last Fall he did it quite willingly because he thought it was in the best interests of the Province to do so. From the interruption of a few moments ago I would conclude that was a profitable deal and if that is the case, Mr. Duplessis is not telling the truth.

HON. MR. DALEY: Why don't you ask him?

MR. SALSBERG: I happen to be a member of this Legislature and this 'is

something which he abhors and would not touch with a ten-foot pole, and he says you touched it because you were compelled to.

HON. MR. WARRENDER: You are setting up false conclusions.

MR. SALSBERG: I am setting up nothing. The hon. Minister is trying to put words in my mouth. He should plan housing and good municipalities and so on.

that
The fact is, it is not enough/last year or this year \$, we have found tremendous increases of revenue over estimated revenue, but it has been going on for quite a few years. I think within six years the figure would amount to over \$200 million in all.

I suggest that is a large sum even for this Province and it puts this Government in the

position where it becomes as guilty as the Ottawa Government of overcharging, as the Tories' charge against Ottawa.

The Tory members of the Dominion House, in the House of Commons charged the present Government with over-taxing the people, with wrong estimates, with burying vast amounts of what belong to the people into unnecessary consolidated revenue coffers.

Your Government is guilty, I suggest, of every crime that ~~your~~ Party is charging against Ottawa. You are also overtaxing as these excessive revenues show. You are also as bad as they are for finding holes to drop the money in.

HON. MR. FROST: You could not have excessive revenues with a surplus of \$67,000.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Prime Minister becomes very humorous. He has only left us \$67,000 out of \$50 million, but I was right to move an amendment, if I could find a seconder, to dispose of the \$67,000 to, so that we would have nothing left, but nobody would second that amendment.

I believe the Government could have reduced some taxes, especially a tax such as the amusement tax, but I say frankly what bothers me more than anything else about the budget, is

not so much the increased revenues or an excess of estimates, but the bulging excess revenue fund and what they are being used for.

It is very easy for hon. members who want to see the bright side of their Government -- and I can understand that -- those who support the Government naturally want to see the bright side and present the bright side. It is very nice to be able to tell people in the ^{and} Province/in your constituencies about having given an extra grant to the Universities, an extra grant to the renovating of great Hospitals, an extra grant to the Highway Department, and so on.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: The hon. member has no idea how it feels.

MR. SALSBERG: I am not quarreling with that, but I ask the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) since he made the last remark interrupting me, to explain to the House and to the people of this Province how he can justify the failure of this Government to meet what I consider the most elementary obligation of any civilized government, the obligation towards our aged citizens who are helpless and starving.

When this Government has over \$50 million surplus, it is all right to speak about this need and that, but I say there is nothing more important,

nothing, than to take care of those older people.

I am sorry the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs does not explain it to : anyone's satisfaction.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: You would not expect that, would you?

MR. SALSBERG: No.

(Take GG follows)

MR. SALSBERG: No, I would not expect the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) to explain anything to anybody's satisfaction.

HON. MR. DUNBAR: The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) would not accept any explanation of anything, satisfactory or otherwise.

MR. SALSBERG: I say a Government with such surpluses, a Government which sets aside \$153 million for highways, is guilty of a moral crime, when it fails to provide at least \$10.00 supplement for all the old age pensioners in this province. No explanation in the world can justify its failure.

Mr. Speaker, some future researchers or historians will go through our records, and I hope it is a son or a daughter or a grandchild of hon. members who make up this Cabinet, who will for his degree, prepare a paper on this Government in the early 50's, and I say he will come upon this astonishing fact, the view of the Government which spends \$153 million on highways, which had a surplus of over \$50 million, and yet refuses the appeal of old age pensioners for a \$10.00 a month supplement. And if the young student or the mature research professor has a flair for words, he will say it displayed an element of the

philosophy that prevailed in Sodom and Gomorrah. For the benefit of the hon. member who asked, Mr. Speaker, that was the name of two cities in the Bible where one who asked for bread, was given stones and one who asked for lodging, was put on a bed and stretched, or had his legs cut off; where a queer code of morals prevailed.

I say it is queer indeed to be surrounded by barrels of silver and gold and deny the people food.

I am sorry I was not here Monday night when the estimates of the Department of Public Welfare came up. I would have said what I am saying now, and I would have said what I am about to say. However, in saying it I am not levelling arrows against the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) nor his Department, but at the Government as a whole. I would have said what I am saying now, that the hon. Prime Minister to the extent that he is the "tallest tree", must expect the major blast of criticism for that policy. It is Government policy which is to blame, not the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow).

Mr. Speaker, may I say I am sure the Government knows all the facts I know, the fact

that there is starvation in Toronto among old age pensioners. I have in my hand a document which I am sure the Government has and which I think every hon.member for Toronto has. It is a document presented by the Toronto Welfare Council to the City Council of Toronto, and publicized somewhat. It was read in Council, discussed in the Welfare Committee and the following appears under date of December 10th, 1952:

"The Division of Old Age, therefore, requests that suitable and efficacious means be found to bring the following facts to the attention of the legislators and voting public.

1. Estimated cost of living for a single unemployed individual over 60 years of age living in Toronto -

Rent - Furnished, heated room at \$7 per week -- the rate being asked of old people November, 1952	\$30.33
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Food - For men \$25.84; for women \$22.59 (average) (Costs based on Guide to Family Spending - October, 1952 repricing)	\$24.22
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Personal needs - Based on practice of returning \$7 per month for personal needs of pensioners in hospitals; and \$5 per month to Lambert Lodge residents, with clothing supplied.	\$7.00
TOTAL	<u>\$61.55</u>

The above budget does not cover medical supplies, clothing, transportation, etc.

Rent is the variable factor and it is obvious that an unattached old person whose rent is over \$10 per month cannot manage on \$40 per month.

2. Any unattached old person whose rent is in excess of \$10 per month will need supplementation of his \$40 per month income.

3. \$60 per month is available to people in receipt of War Veteran's Allowance. This is made up of \$50 per month allowance plus a \$10 per month supplement on the basis of individual need. There are also resources for obtaining clothing for this group."

Mr. Speaker, the document goes on to state there is actual hunger suffered by old people who have nothing more than the \$40 per month, and they cite cases which I wish to read from the document and to which I would ask the Government to listen:

"Many cases where there is urgent need of supplementation of income have been supplied by the agencies. Two representative ones are cited herewith.

The Social Service Department of Toronto General Hospital reports:

Mr. M. aged 78 - Income \$40 per month - Rent \$6.50 per week for an unheated room. This leaves approximately \$3.25 per week for food and fuel. He buys a minimum amount of fuel with the result that the

room is very cold and he is often forced to stay in bed to keep warm.

The Neighborhood Workers Association reports:

Mrs. X., aged 82 - Income \$40 month - Rent \$7 per week. This leaves her \$10 per month for food and personal needs. She is very independent but not able to continue her work of sewing, due to dizzy spells. Recently she "blackened out" on the street and was taken to St. Michael's Hospital where she was hospitalized for seven days. Mrs. X. was told that she was hospitalized due to the fact that she was suffering from malnutrition. She prefers to live in the community, rather than an institution, and seems capable of carrying on independently if she could get adequate food."

Mr. Speaker, there is no question there is malnutrition, and I say to this Government that all I am asking of it, and all these organizations I mentioned are asking of it, is that it does what British Columbia is already doing and what Alberta is already doing. Both provinces give the \$10. supplement. Why cannot we? What excuse have we, in the face of those enormous surpluses, for failing to do what British Columbia and Alberta are doing and what Saskatchewan is doing partially? They are providing this extra supplement.

Not only that, Mr. Speaker, the provinces I mentioned are also providing complete hospital care

for the recipients of old age pensions, which we are not supplying. This Government last year did enact legislation expressing its readiness to share with municipalities on the basis of 50-50, a supplement up to \$10 a month. I am aware of that, but I might say that at a time when the municipalities are literally being checked financially and are trimming their expenses to the bone, it is very poor help for this Government to say to them, "Well, if you are ready to go up \$10, we will share it with you". British Columbia does not do that. Alberta does not do that. Why should we?

I can find no excuse and no justification. I cannot for the life of me understand how this Government could agree on a Budget for 1954 without providing something for the old age pensioners who are in need. I just cannot explain it to my own satisfaction, except that this constitutes a sort of black-out in the mind of this Government, collectively speaking, when it comes to old age pensioners. What I am saying about the Government will not hurt them as much as I would like them to be hurt, for which I am very sorry. I am always engaged in what is known as "open diplomacy" because what I say will not receive the publicity in the Press which I think it merits. . . .

.s that not true? Some hon. members can even sit there and laugh to themselves and say, "No one will know about it except hon. members . and we have to put up with it; after all he was elected." I do want to hurt the Government on this question. I want to hurt them enough to bring an end to this policy insofar as old age pensioners are concerned and I hope this contribution of mine will help the old people who are in dire need, and whom we could well afford to help. We have all the money required, there is no moral excuse or justification for failure, except a hard-necked, backward, reactionary approach to a question of this sort.

In conclusion, therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest to the Government that if they want to have a Budget which is aimed at helping the people, they follow these suggestions I will put on the record and leave with them for consideration:

1. Such a Budget should provide for the \$10 per month minimum supplement for old age pensioners in the province, who need it.
2. Complete medical and hospital care for all old age pensioners who cannot afford to provide such care out of their own income.

3. A 50 percent. increase in mothers' allowances, day nurseries, and day care centres.
4. The construction of 25,000 low-rental and subsidized homes a year for the next five years.

May I say, as an aside, unless that is done, the housing crisis for the people who feel that crisis most, will not be solved.

5. No less than 50 percent. of the cost of education in any municipality to be paid by the Provincial Government.
6. Relieve the municipalities of all class of unemployment relief, hospitalization of indigents and post-sanitaria care of tubercular patients.

(TAKE HH FOLLOWS)

7. A five-cent per quart subsidy on milk so as to provide adequate compensation to the farmer and reduce the price to the consumer and provide free milk for all Ontario school children. I have only a little more than half of the famous twenty-two points you people had, most of which have not even been touched.

8. Elimination of the amusement tax.

9. Imposing a tax on all nickel produced in Ontario and revenue from this tax to be used for welfare and educational needs. Aside from this for the moment, Mr. Speaker, during the consideration of the estimates of the Department of Health, the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) said only Alberta, of all the provinces, could undertake a health insurance scheme because of its income from oil. At that time I rose and asked the hon. Minister whether he would agree to taxing nickel, on which we have almost a world monopoly, and the hon. Minister evaded a direct answer by saying he could not answer that, it was up to the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Kelly). Well, it is as good an answer as he could offer at that moment, but I suggest here is a source of great revenue which goes annually to a corporation controlled on Wall Street, make no mistake about

that, it is a Rockefeller-controlled company, exploiting an almost world monopoly of a product this province is fortunate in having. I say we might use a portion of that for providing the necessary welfare and educational costs.

10. Increased tax on all iron ore exported from this province. Take immediate action to halt the alienation of our natural resources to foreign interests and provide for the processing of our natural wealth to ^a greater degree in our own province, and also establish a steel industry at the head of the lakes.

11. Open negotiations with Ottawa with a view to regaining the right to impose a corporation profits tax sufficient to meet the growing educational and welfare needs of the people. One hon. Minister asks me where the money will come from, and I have already given him two excellent sources. I am sure he will take it under advisement.

12. Independent and aggressive action by the Ontario Government to open markets everywhere in the world for the agricultural products.

13. Establish an Ontario Forestry Resources commission similar to the Ontario Hydro Commission, to be in charge of utilization

and perpetuation of our forest resources in the public interest, and to establish the thorough processing of our forest products in our own province.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, such a program would enable the Government to take care of the educational, cultural, medical and social needs of the people, and take care of our old people and our young. There would be no new burdens on the shoulders of the little people, but, on the contrary, it would be eased, and I urge them to give some consideration to that.

My last appeal to the Government, aside from the appeal I made regarding the setting aside of \$400,000 to deal with the liquor problem, is to please not wait another year but deal immediately, today or tomorrow, with the problem of the \$10 a month supplement for the aged citizens who otherwise cannot feed themselves properly.

MR. BRANDON: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee of Supply, Mr. Patrick in the Chair.

ESTIMATES OF
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways):

Mr. Chairman, in presenting the estimates of the Department of Highways to the House I would like to say a few words in regard to the different matters which come under the Department.

I was very pleased this Session to see the new and keen interest taken by some of the hon. members, especially in one phase of the Department, and that is one which has caused me great concern over the past number of years. Six years ago at the closing of our Session, some hon. members who are present will remember the announcement I made at that time that we were going to start a continuous safety campaign to be carried out every week of the year. That was done. I regret it is somewhat difficult to judge, as there is no yardstick by which you can measure the result, but I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to the press of the Province of Ontario, and the radio, and to the many different organizations and societies which have taken a very keen interest in this.

I would like to say that most people have seen at some time an infantry battalion of one thousand men, soldiers drawn up in parade formation.

If some preventable circumstance, and I stress the word "preventable", should wipe out in the twinkling of an eye this body of men, such a tragedy would shake the whole country and there would be brought about the most drastic and far-reaching measures to see that never again would there be such an occurrence. Yet, Mr. Chairman, a similar tragedy did occur in this province in the year 1952. In that period of twelve months the lives of 1,010 people were snuffed out in traffic accidents, most of them avoidable.

Whether the lives of our citizens are sacrificed in groups or as individuals, the end result is exactly the same. The traffic death toll for 1952 was 1,010 persons, the injured totalled 23,634, and most of those were seriously injured. The damage due to these accidents was about \$20 million.

This situation is one which faces this Government and parallels the situation which faces similar governments all over this continent. In dealing with this problem I have often felt like a voice crying in the wilderness. I have, as you know, had the unhappy experience of myself becoming a statistic in the records of our Department.

Latterly, I have seen signs which are encouraging. . . Agencies and individuals have begun to view traffic accidents with concern. Many of them have assisted with practical measures along various preventive lines. Another heartening sign is the increasing concern expressed by numerous hon. members of this House. An aroused public and parliamentary interest must precede any halting of the existing situation. Personally, I welcome any and every form of agitation which will help awaken the motoring and pedestrian conscience.

In the past ten-year period, we have passed through a time of unparalleled business activity. In part, this is reflected in the number of motor vehicles in use, in the amount of use of these vehicles and in the number of drivers' licences issued. In 1943, there were 691,615 motor vehicles registered in Ontario. By the end of 1952, registrations had increased to 1,300,000, an increase of more than 600,000, which is 87 per cent more than were on the roads in 1943.

During the same ten-year period the amount of what we call "vehicle use," indicated by taxable gasoline consumption figures, had advanced about

200 per cent. I might add also the increase in the number of tourist vehicles entering Ontario each year is something like five million.

There are two Departments of Government intimately concerned with traffic problems. Law enforcement on the highways is under the direction of the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter). Traffic safety is much more than a matter of law enforcement. There are several lines of approach which are the primary concern of the Department of Highways. In building, in rebuilding and in renovating our highways, we incorporate every safety feature that can be designed, and which our finances will permit. For example, the added mileage of limited access highways should contribute to safer highway travel for the future.

(II-1 follows)

Just in passing, I might mention two items in relation to dual-lane highways which will require, and which will receive, I am sure, the special attention of my colleague, the hon. Attorney-General through the medium of his enforcement officers. I mention specifically the practice of speeding on these roads. I mention also, the growing, selfish and indefensible practice on the part of road hogs of hogging the passing lane. A good many of these people manage to kill themselves. Unfortunately, they too often kill others.

We have budgetary limitations in relation to the building of dual-lane highways. We must, therefore, assess our problems in terms of very many of the older roads we have today and which will be with us in the future. In our work of modernization we incorporate added safety features. We check on hazardous locations. We give careful attention to sections which are found to be "accident prone" as we term it.

We are continually replacing posts, guard rails, signs, blinker lights -- every piece of equipment that we build into our highways. I shudder when I think of the amount of equipment

we are continually replacing. The shoulders of our highways and our boulevards, especially in the spring, are plowed up and rutted by careless drivers -- and when heavy equipment is involved, the damage is very real.

I mention these items as illustrating a peculiar type of motoring mentality -- one which also contributes largely to the accident toll.

Now realizing that the human element is the main feature in causing accidents, we are trying to get at the root of the trouble. We are giving an increasing amount of attention to safety education. This is directed to children as well as to adults. We use a large amount of printed material. Our newspaper people are generous of their support as to this feature of our campaign. We use the radio. The spots and flashes that you hear over the air are not there just by chance.

Our literature, some of it distributed through the schools, much of it available and freely distributed by our licence issuers, tells its story in simple language. If our drivers will heed the simple instructions and suggestions embodied in our pamphlets there will be a sharp

reduction in the accident toll.

My belief is that more and more safety effort can and should be conducted on the community level. The Ontario Good Roads Association has made an immense contribution to the cause of good roads. I have recently been assured of their hearty co-operation in the organization of an Ontario Safety Organization. As planned, this Organization will consist of representatives of our counties, our Northern Districts, the Ontario Good Roads Association and numerous bodies concerned with and experienced in various phases of public safety. I hope that we shall be able to evolve a continuing safety campaign, largely operated at community level, and running parallel to our departmental efforts.

We are, I can assure you, directing a growing amount of attention to individual drivers. Our driving examiners all across Ontario are given instruction and supervision as to examining applicants for drivers' licences. Special attention is directed to newcomers to this country who so often are not too familiar with English. Special materials have been prepared for aid in these instances.

In the Department adequate records are maintained to sort out and isolate the frequent or flagrant traffic offender. We carry on a practice of re-examination as to vision and driving ability. Nearly 200,000 drivers have been required to undergo re-testing since this policy became in effect. I feel, I might say, that the re-testing of all drivers would be a monumental and difficult undertaking of rather doubtful value. Our present system determines whether the applicant can operate a motor vehicle in a proper manner. No test which can be devised will determine whether the applicant will drive with prudence. That is something which lies with the applicant himself. Needless to say, he is showing his company manners when he is out with the examiner.

Certain drivers are afflicted with physical handicaps, overcome by the use of some mechanical device compensating for the disability. Such drivers, many of whom can qualify, are issued restricted licences. I mention this for one special reason. The records of such drivers indicate plainly that attitude is a more important factor in safe driving than is physical perfection.

It is not my purpose here to deal with current legislation. One item, however, I should

like to mention; that is the revised section permitting a driver involved in an accident and being convicted of a minor offence, to avoid suspension if he can show that he carried insurance at the time of his offence.

Suspension is a heavy penalty. I might mention that suspensions total about 20,000 a year -- in itself a rather grim commentary on the driving habits of too many operators. Last year, about 80 percent. of vehicles involved in reported accidents were insured for public liability and property damage. The legislation I have mentioned will probably encourage an even larger share of motorists to see that they are properly protected. It may well lessen the claims against the Unsatisfied Judgments Fund.

Here, I wish to reiterate what I have often said before. Any motor vehicle is a potentially dangerous machine capable of dealing out death and destruction. The driver who gets behind a wheel should realize his responsibilities. He should be prepared to meet the consequences of his careless or illegal acts. If he fails to do so, then he must be prepared to meet the consequences.

Rudeness, arrogance, lack of good manners, failure to display ordinary decency and common sense -- here we have the causes of most traffic accidents. They arise from a variety of causes -- bad breeding -- lack of training -- and a hundred other causes. To get at the root of them we must go back to three places -- the home -- the church -- and the school. We must have an aroused public mind. We should have on our streets and highways the same sense of courtesy that is expected in the drawing room. The starting place for good driving habits -- and I may add, good walking habits -- is in the home -- in home training. In the meantime, as my hon. friend, the Attorney-General can tell you, for those who refuse to learn, we have our remedy in law enforcement. And so far as I am concerned, the more strict the application of the law by our enforcement officers and by our courts, the better it will be for those of us who try to do by others as we would have them do by us.

In leaving this point in regard to safety of the public, may I ask when this House prorogues tomorrow, each hon. member carry away with him, the thought of responsibility in this

particular phase, By so doing he can do a service in his community. I hope the Organization which I have mentioned, with the leadership which we will be prepared to give it, as well as to other safety organizations, will really do a job, which will bear fruit in this regard, and that we will be able to return to this Assembly next year feeling that our efforts have been well worthwhile.

In recent years, great changes have taken place, especially in the municipal field. I well remember ten years ago when we first met with some of the municipal officials across the province. Their plight at that time was because of the war, which bore heavily upon them, and the lack of material and of help, and of many other things. We have come a great way in the past ten years. This has been assisted, of course, by changes in legislation; and by the more readily available materials needed for road building. I would like to mention a few of the figures, because I think it is quite a compliment to a province like ours to have come so far in such a short time.

In 1943, we had 709 municipalities which were receiving grants in aid. In the five years previous to 1947, the municipalities in the province

of Ontario had only paved 14.5 miles with high-type pavement. In the following five-year period, a great change took place. Over 200 miles were paved with the same or equivalent standard high-type pavement, and in addition to that, more than 800 miles of low-cost bituminous surface have been added to county and town roads.

I am pleased to inform the House, Mr. Chairman, that 50 towns were incorporated, 65 Statutory Labor Boards, 12 improved districts, and 235 unorganized township units, which means at the present time we have 1,379 different units in the province of Ontario which are receiving assistance in the way of subsidies. Over that period of time, the subsidies have increased from three million, five hundred and some thousand dollars, being stepped up gradually year by year, to \$14 million in 1947, and the Estimates for this year will be \$29 million. This latter amount has not as yet been paid.

Aside from that, Mr. Chairman, there has been assistance given to the municipalities in the way of bridges, in eliminating some and replacing many of the old structures which had become worn out, and had outlived their usefulness due to the increased traffic, and the especially

heavy loads. I am glad to mention a few of them for I realize had it not been for the increase in subsidies from 50 percent. in 1944, to 75 percent. in regard to bridge construction, many of the municipalities would have done much less. In 1947, the bridge subsidy was increased to 80 percent. To mention but one or two examples in passing, there is one in the riding of the hon. member for West Kent (Mr. Parry) at Wallaceburg, which I had the pleasure of opening upon its completion, which cost roughly the sum of \$750,000, a very large sum of money, for a municipal structure. We have many more. We have another under way, for which we have given approval, which will span the Thames River in the vicinity of Chatham, in which the city of Chatham, and the townships of Dover and Raleigh are interested, and to which they are contributing the 20 percent. The bridge is estimated to cost \$800,000, which means the province of Ontario will contribute 80 percent. of that amount. We have many others, such as one in the county of York, the Scarlott Road bridge, at a cost of \$261,000.

(TAKE JJ FOLLOWS)

There is another one in Peterborough County which is not altogether a bridge but is known as the Lake Chemong Causeway in which we extended the bridge substitute, and I feel the hon. member for Peterborough (Hon. Mr. Scott) would agree with me, had it not been for this change in the Act this would never have been taken care of. The cost was a quarter of a million dollars.

Then we have another at Claybank in the County of Renfrew which is under way, and one which will cost a very large sum of money.

There are two other very important projects, one which will probably get under way this year crossing the channel at Gannon's Narrows which joins the Pigeon and Buckhorn Lakes. This will be a high river bridge over navigable waters and when the negotiations are completed with Ottawawhich have to do with navigable waters, I am sure it will be under way this coming summer.

Another very important causeway which we have agreed to subsidize and to accept as a bridge project is the linking of Prince Edward County and Hastings County, for a distance of 2300 feet and will cost a fairly large sum of money. That is now in the hands of the County and they can proceed with it as rapidly as possible, as soon as they reach a settlement regarding the swing bridge.

In passing I might mention that during period of time which I have mentioned, the five years previous, the counties of the province of Ontario have spent some \$97,000 in bridge structures and the townships have spent slightly over \$115,000. In the recent five years the counties have spent well over \$6 million in bridge structures and the townships a like amount, or approximately \$13 million. The exact figure is \$12,837,000. So we see the advantage to the municipalities of this very important change.

There are many other projects, but I know the hon. members are interested in what is going to be done this year. As I have said on many occasions, the most important road in the Province of Ontario is the road that goes past "my door" or "your door", and each and every person is interested in that.

I could mention other proposed projects, but no person is greatly interested, other than as an over-all picture, unless it is some place near home.

We have at the present time many structures under way and it might be of interest to the hon. members of this House to give a few of the figures we have. In the very near future we will be starting on our summer work, and many hon.

members will come to my office and will be asking what is going to be done in the way of new construction.

A great amount of new construction is under way at the present time, in fact I just want to quote a few of the things in connection with special construction. We have at the present time contracts let for the work on the London-Woodstock divided highway, about \$6,400,000, the Windsor-Chatham highway about \$4,600,000, and of course we do not expect that will be completed this year.

The Toronto by-pass involves an item of about \$1 million; the Kingston by-pass is under way at the present time, about \$600,000. It is our intention to continue a further three miles on the Kingston by-pass so that the people travelling on No. 2 Highway will be able to get from Cataraqui over the new by-pass when completed, out onto No. 15 Highway and over to No. 2.

The Oshawa Easterly road will involve a further \$700,000 needed for the work this year, for the Pontypool-Peterborough highway, we will require \$850,000; the Orillia by-pass which is now under way will cost in the millions; the Atikokan highway is under way, and we hope will be finished in the early Fall of 1953, at least the grading will be completed.

The Barrie by-pass will cost \$692,000, Highway No. 69 at Wasaga, \$677,000; North Bay by-pass and south.

On the Trans-Canada Highway we have the Ottawa-Kingston, Port Hope areas which was mentioned in the Prime Minister's budget address the other day. We have the proposed new work which will get well under way, we hope, this year.

Sudbury was mentioned the other day and as soon as the engineering and surveying is completed it will be under way. There is also the Michipicoten-White River, some forty miles, which we hope to start at a cost of about five and one-half million dollars. We have work going on in the Huntsville division, about \$2 million, and we hope that a million and a half of that will be completed this coming year.

In the Fort William-Kenora district, about \$3 million worth is going on there and we estimate several miles of that will be completed this coming season.

The other day I read an article. I have not it with me here but I can quote it. The Mayor of Thessalon -- I am sorry the hon. member is not here at the moment, but I am sure he will come in -- and made a statement that we were not spending very much money in the Thessalon and Algoma areas.

I would like to point out that during the past few years we have practically renovated and rebuilt the entire road from Sudbury to Sault Ste Marie, a distance of approximately 190 miles.

In addition to that we built a road, due to the hydro development, to the tunnel, which cost roughly \$600,000. So this man who stands up and boldly makes the statement to the Press saying little or no work is going on in the Algoma district, certainly is not looking around very much, for in the Algoma district in the past five or six years we have spent about \$20 million.

I just point that out in passing because. . . I want our good friends from the North to realize they are not forgotten in this great expanding road program which we are carrying on in the Province of Ontario.

In fact no section of the Province of Ontario has been forgotten, nor is it our intention to show any favouritism to one riding more than another, but what we are anxious to do is to go forward and develop a system of transportation which will serve each and every part of this great Province of Ontario.

As I have said before we are very happy to be the first to sign the agreement on the 25th of April, 1950 ^{regarding} the Trans-Canada Highway, and

I would like to report to the House what we have done and what we have yet to do. Contracts have been let and work is proceeding on 280 miles of road. Grading is completed on 144 miles, paving under contract on 58 miles and grading under contract on 78 miles.

At the present time new locations to be constructed in accordance with the terms of the agreement total 207 miles comprised of as follows:

Port Severn to Footes Bay, 26 miles,
Chapleau to White River, 121 miles,
White River to Marathon, 60 miles.

The complete Trans-Canada, standard, at the present time, including paving, is 120 miles, under construction, grading and paving, 280 miles and existing roads below standard, 819 miles; new locations yet untouched, 207 miles, making a total of 1,433 miles.

I hope I am not boring the House, but I would like to say a few words about what the Department of Highways has to offer in the way of service. . We have a great service to do and it is not merely looking after traffic, it is in the way of building roads to take care of traffic as it increases inspection, putting up signs and maintaining the roads after they are built.

In the Province of Ontario I think for the first time in its history we have ~~something to offer~~

equipment arranged ^{for} this year to take care of the removal of snow for 10,500 miles of our total highway system. We have also added 258 miles of fencing during the past year, and I point out these cases to show where some of this huge sum of money which has been voted for highways really goes.

Then we had 9,500 gallons of weedkiller to be used along the highways.

We have 100,000 Ontario signs to be kept in position and repair as best we can. We have four ferries operated under the Department of Highways, one in the Kingston division, one at Blind River at St. Joseph's Island and two in Cochrane.

(KK follows)

We built fifteen new buildings, one division garage, seven whole garages, five storage buildings and five paint shops during last year. As hon. members know, we carry on a great program, increasing each year, in the way of zone painting which I think has added greatly to the safety of the traveling public. Last year in this undertaking alone we used 60,000 gallons of paint.

We have 64 traffic signals, 87 flashers and maintain 62 parks located throughout the Province ranging in size from one acre to 390 acres. In the larger camps, camping is allowed up to three weeks.

We have 2,200 picnic tables which are repaired in the Winter and replaced along the road in convenient places for tourists during the summer. We have a nursery with 169,000 trees growing at Midhurst and London. We have 326,000 odd seedlings and we planted 131,750 trees and shrubs last year for the beautification of the highways.

A few days ago the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) mentioned the chemicals we use on the road. Mr. Chairman, we are using a large quantity of chemicals and we think from experience they are serving a very good purpose. Some 80,000 tons of chemical were

used along with 465,000 tons of salt.

We have 18,000 feet of snow fence erected, some of which I suppose we could have left in the barn but we did not know that. Nevertheless, it is a safety measure for years to come. We have 85 new mechanically-operated sanders added to our equipment which I am pleased to report to the House are extremely efficient, each one taking the place of two or three of the older types.

During the winter various types of new equipment used on experimental sections of road were tried out, such as the mechanical sanders I mentioned, various mixtures of chemicals and sand, rotary drums; this year we tried out rubber blades for slushing, which I understand are working out very satisfactorily. This coming year we hope to try a new system of chemicals to retard grass growth, which, if it works out and does not destroy the grass, will mean a saving of many thousands of dollars in maintaining our roads in the days that lie ahead.

Mr. Chairman; I think that is roughly all. I would like to say. We have of course many other things I could mention, but as we go along I will endeavour to answer any questions hon. members would like to ask.

MR. WILLIAM L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls):

Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) a question? I ask it now

because I do not notice it in the estimates.

Is there any encouragement for me in the riding of Niagara Falls concerning the completion of the Queen Elizabeth Highway from Niagara Falls to Fort Erie? As the hon. Minister well knows, the completion of the through way from New York to Buffalo is supposed to take place at the end of 1954, with an artery leading to the Peace Bridge at Fort Erie, which will materially increase traffic coming onto the Queen Elizabeth. The condition of the road now from Fort Erie to Niagara Falls is anything but desirable. As the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) knows, we have a big percentage of accidents on that strip, and there is a saying that our first impressions are lasting ones, and the people in that vicinity are very anxious concerning completion of that highway.

I wonder if the hon. Minister will tell me the status of that road right now?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry I cannot give the hon. member (Mr. Houck) much encouragement that we will have that strip of highway done in the immediate future. According to the information I have, the traffic there is very light, and we have so many other roads, many of which I mentioned, which are carrying probably four or five times the traffic on that

particular road and, as I have said on many occasions, first things must come first. We have not forgotten the road, but we think the single lane, or half of the two-lane highway, is taking care of the traffic very well for the present time.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) what the program is for the elimination of level crossings this year?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Chairman, we have an item in the estimates for level crossings and I hope we will be able to make some headway in that respect. No doubt hon. members are aware of the details we have to go through with the Railway Board in order to have level crossings eliminated. However, we are most anxious to go along with it and to do as much as we possibly can, in fact, I would go so far, Mr. Chairman, as to say that if it is possible for us to make an arrangement with the railways and with the Federal government, I would be very happy to take from this Special Fund even a greater amount than is provided in the estimates for level crossings.

MR. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, may I ask my hon. friend (Mr. Doucett) while we are on the general aspects of this vote, what hope can he hold out to the counties in so

far as getting county roads into the Provincial System? I know it is a tremendous problem but I would imagine some policy would shortly have to be devised on a systematic basis to absorb some of these roads.

What has the hon. Minister in mind in respect to this problem?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Mr. Chairman, I have given that problem very serious consideration. No one knows better than the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) what really took place and what caused the great delay in getting county roads onto the King's Highway System. Back in 1937 or previous to that, some 2,000 or 2,700 or 2,800 miles of road were taken onto the King's Highway System and immediately thereafter the war started. The counties were loaded with highways at the time, much more than they could properly take care of, and we went along with their very meagre maintenance, but it was 1946 before we really were doing very much, and at that time materials were very difficult to get. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I said to most of the Counties who waited on me with deputations that I thought the responsibility was on the government to do one thing or the other, and that was when a government, regardless of what government it was, had taken into the King's Highway system certain roads, they had accepted

an obligation and they should bring them up to the King's Highway standard or revert them to the County. We undertook to do that job and, as I have said on many occasions, although probably I did not mention it today, I think we are getting along very well in bringing those roads up to the standard which the people of the Province of Ontario expect, in fact, in the summer of 1952 we are happy to say we placed hot mix or paving or hard top of some type on about 845 miles of road. So, of the huge backlog which had been built up from that time, we are making progress, and it is my recommendation to my colleagues that we carry on as we are doing until we catch up and have that standard built into all the county roads which were designated at that time.

From there we could then proceed to perhaps enlarge the system, but I prefer -- and we have an item in here for that purpose -- regarding the poorer municipalities, with small assessment and large mileage, that we help them somewhat in the way of development, which will enable them to take up their backlog until such time as the other method is established.

MR. NIXON: Mr. Chairman, did the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) say anything about the Burlington Beach bridge? I was out of the house

for a few moments, but we in that section of the Province are very much interested in that situation.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Yes, it is our intention to get started on that this year, Mr. Chairman. May I inform the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) I could not say just how far on we will get, but it is our intention to start the bridge. We have no agreement at up to the present time, but I hope we will be able to get one with Ottawa before too long so that we can commence the erection of the structure.

MR. NIXON: Has the hon. Minister any estimate of the cost of the bridge?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: Well, only a very rough one. The estimate would be between \$10 million and \$12 million, roughly.

Votes 87 to 89 inclusive agreed to.

On Vote 90:

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Chairman, has the hon. Minister figures before him to show how much we paid to the various oil companies for their collection of the gasoline tax?

HON. MR. DOUCETT: No, Mr. Chairman, we have not that figure. I can get it for the hon. Leader of the Opposition and give it to him tomorrow.

MR. OLIVER: I wish the hon. Minister would do that.

Votes 90 to 93 inclusive agreed to.

On Vote 94:

MR. T. D. THOMAS (Ontario): Mr. Chairman, on Vote 94, Item I, the provision for the operating fund for unsatisfied judgments is increased by double this year. Would the hon. Minister care to comment on that? It was \$300,000 and this year it is \$600,000.

HON. MR. DOUCETT : Where does the hon. member (Mr. Thomas) get that?

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): The last vote, on page 59.

HON. MR. DOUCETT: With respect to the unsatisfied judgments fund, my hon. friend knows, we have increased the charge from 50 cents to \$1 and at that we are doubtful what our position will be. We are hoping at the end of the year it will be greatly improved, but we have to pay back the amount of money borrowed from the Consolidated Revenue Fund or the Treasury.

Vote 94 agreed to.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

HON. WILLIAM K. WARRENDER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Chairman, this is my first set of estimates for hon. members of the House, and may I say at the outset that when

I first came into this Department I was amazed at its complexity and at the variety of branches connected with it. I found there were planning, housing, trading, industry, immigration, conservation, the Ontario Research Council and Ontario House in London, England.

One thing which struck me at the outset, Mr. Chairman, was that things seemed to be going along very smoothly, and for that I should like to commend, first of all, my predecessors, the Hon. Attorney General, (Mr. Porter), the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) and of course my immediate predecessor the Hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Griesinger). It was immediately noticeable to me that we have an exceedingly fine staff there, manned by persons who are experts in their field and have been doing a fine job over the years, and are giving good service to the public, who are patient with the problems, doing everything they can to help the minister in charge, no matter who he may be. In fact I would say, Mr. Chairman, the theme of this Department is Co-operation and Service. We try to co-operate with everybody and in the short time I have been there, I have been doing my utmost to give the co-operation required of that Department to all hon. members and to the public. We try to

give service to everyone who requires it, whether it be a municipality, another government seeking information, or individuals; I may say we give co-operation to such extremes from the hon. member for St. Andrews, up to the Rt. hon. the Prime Minister of Canada. Now, Mr. Chairman, that is real co-operation and real service, I think everybody will agree.

To save the time of the House and because there are quite a number of statistics in this report, I am going to read it and read it quickly, Mr. Chairman, if I may, in order to complete the matter so far as this Department is concerned. I wish to start with a report of the Community Planning Branch from the 1st of January to December 31st, 1952.

(Take LL follows)

Planning Areas

There were 9 new planning areas established during the year. Of these, 2 were joint planning areas, 3 were subsidiary planning areas and 4 were single independent areas consisting of one municipality. In addition, the boundaries of three areas previously established were altered and redefined. Including these, the total number of planning areas of all types at the end of the year was 132, comprising all or part of 215 municipalities.

Official Plans

One city and two towns during the year established official plans creating a pattern of land-use and other features and one plan of a major highway system covering a planning area was set up, so that there are now 43 municipalities in which the plans of the planning board have been given this measure of formal acceptance.

Areas of Subdivision Control

31 by-laws were passed in 1952 creating areas of subdivision control. Of these, 3 were in cities, 4 were in towns, 6 were in villages, 16 were in townships, 1 in an improvement district and 1 by a park commission. At the end of the

year all or a part of 128 municipalities had been included in areas of subdivision control.

Plans of Subdivision

About the middle of the year there was a slight falling off in the number of subdivision plans submitted for approval but at year's end the number was increasing and the indications are that the number will be greater in the first part of the coming year than at any previous time. As usual a small percentage of these were for summer cottages but most of them were for urban and suburban developments.

During the year, 888 draft plans were submitted for approval and 705 final plans were approved for registration. In all, 5,664 draft plans have been submitted for approval since the Department first assumed this responsibility, in 1946.

Street Names

As in previous years the index of street names for the Greater Toronto Area has continued to function and with its help it has been possible, not only to avoid duplication of street names in new subdivisions in this area, but through the co-operation of municipal councils

many of the existing duplications have been eliminated.

Zoning By-laws

More and more municipalities are .. enacting restricted area (zoning) by-laws and for the most part these are now the result of general planning studies rather than limited local by-laws for the protection of exclusive districts. Such by-laws must in every case be approved by the Ontario Municipal Board but this Department consults with municipal authorities in regard to the preparation of such by-laws and reviews each by-law, when submitted to the Board, as to its fulfillment of any conditions which may have been imposed in the approval of a plan of subdivision and its conformity with any existing official plan. Over 400 by-laws were reviewed in this way during the year.

Committees of Adjustment

At the beginning of the year there were 10 committees of adjustment and 5 were added during 1952; so that there are at present 9 cities, 3 towns and 3 townships or a total of 15 municipalities in which committees of adjustment have been constituted.

At the last session of the legislature powers and procedures of committees of adjustment were considerably widened and altered. Draft rules of procedure to accommodate the new situation were prepared and circulated.

There were 61 favourable decisions of committees of adjustment submitted to the Minister for approval prior to the 1st of May when the amended legislation became effective, and 259 submissions to the Minister for approval between that date and the 31st of December 1952. There was therefore a total of 320 submissions dealt with by this Department during the year. In addition there were of course many consultations and a considerable amount of correspondence with committees of adjustment in regard to their general role and organization.

Miscellaneous Activities

The administration of The Planning Act involves a continuous co-operation between this Department and other departments of government and between this Department and municipal and other authorities interested in planning and development. This co-operation on the part of other departments and municipalities alike has

been extended in full measure and is very much appreciated.

In addition to the routine procedure growing out of the administration of The Planning Act, the Department is responsible for providing the necessary legislative authority and encouragement and guidance to municipalities and groups of municipalities in carrying out planning in their local areas.

Also to assist municipalities by creating a public understanding of the matter, it is desirable that information in regard to planning should be made available to the public.

To this end the Branch has:

1. Issued eleven publications, consisting of pertinent extracts from the statutes, articles on various aspects of planning, and explanations of planning policies and procedures;
2. Arranged for the attendance of members of the staff at many planning board and council meetings, in addition to the many day to day consultations with municipal officials in the Department;

3. Co-operated with the Community Planning Association of Canada, in planning conferences sponsored by that Association and has itself conducted one general conference of technical and administrative personnel drawn from planning officials throughout the province;
4. Continued its co-operation with the University of Toronto in planning matters, particularly in regard to the postgraduate course in community planning instituted by the University;
5. Assisted the Department of Municipal Affairs and the Presqu'ile Park Commission in the direction of a general survey of the lands included in that Park; and
6. Considered many suggestions for improvement in the provisions of The Planning Act and other Acts affecting planning and based on these recommendations made recommendations as to the amendment of these Acts.

HOUSING

I will now report on the activities of the Housing Branch.

It has been another year of acute shortage of housing accommodation and high

construction costs. This state of affairs has prevalent in urban Canada since the early forties and has created many difficulties and often deplorable situations for families in the middle and lower income categories. In considering ways to alleviate this housing shortage your Government came to a conclusion, reached by other Governments, that the problem was too complex to be solved by private enterprise alone.

In recognition of this, the Legislative Assembly passed the Ontario Housing Development Act in 1948, and the Government announced that it was prepared to spend up to \$15,000,000 for redevelopment projects; up to \$10,000,000 in mortgage loans to reduce the equity required to purchase a modest home; and up to \$3,000,000 in grants to municipalities towards the cost of supplying municipal services required for Veterans Rental Housing projects.

So far, the City of Toronto is the only municipality in the Province which has undertaken a redevelopment project. I am referring to the redevelopment of that area of the City which has now become known as Regent Park. Your Government has promised grants to the Toronto Housing

Authority towards this project in the total of \$1,274,000 on the basis of \$1,000 for each dwelling unit completed - to date \$548,000 have been paid.

In the late fall of last year we were again approached by the City of Toronto for approval of a by-law designating two down-town areas as redevelopment areas; one for an area bounded by Wellesley Street East, Wood Street, Church Street and the Rapid Transit right-of-way; the other for an area bounded by Chestnut Street, Armoury Street, Centre Avenue and Dundas Street West. We have approved the by-law. It will now be necessary for the City to prepare a plan for redevelopment and submit it to the Ontario Municipal Board.

With regard to the second mortgage loans that have already been mentioned, 14,680 loans were issued in the 20 months during which the plan was in operation. These loans are being repaid in equal annual instalments over 20 years and resulted in total advances of \$16,611,000. In actual fact, 2,376 loans have so far been repaid in full. In the fall of 1949, the Parliament of Canada was persuaded

that loans for moderate priced houses under the National Housing Act should be increased by an amount approximately equal to those made under the Provincial second mortgage loan plan. The Province consequently retired from the field on December 31st of that year.

Similarly in regard to grants to municipalities towards Veterans Rental Housing projects, the Parliament of Canada, again in the fall of 1949, decided that instead of building rental housing accommodation exclusively for veterans of World War II the Province would be invited to join with the Dominion in providing housing accommodation for all classes of citizens with 75% of the funds to be provided by the Dominion and 25% by the Province. As a result, provincial grants to municipalities on account of the projects ceased in April, 1950. While the scheme was in operation total grants of \$1,136,239.37 were made in 51 municipalities.

In order to take advantage of the Dominion's offer of partnership, the Legislature in the Spring of 1950 enlarged the provisions of the Housing Development Act. As a result, this Province was the first province to enter into a

joint housing partnership with the Dominion Government. It is my pleasure now to report progress to date on this partnership.

You will recall from statements made in this House in 1951 and 1952, by my predecessor, the Hon. Minister of Public Works, that activities under the Partnership have taken two forms, Land Assembly Projects and Rental Housing Projects, and they have been undertaken solely at the request of and on the invitation of the municipalities concerned. As of March 31st, 1952, we had entered into 22 agreements with municipalities. These agreements were calculated to provide nearly 6,000 lots for sale to private individuals and builders and to provide some 1,150 rental housing units. The total Provincial commitment at that time was estimated at \$4,500,000 and our agreements make provisions for the ultimate recovery of this amount. Agreements provided for Land Assembly Projects in Atikokan, Brockville, Guelph, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Midland, Ottawa, Peterborough, Stratford, St. Thomas and Trenton, they provided for rental projects in Brockville, Fort Willia, Guelph, Hamilton, Midland, Prescott, St. Thomas, Stratford, Trenton and Windsor.

The Housing Development Act was again amended by this Legislative Assembly in April, 1952. As a result of this amendment, we have now embarked on subsidized rental projects in addition to the Land Assembly and full recovery rental projects that were being undertaken up to that time. During the present fiscal year, agreements were signed with some 12 municipalities which are calculated to produce another 2,800 building lots and additional 400 rental houses. The following municipalities favoured subsidized rental housing - Dunnville, Fort Erie, Galt Goderich, Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie. Three municipalities - Lindsay, Port Arthur and Stamford Township desired full recovery rental projects. Owen Sound and Stamford Township were also interested in Land Assembly projects together with Sarnia. These additional projects have also increased our commitments by an estimated total of \$1,847,000.

It is generally agreed that one of the greatest obstacles to providing more housing accommodation has been the lack of serviced land. Our Land Assembly projects have been designed to meet this end. That the end is being met is

proved by the fact that our project in London consisting of 351 lots has been completely sold out, together with Section I of our Ottawa project consisting of 135 lots. Good progress is also being made in the sale of our lots in St. Thomas and it is expected that additional lots will be available for sale in the very near future in the following municipalities: Ottawa Section II, Guelph, Stratford, Stamford Township, Atikokan, Kitchener and Midland.

As you will note our operations so far, with the exception of Stamford Township, have been confined to the cities and towns. This is due to the unwillingness of the townships to participate in anything that would add to the sum total of their residential population and thus increase the cost of providing educational facilities.

I have already referred to the fact that we undertook subsidized rental projects for the first time this year. Prior to this, all rental projects were on a full recovery basis and the cost of such projects was shared 75% by the Dominion Government, 17½% by the Province and 7½% by the municipality. Payments in lieu of taxes equivalent to full taxes were paid on these

rental houses. In our subsidized rental housing projects, no capital contribution for the construction of the houses is required by the municipality. The actual rent to be collected is based on the ability of the tenant to pay, that is, rents are related to income. In these subsidized projects payments to the municipalities in lieu of taxes amount to something less than the equivalent of full taxes, being reduced from that full amount by a percentage equal to the percentage by which the two Senior Governments subsidize the project.

During the year under review, rental housing projects consisting of 325 houses in Windsor and 40 houses in St. Thomas were successfully completed. These projects are now being administered by a local housing authority. In addition some 255 houses have been completed and let to tenants in our housing projects under construction in Hamilton (226), Midland (10), Lindsay (13), and Prescott (6).

It is expected that these projects will be completed by 31st August, 1953. The rents charged for our rental houses vary according to whether the project is a full recovery or a

subsidized one. In full recovery projects, the rents average some \$60 to \$65 per month inclusive of payments in lieu of taxes. The average rents for subsidized projects vary from some \$47 to \$52 per month inclusive of taxes.

I have already stated that these rental projects are being administered by local housing authorities. These local authorities consist of 3 or 5 public spirited citizens who are not members of Municipal Councils and who give freely of their time to administer and manage the rental houses in their own areas. This is a new experiment for us in Ontario and so far the experiment is working out very well for none of our projects has shown arrears of rent. These men and women who constitute the Local Housing Authority have the good of the community at heart, and local inhabitants as well as ourselves owe them a debt of gratitude.

You will readily observe from all this information that our housing projects are being constructed in many municipalities spread throughout the Province and that substantial progress is being made. Unfortunately, however, we have been unsuccessful in initiating any such projects in

the Toronto area where a quarter of our population lives and where there is a dire need for moderately-priced homes. A committee consisting of representatives of the Province and the City studied the problem during the year but no marked progress was made. It is anticipated however that with the creation of the Metropolitan Council, many of the difficulties will be removed and many restrictions eased.

The Housing Branch during the past year also facilitated the purchase by the Township of Larder Lake of 85 war workers houses from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation at an inclusive price of \$127,500. The Township was faced with the removal of a number of these houses and it was felt that it would be unfortunate if they were to be dismantled and removed from the area. This would have been a severe blow to the financial structure of the municipality. A sum of \$110,500 was accordingly advanced to the Township to complete the purchase of these houses. Local inhabitants of Larder Lake have now purchased these homes from the Township. The purchasers were required to make a 25% down payment and to repay the balance to the Township in

monthly instalments over a period of four years. This was considered to be a very satisfactory deal in that 85 houses were acquired for less than \$2,000 each. The Township has already repaid \$34,500 of the initial sum advanced.

It is hoped that 1953 will show continued increase in housing activity. At the present time negotiations are being carried out with some 17 municipalities for joint Dominion-Provincial housing projects. With this in view ten million dollars were placed in the Estimates to carry out our housing programme.

(Page LL - 17 follows)

Trades and Industry Branch, 1952

The Trade and Industry Branch reports that during 1952 Ontario extended to new heights its industrial development. New records were reached in value of goods produced (\$8.6 billions), in civilian employment (1,926,000 in August 1952) and a new investment in manufacturing plants and equipment (\$507 million). Ontario, industrially, is now one-half of Canada -- accounting for 50 percent, of the all-Canadian total in value of production, employment, pay-rolls and new capital investments.

As the workshop of Canada, Ontario manufactures the capital goods for resource development and industrial growth in all sections of Canada. There are enough large projects now underway or planned for the future in Canada to carry Ontario forward on a high level of prosperity for some years to come.

Ontario's tremendous industrial growth has greatly increased the demands upon the services of the Trade and Industry Branch. Our presently established manufacturers are seeking its assistance in planning the expansion of their industries, and in seeking new locations for branch plants. Manufacturers from the other

provinces of Canada and from the United States and abroad, who are interested in establishing new industries in Ontario, are calling upon the Branch for market surveys, industrial location studies, technical assistance and other services. It is now the accepted practice for industrialists to call upon the Provincial Government for these services. (Every Province in Canada now offers a Provincial Government Trade and Industry Service).

In its activities the Trade and Industry Branch recorded a very successful year. During 1952, 126 new industries were established in Ontario; 37 originating in other parts of Canada, 27 in Great Britain, 53 in the United States and 9 in other countries. Over 320 established manufacturers built major addition to their plants or built branch plants in new locations throughout the province.

The Trade and Industry Branch works in close co-operation with the Trade and Industry Department of Ontario House in London, England; it assists manufacturers with their technical problems through its sponsorship of the Industrial Research Services operated by the Ontario Research Foundation and it takes an active part in the

direction and administration of the Canadian International Trade Fair.

Trade Division

This division continues to co-operate closely with the Trade and Industry Department at Ontario House in London, England, and with various Federal, Provincial and Foreign Government offices in Canada and abroad. A close liaison is also maintained with numerous commercial organizations.

The year 1952 displayed the continuance of a steady influx of trade enquiries from Canadian companies, United Kingdom, United States, etc. It has become increasingly apparent that those enquiries re agencies, availability of goods, market possibilities, etc. in many instances are preliminary steps to the actual establishment of manufacturing plants or the expansion of existing manufacturing facilities.

The past year showed an increase in the number of enquiries originating from European sources and the Division is in contact with businessmen in many countries, among which are the following:

Australia	Denmark	Mexico
Belgium	France	New Zealand
Belgian Congo	Germany	Spain
Brazil	Greece	Sweden
British West Africa	Holland	Switzerland
Ceylon	India	Portugal
Cuba	Italy	Norway
United Kingdom	United States of America	

At the cose of the calendar year 1952, the Division had 169 applications for agencies on file and reports some 47 agency arrangements completed during the year.

Industrial Division, 1952

The accelerated rate of industrial expansion throughout 1952 was reflected in the increased work of this Division.

Normally, the Division is chiefly engaged in making location studies for manufacturers who wish to establish new plants or branch plants in Ontario. There was an increased volume of this work with the location of 126 new industries and the construction of 320 major expansions or branch plants of manufacturing industries.

The particular divisions of industry which showed the most rapid expansion were the petroleum, automotive, chemical, electronic and construction industries.

It is estimated that the initial investment in plants and equipment of the 126 new industries was approximately 32 millions of dollars. This industrial growth was not confined to the large industrial centres but was spread throughout the whole province creating new jobs, new products, new personal incomes and new federal, provincial and municipal revenues.

During 1952, there was a very marked increase in the number of enquiries received and the number of manufacturers coming to the offices of the Trade and Industry Branch from the United States. This is indicative of the intense interest throughout the United States in the bright industrial future of Ontario. In addition to the 53 new industries established during 1952, many more are now in the process of negotiation.

West German manufacturers are also showing a marked interest in establishing sales outlets or new manufacturing industries in Ontario. Three of them chose locations in 1952 but the coming year will likely see many new industries of West German origin establishing in Ontario.

Municipal Division

The municipalities of Ontario are playing

an increasingly important part in industrial promotion and are looking to the Trade and Industry Branch for leadership and assistance in planning for and attracting new industries to their areas. To meet their demands the Trade and Industry Branch sponsored in March, 1952, its Annual Municipal Industrial Promotion Conference attended by over 300 industrial commissioners, members of Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and other interested citizens from over 112 Ontario municipalities. Regional conferences attended by 176 delegates representing 60 municipalities were also held in St. Catharines, Wingham and Woodstock. Additional regional conferences are being held in Lindsay, Cornwall, Kingston and Sarnia, followed by another Annual Conference to be held in Toronto during the month of March.

The Municipal Division reports the decentralization of industry has developed into a definite trend, and that the efforts of the Branch in assisting municipalities in the organization of their promotional campaigns has played an important part in this move. In the year 1952, approximately twelve additional communities organized active Industrial Promotion Committees

to promote the sound industrial development of their community and interest manufacturers in establishing new industries in their towns.

A new constructive trend in municipal industrial promotion is that in some areas small municipalities are combining their efforts in a comprehensive plan to promote the sound industrial growth of the whole area and the coming year will see a more widespread use of this co-operative effort.

During the year a District Representative of the Trade and Industry Branch, resident in London, was appointed to serve Western Ontario. Central Ontario and Northern Ontario are served from the main office of the Branch and Eastern Ontario by a representative resident in Perth.

Visits were made by the staff members of the Trade and Industry Branch to many municipalities throughout the province in connection with organizing for industrial promotion, accompanying industrial prospects, or holding industrial promotion conferences.

Technical Information and Public Relations Division

The Technical Information and Public Relations Division co-operated with Provincial and

Federal Government statisticians, overseas information offices, etc., to prepare and provide to industry through the Trade, Industrial and Municipal Divisions of the Branch, commercial statistics of Ontario.

The Division has, since its inception, prepared and provided a great many reports of both a trade and industrial nature for the guidance of industry. In addition, numerous letters and enquiries requesting commercial statistics on the province have been answered.

Ontario's industrial growth has attracted world-wide attention and there were many requests for articles on Ontario's trade and industry from trade journals, financial reviews, newspapers, and other periodicals.

The Trade and Industry Branch also issued an annual report covering its activities for 1951 and including a list of the names of companies establishing new industries and branch plants or expanding their plants during the year. This Annual Review is now recognized as the official annual record of industrial development in Ontario. Copies of this report were greatly in demand and over 3,300 copies were distributed to prospects and other interested organizations throughout the world.

Exhibits, 1952

During 1952 the Trade and Industry Branch participated in two major exhibitions -- the Canadian International Trade Fair and the Canadian National Exhibition.

During the Trade Fair all members of the staff were on duty at a special office in the reception area in the Coliseum Building. Because the Fair is held in Toronto, the Branch plays a very active part in the administration of the Fair and during the Fair makes many valuable contacts with manufacturers from all over the world.

At the Canadian National Exhibition the Trade and Industry Branch sponsored an exhibit illustrating the value to Ontario and to Canada, in terms of employment and payrolls, of Ontario's major manufacturing industry -- the automotive industry. This exhibit was part of a co-ordinated exhibit arranged by the Department of Planning and Development which depicted particularly the work of the Conservation Branch, the Trade and Industry Branch and the Industrial Research Services Department of the Ontario Research Foundation.

The Conservation Branch

The work of the Conservation Branch of

this Department is concerned with organizing Conservation Authorities in southern Ontario under The Conservation Authorities Act; making surveys of the watershed after the Authority is established; and directing and assisting the Authorities in carrying out the conservation schemes indicated on the report.

Since The Conservation Authorities Act was passed in 1946, 15 Authorities have been established, with a total membership of 256 municipalities and an area of 10,500 square miles.

The first service rendered to an Authority by this Branch is the carrying out of a conservation survey for the purpose of indicating the conservation problems which are most urgent in the area. The Treatment of these is considered under five headings, namely Land Use, Flood Control, Forestry, Wildlife, and Recreation. Up to the present 21 surveys have been made, covering watersheds either in whole or in part, and as a result of the recommendations in these reports the Authorities have completed or are in the process of carrying out the following flood control projects:

Fanshaw and Ingersoll on the Thames; Conestogo and Luther March on the Grand; Deloro on the

Moira; Brampton and Long Branch on the Etobicoke and Port Franks on the Ausable.

Four of these projects, namely Long Branch, Brampton, Ingersoll and Port Franks, are costing \$2,054,800, of which the Provincial Government has contributed 75 percent. and the Authorities 25 percent. Three of these projects, namely Fanshaw, Conestogo and Luther Marsh Dams are costing \$10,965,000, of which the Provincial Government is contributing $37\frac{1}{2}$ percent, the Government of Canada $37\frac{1}{2}$ percent. and the Authorities 25 percent.

The total cost of the flood control projects either completed or under way at the present time is \$13,060,800.

In its capacity of planning, the Branch also assists in preliminary engineering costs for proposed works, and up to the present \$90,000 have been given for such engineering.

The second most important undertaking by the Authorities is reforestation. This is carried on under an agreement between the Authority and the Minister of Lands and Forests. At the present time seven Authorities have made agreements with the Minister for this work, and the amount of money spent for land purchases, planting and

management is approximately \$275,000.

In addition to the above activities, several Authorities, with the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Lands and Forests, are carrying out projects such as farm planning, the building of farm ponds, the rebuilding of old mill dams and private re-forestation. For such work the Provincial Government makes a contribution to Authorities on a dollar-for-dollar basis, depending on what the Authority itself raises for such work. The amount of money given for such grants up to the end of the fiscal year 1953 is \$109,250.

When an Authority becomes sufficiently active to justify the appointment, a member of the Conservation technical staff is assigned for work on the watershed as a full-time fieldman. At present, such men have been assigned to the Thames, Humber, Don, Ausable and Grand Authorities.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that in the short time the Conservation Branch has been functioning, the people of our province have appreciated the new approach to conservation which the Authorities Act provides, and are eager to help themselves in carrying out this important work.

ONTARIO HOUSE

Trade and Industry Department

Since 1945, when Ontario House in London, England was established by the Government of Ontario, the Trade and Industry Department there was worked in co-operation with the Trade and Industry Branch of the Department of Planning and Development to promote trade between the United Kingdom manufacturers in establishing new industries here which would add to the sound industrial growth of our Province. In recent years the Trade and Industry Department at Ontario House has extended its services to manufacturers in European countries, notably West Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland.

Trade enquiries form a very important part of this work since it is the usual practice for British firms initially to explore the Canadian market for their products through export sales, then they frequently form sales subsidiaries in Ontario and at a later date establish new industries.

Every year the work of the Trade and Industry Department at Ontario House has increased and in 1952, 375 British Manufacturers were

assisted to make satisfactory sales arrangements in Ontario, 30 firms were assisted in establishing sales subsidiary companies, and 34 British and Continental manufacturing companies completed negotiations and established new industries in our Province.

In 1952 the British Treasury was able to relax somewhat its restrictions on the export of British capital for investment overseas and Ontario House estimates the new companies coming to Ontario represented an initial investment of 25 millions of dollars. Also during 1952, over \$12,000,000.00 was transferred by British manufacturers for the sole purpose of expanding industries already in Ontario, while many new and established companies were permitted to retain their profits in Ontario in order to expand or establish branch plants. This is indicative of the substantial investments which British companies have in the past and will in the future invest in our Provincial industrial growth and is evidence of the valuable purpose served by the Trade and Industry Department at Ontario House.

Immigration Department

The Immigration Department at Ontario House is essentially an information bureau designed largely to advise prospective immigrants on conditions for settlement in Ontario, and to expedite the complicated transportation and other immigration arrangements before departure. It deals solely with immigrants from the British Isles, the majority of whom are immigrants selected to fill specific employment vacancies in industry or commerce at the request of manufacturing and business firms in Ontario. Ontario receives about 50 per cent of all the immigrants who enter Canada, and it is estimated that 25,000 British immigrants came to Ontario in 1952.

The Immigration Department during last year received 10,000 personal enquiries and 21,000 enquiries by mail from prospective immigrants. As one enquiry may represent a family of two or three, the number of these enquiries clearly indicates the wide interest in Ontario. All enquirers are carefully advised as to their chances of successful settlement in our Province. The Immigration Department at Ontario House works in co-operation with the Canadian Immigration Office in London, in rounding out a comprehensive service to prospective British immigrants.

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Public Relations Department

The Public Relations Department publicises Ontario throughout the United Kingdom by the distribution of descriptive literature, press articles, photographs, lectures, films and general information. The widespread interest throughout Great Britain in the development and expansion taking place in our Province resulted in greatly increased demands on the public relations services during 1952.

The Ontario House Bulletin has a monthly circulation of over 2,500 copies. Over 15,000 persons saw films on Ontario at over 300 screenings. Exhibits publicizing Ontario were entered in many exhibitions throughout Britain and our display windows at Ontario House were used continuously for displays advertising Ontario or Ontario-made products.

Ontario House is not only an information centre for British citizens. There are 25,000 Ontario-born residents in the United Kingdom; there are 12,000 Ontario-ex-service men living in Britain; there are annually as many as 35,000 visitors from Ontario; and there are all the armed forces personnel now stationed in Britain or on the Continent. To all of these Ontario House is a source of information, advice and service.

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

Another responsibility of the Department is the operation of a moderate immigration programme assisting those coming to our Province from Great Britain. Our officers in London provide specific information on Ontario, advise as to employment opportunities and work with the officials of the Federal Government in England in immigration matters. Last year, assistance and information was given either by personal interview or correspondence to over 26,000 intending emigrants.

Our industrial immigration plan has been quite active, over 20 Ontario employers sent representatives to England to secure skilled help through our offices. Altogether during the year, several thousand skilled and experienced men were moved to our industries through these representatives and by our other methods of placing employers in contact with prospective employees. Over 120 industries used our facilities and the largest single employer hired 873 of our new citizens. In this connection, I would like to point out that a unit of the National Employment Service works with us in our Toronto

offices and their facilities are available to us throughout Ontario.

A very wide range of trades and professions are represented in these newcomers. They include doctors, engineers, physicists, every kind of machinist, nurses, stenographers and many others. One group comprised 13 clergymen now occupying pulpits in Western Ontario.

Our Toronto offices gave establishment assistance to about 6,000 British newcomers and a proportion of other nationals. Also continued was the normal function of cooperation with, and co-ordination of the efforts of other agencies working in the immigration field in this Province. The cost of these services to our new citizens averaged less than \$10.00 per person.

At the present time, a survey of available manpower as related to our future needs is receiving the attention of our Department.

The main aspects of this problem are:

1. There are substantial new industrial areas developing in this province and there are large hydro, highway, mining and other projects.

2. This expansion is not confined to Ontario. Large undertakings in Quebec and Labrador, the West, British Columbia and north are going to require large numbers of workers.
3. The numbers of young people coming out of our schools, colleges and universities are sufficient only to replace normal losses through retirement of our senior citizens and losses in our labour force for other reasons.

It is apparent that we cannot build up one section of our economy at the expense of another and when I say this I am thinking of agriculture and other vital industries where the remuneration offered is not as attractive as construction or assembly work in our factories.

In order successfully to carry out these very substantial undertakings in our expansion and offset losses to other Provinces, we may find when the survey has been completed that we may have to augment our human resources on a longer-term basis, so we can meet our commitments and maintain balance in our future population.

Research Council of Ontario

The Research Council of Ontario is continuing its program under the energetic direction of Dr. R. K. Stratford. The Council is composed of prominent university and industrial men who give of their time voluntarily to promote research in the natural and physical sciences aimed at the more efficient development of our industry and natural resources. The Council supervises the award of scholarships and co-operative research programs. The Council is assisted in its work by eight advisory committees of men representative of industry, the universities and the scientific sections of Federal and Provincial departments of Governments.

The Council has continued the scholarship policy initiated in 1946 to assist in the development of scientists. This year the Research Council of Ontario has provided upwards of \$40,000 in scholarships to 46 post-graduate students. Most of these students are working in physics, biology, mathematics and chemistry. Of the 46 students, 34 are in Ontario universities. Eleven are doing special studies in Britain and the United States.

Support to research projects in our universities and the Agricultural College totals \$161,000. The research is on specific problems important to our natural resources, notably fisheries, wildlife, mines, forestry and agriculture. The Research Council also takes a part in co-operative research with the Department of Health and the Department of Lands and Forests.

Approximately \$265,000 is being spent to support research projects in the Ontario Research Foundation. These projects are related to the fields of interest of the eight advisory committees of the Research Council. Research projects include problems of metals and metallurgy, the study of harmful or useful parasites in plants and animals, soil and climate classification, new chemical uses for wood, and research in improving farm products. One important division of the Foundation which works closely with the Advisory Committee on Industrial Research and the Trade and Industry Branch of the Department of Planning and Development seeks to apply the results of research to small industries.

To stimulate the application of research in industry the Research Council of Ontario co-operates with industries on group research projects.

Three of these projects -- in canning, electroplating, and wire rope -- are concerned with improvements in manufacturing. Two others -- in industrial pollution and co-ordinated forestry -- are helping to solve more general problems which will affect the welfare of the province. Assistance is also provided to the Ontario Research Foundation to encourage further co-operative research among certain groups of manufacturers.

In addition to the above activities a large part of the Council's effort goes to organizing a closer liaison between Federal and Provincial research agencies, and in exchanging information on research elsewhere in Canada and abroad which will aid and stimulate research in Ontario.

Vote 132 agreed to.

Vote 133 agreed to.

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It being six of the clock, the Committee took recess.



Third Session
of the
Twenty-Fourth Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

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Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1953, et seq.

== 0 ==

Volume XXXV

Thursday, April 2, 1953.

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MORNING SITTING

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,
Official Reporter,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE
OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ASSEMBLED IN THE
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, THURSDAY,
FEBRUARY 12th 1953, ET SEQ.

Hon. (Rev)M.C. Davies,
Speaker.

Toronto, Ontario,
Thursday, April 2, 1953.
10:00 o'clock a.m.

And the House having met.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting Reports by Committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the Day:

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move you
do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself
into the Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee, Mr. Roberts in the
Chair.

THE METROPOLITAN AREA

House in Committee on Bill No. 80,
"An Act to provide for the federation of the
municipalities in the Toronto Metropolitan Area

for Certain Financial and Other Purposes".

Bill No. 80 Reported.

THE MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES ACT, 1952

House in committee on Bill No. 151,
"An Act to amend the Mothers' Allowances Act,
1952,"

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 151 reported.

THE GASOLINE HANDLING ACT

The House in Committee on Bill No. 152,
"An Act to amend the Gasoline Handling Act."

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 152 reported.

Hon. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move
the Committee rise and report certain Bill with
amendment and certain Bills without amendments.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): The
Committee begs to report Bill No. 80 with amendment
and certain other Bills without amendments.

Report agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Seventeenth Order.

CLERK ASSISTANT: Government notices
of motions. By Hon. Mr. Frost (Victoria):

"That a Select Committee of
this House be appointed to study the
entire matter of civil liberties
and rights with respect to the
Indian population of Ontario and

to consider all matters which the committee may consider relevant to the present status of Indians in Ontario, towards the end that they may enjoy improved standards of living and equality of opportunity.

And that the Select Committee have authority to sit during the interval between Sessions and have full power and authority to appoint or employ counsel and secretary and such other personnel as may be deemed advisable and to call for persons, papers and things and to examine witnesses under oath, and the Assembly doth command and compel attendances before the said Select Committee of such persons and the production of such papers and things as the Committee may deem necessary for any of its proceedings and deliberations, for which purpose The Honourable the Speaker may issue his warrant or warrants.

The Committee to consist of ten members.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I desire to take a very unusual course, in putting this motion before the House, but we do unusual things in this Government.

I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Johnston (Simcoe Centre) that this resolution be placed before the House. I will not read the resolution, it has already been read.

I am prompted to take this unusual course of asking the hon. member for Simcoe Centre (Mr. Johnston) to second this resolution due to the fact I think it was about three years ago he spoke to me. He has an Indian population in his riding, and he has spoken

to me about the conditions of the Indians, their requirements and desire for betterment. Therefore I am asking him to second the Resolution.

About two years ago at this time I did mention when we had very important legislation before the House relative to the matter of discrimination of employment on the grounds of race, colour and creed, the fact that we were interested in the Indian problem.

I would have said something about this last year, but for the fact at that time consideration was being given by the Federal Government to the Act which we refer to as "The Indian Act". I do not know the number of the Bill nor the name of the present statute. For that reason I allowed the matter to stand.

I notice there is a resolution on the Order Paper moved by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), dealing with another aspect of this problem, in which the hon. member for Brant moves that the discrimination against Indians consuming alcoholic beverages in legal public places in Ontario should be removed by the passing of an Order-in-Council requesting such actions by Federal authority as provided in section 95 of the Indian Act, which now is in the

Statutes of Canada.

This problem, of course, has a history as old as this province. Under the terms of the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the matter of Indians and their affairs was one which was left entirely to the Federal Government, and there of course the problem reposes today, except that the Indians are residents of our Province, and they are citizens of this Province. They are citizens, generally, in a different sense. Except where Indians have become disfranchised under the provisions of the old and new Federal Act, they are citizens. If you go back into the days of the beginning of this Province, when the first Legislature met in 1792, a large part of the area of Ontario was entirely under the control of bands of Indians. Various bands of Indians had come here. The Iroquois, the Six Nations, had come to settle in a place which we now call Brantford. They had come over from the other side of the line with the United Empire Loyalists.

On the other hand there were large numbers of Indians in the bands in this Province, including the Ojibways, which of course, consists of several different bands. I am an honorary Ojibway myself. My title in Indian is "Chief High Water".

The Hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) says I should refer that to the Lake Levels Committee. That might be all right; and it might be a very unpopular name at the present time.

I am also a Chief of the Batchewana Band, which comes from the country from which you come, Mr. Speaker, as well as others in this House. I have a very fine headdress from that Band, a headdress with feathers and ornaments which I have threatened to wear in the Assembly when I am attacked and oppressed by some of my enemies. However I have always been able to subdue them without doing that.

In the early days of the Province, of course, we had the Batchewana tribe in the St. Clair area, which was in the wars of Pontiac, 190 years ago, which is a very interesting story, if the hon. members have time to read it. We have the Ojibway tribes with their various nations, the Mississaudis and the Chippewas and others, and of course we have that very gallant race at Brantford which is the remnant of the tribe which came over from New York State after the war of Independence.

When the settlement of this Province began with the coming here of the first United Empire Loyalists, they immediately started pushing back the frontiers of the Indians. Their lands were

taken, mainly by Treaty, but I agree with the Indians in believing the treaties were mostly one-sided affairs.

Vast areas were taken over and terms were used in connection with the treatment of the Indians which were going to endure. "as long as grass grew and water ran." But those things became forgotten and these people were pushed back into reservations, and the subject matter of the Resolution of the Hon. Member for Brant opens a subject concerning which there were great difficulties, in the early days of this Province.

The white men coming here gave liquor to these Indians, causing them to go to all sorts of excesses. Their lands were taken away from them, in many cases they were cheated out of their furs and the stories of those days are, of course, in many ways shameful.

I was interested in the early history of one of the early fur-trading establishments near Newmarket. I forget the names, but Robinson and Rowe were two. One of the great men of the Muskoka and Orillia areas was Chief Yellowhead Musquakie, after whom Muskoka was named. One of the partners of this firm threatened to horsewhip Chief Musquakie because, first of all, he would not drink and he insisted on going to Methodist camp meetings, and this of course affected the fur trader's ability to

trade with the Indians.

As a result of that, about one hundred years ago a ban was put on supplying liquor to Indians. That of course is set out in the records of this Assembly at a very early date. I forget which one of the Governors it was, but in those days responsible government did not exist. But the Governor's idea was to move all the Indian population in Ontario to the Manitoulin Islands, to make a great reservation where they would be free from the influences of white men.

That was carried out to an extent and today in Manitoulin, as the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin (Mr. Fullerton) knows, there is a very fine Indian population there, some of whom came from Southern Ontario. However the matter was never carried out completely with the result we have now in Southern Ontario reservations at various places.

We have the reservation in Tuscarora township where we have another example, as the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) said, of the protection of the reservation in a relatively small area. We have reservations in Simcoe County, Ontario County, Peterborough, and so on.

We have in all a very great problem. We have the Indians on the reservations in the

southern part of Ontario, and I agree with the hon. member for Brant, these people are to all intents and purposes assimilated, in a sense. But, in another sense, there is great discrimination.

On the other hand in northern Ontario we have an Indian population the extent of which I am not just certain. It numbers several thousands Indians, who are living in an entirely primitive state. When I say "entirely", perhaps that is somewhat of an exaggeration, but nevertheless in a very primitive state.

One can leave this fine City of Toronto at six o'clock in the evening, and if he is fortunate enough to make connections with the Ontario Northland Railway, he can be in Moosonee some time tomorrow night, there he will find Indians, still with the papooses strapped to the backs of women.

If you go to Moosonee you will see the Indians come in to do their trading in a way they did almost one hundred or one hundred and fifty years ago with the traders at Moosonee, and if you go back into some of these outposts like Pickle Lake, you will see Indians who have come in from a country between there and the Great Bay. Most of these Indians are unable to speak English. They speak in their native language which is used by all, even by the missionaries of the various churches.

(Take B follows)

The prayer books and other books of the churches are printed in the native language of those Indians. So you can see the matter is not as simple as just saying, "Let us take this Indian population, part of which has received a degree of culture which corresponds with our own from the condition which existed amongst this very fine and noble people, 150 years ago".

I well remember Major Tucker, of Cochrane, speaking to me not very long before his death a couple of years ago, giving me some picture of the conditions under which these people are living. Some of them are living under their tribal conditions, in the manner in which they and their ancestors were brought up. The hon. members for Cochrane South and Cochrane North, in fact, the hon. members from all the northern ridings, will be aware of the conditions under which those Indians are living.

The problem is not an easy one with which to deal in a general way. I think it is a matter to which the hon. members of this House should devote their attention. I am going to propose the names of eleven hon. members, which I will put before the House at a later time today. They might look into this problem and see just what

the situation is, and what is the best way of carrying out the declared policy of the people in this province. I think the declared policy can be set out in the terms of the statutes we have passed in this province. The desire of all of us, I am sure, is to give the Indians the same status which we have given to all our people, that is, that there should be no discrimination on the grounds of race, colour or creed. It is, I am sure, the desire of our people in Ontario to raise the status and the standard of living, and the way of life of the Indians. I recognize, of course, there is a Federal responsibility there; in fact, there is complete Federal responsibility from a monetary standpoint. But I think in these days when we can arrive at agreements with the Federal Government in regard to other matters, we can arrive at agreements in a matter covering the physical aspects,--which were given to the Federal Government in the days of Confederation, and which have been carried on since--which would enable the province, and indeed the municipalities which are closest to these good people, the opportunity of bettering the Indians' way of life.

We have some shameful things in the province in connection with the Indians. I think

in the matter of education, which is carried out through the Department of Education, a fair job is being done. I would not say it could not be greatly bettered. But from the standpoint of health conditions, in many cases it is very deplorable. The hon. Minister of Health has spoken of the incidence of tuberculosis amongst the Indians. I notice the Federal Government has taken steps to remedy that, and has given assistance to the sanatorium at Sudbury and has built a very fine hospital at Moose Factory, and has done other things. Nevertheless, the incidence of tuberculosis amongst these people is very great indeed, and is not at all in line with the control over that disease exercised amongst the remaining five million people of this province. I think that presents a definite challenge. There is one other aspect which I would like to mention. I must admit the thinking of some people is we should assimilate Indians into our population, and in the course of years, they would disappear. I do not know that I am so sympathetic to that. I would rather raise the standard of the Indian; I would rather keep him there as an honoured citizen of this province, as an Indian. Some Indians have made great progress in the economic life of this province. I am glad to

say we have one Indian who is a magistrate. One of the greatest Indians of this province was Dr. Oronhyatekha, the founder of the Foresters movement. Some of the hon. members will recall the great influence Dr. Oronhyatekha had in his day, some 40 or more years ago.

I come from a town located very close to the Rama Reserve, and I, as perhaps other hon. members, was closely associated with Indians from that Reserve, during the First War. I well remember Ben Simcoe, and others, with whom I was associated, and who made great contributions to Canada's effort in the First World War.

These are great people, and I would like to see them with all their ancient grandeur, at the same time becoming associated with some of the best ways of life in this province. I would like to see an Indian member of the Legislature -- provided he was on the Government side. I think he could and would make a great contribution. We may yet see that. I might utilize him to check on the hon. member for St. Andrew.

I think we have to view this problem from all these standpoints. I think every disability should be removed for every Indian who thinks, perhaps wrongly, that our standard of

civilization is higher than his own. I think we should give him the full opportunity of assimilation, and an opportunity to take part as a full-fledged citizen of this province, with no disability whatever. On the other hand, the Indian who wants to remain on his Reserve, and wants to live the life of his fathers, should be given that opportunity. I do not think we should say he should be assimilated with the whites. I think he should remain himself, if he wants to. I think we should give him better conditions, better housing, better schools, more medical treatment and hospitals, and all that sort of thing, and then some of the white men might keep off the Reservation, and not interfere with their way of living.

This is a very interesting problem, and one which will delve deeply into the roots of this province. I know the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will agree if we are going to take hold of this problem, we should take hold of it with both hands and look at it from all aspects, and not a limited aspect at all, so that we might remove the "Indian list" of years ago. Let us look at it from the standpoint of doing a good job for the Indians of this province, and giving

them in every sense, equality, and remove from them anything of a discriminatory nature.

That is the purpose of this resolution, Mr. Speaker.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, I took the opportunity at an earlier time in this session, as you may recall, to discuss this problem in the course of a debate, and I do not know that I care to add a great deal at this time to what I said on that occasion.

I am certainly in complete accord with everything the hon. Prime Minister has said in introducing his resolution.

The reason the resolution on the Order paper in my name was somewhat narrow in its scope, was that my good friends from the Reserve waited on me some weeks before the session, and asked me to do what I could for them in two particular matters, the question of franchise and this matter of alcoholic beverages. Both of these are covered in the new Indian Act, to which reference has been made.

When I first came down to this session, I put a question on the Order paper asking if the Government had given any consideration to those problems. Then I directed the attention of the

House to the problem, in the debate, and it seemed the logical and responsible thing to do was to put the resolution on the Order Paper, which would bring it to the attention of the House in a direct manner.

I have known very well many, many Indians from the Brant Reserve. They are certainly very high-type citizens. As the hon. Prime Minister has said -- and as I have said before -- they came to Upper Canada after the American War of Independence, when they showed their love for the British Crown by joining forces with those who were opposed to independence in that country, and they sacrificed very, very valuable land in the states of Ohio and New York. They were living there under comparatively civilized conditions. They had comfortable houses, and fertile land, and were living a wholesome life, as it was understood in those days. But because of their love for and attachment to the Crown, they sacrificed all that, and came to Upper Canada with others who made the same sacrifice, amongst them being my great-grandfather, and I am sure the fore-fathers of many hon. members of this House. The King, George III, gave them this splendid tract of land along the Grand River,

six miles on each side, from its source to its mouth, and it was really a paradise on earth at that time. The land was fertile, the forests were boundless, consisting mainly of hardwood, hickory nut, black walnut, and so forth. I have seen black walnut trees which were cut along the banks of the Grand, which were well over three feet in diameter, to be turned into very valuable wood for furniture. The streams teemed with fish; the forests were full of fur-bearing and game animals of all kinds. There was no debt and no taxes; the women did all the work. And the white man thought he could come in and improve on a situation like that.

Then we have the situation which exists today. The river, which at that time was so beautiful, as to inspire Pauline Johnson, to burst into poetry, is now nothing but an open sewer, with the cities dumping their sewage into and contaminating the water so badly that the Board of Health does not allow the farmers to use the water even to irrigate their gardens. So you will see, Mr. Speaker, in some respects at least, the white man has not improved conditions too much.

Mr. Speaker, I am very firmly of the opinion and the deep conviction it was never the Divine intent that certain people upon this

earth should be of an inferior nature. There was a time when the Dutch kept Great East Indies practically in a state of serfdom; now they have had some education, and they ran the Dutch out, largely to show them they were quite capable of administering their own affairs.

It is the same with the Chinese. There was a time when we did not think very highly of the Chinese, but it has been proven -- perhaps to our said disillusionment -- that some Chinamen are nearly as good as you and I, and perhaps sometimes a little better.

This was not caused because those people were created as inferior people; it was caused because they have been discriminated against and have not had equal opportunities with the rest of mankind. When they do have equal opportunities, they have proven in many instances, their excellence in some respects.

I know as far as the people on the Reserve -- the Tuscaroras, -- are concerned; they go to Buffalo in great numbers, and are eagerly sought after by people who are erecting buildings, they excel in fabrication of steel in high buildings, and I know many of them who are employed very, very lucratively, and do splendid work, and

receive some very, very high wages. They have an agreement by some ancient treaty which permits them to pass freely back and forth across the Border, to take work in Buffalo and other border cities. There they are treated as ordinary citizens. They are not put on any "Indian list", and they certainly do not abuse their privileges any more than any other citizen. I do not for a moment expect if these privileges and amenities of life are extended to our Indians here, they will ever abuse their privileges.

On a former occasion, Mr. Speaker, I read a paragraph from a letter sent to me by my good friend, the hon. David Croll, in which he stated that two provinces of Canada have already come under the provisions of the new Indian Act, and there was a tremendous improvement amongst the Indians, as far as intoxication went.

(TAKE C FOLLOWS)

Mr. Speaker, although it is illegal for anyone to sell or give intoxicating beverages to an Indian, they certainly get it if they want it. We all know there is nothing like telling any man he cannot have a drink, to make him look for it in illegal ways, and the truth is, when getting it in an illegal manner, they are liable to drink too much, and too fast and possibly, like some whites of whom I have heard, might become intoxicated under those conditions. By and large, Mr. Speaker, they are no better and no worse than the ordinary run of humanity as we find it wherever we go.

I think the time is opportune to give this entire matter the consideration which is now proposed by the hon. Prime Minister. As he said, we have many outstanding instances of Indians of our province making great contributions to the State and to the Crown. In my own very large Reserve, there were very many hundreds of them who served the Crown in the three wars of our lifetime, and served with great distinction, and enjoyed all sorts of promotions, as non-commissioned and commissioned officers, in one instance of which I know, to a Brigadier.

From the patriotic background in connection with the British Crown, I might instance the great poetess Pauline Johnson, and the great amount of poetry and prose/^{by} which she contributed to our enjoyment. If any hon. member wants to spend a very pleasant evening, he could not be better engaged than in reading the poems of Pauline Johnson. Throughout these poems, there is the strong spirit of patriotism which she inherited from her father, Chief Johnson, an associate of Chief Joseph Brant. As an instance, I might give the hon. members a concluding stanza of her poem, "On Being Canadian-born". In Brant, these poems written by Pauline Johnson, one of our native girls, are very popular and I know I have often heard my own children memorizing them to recite at a school affair or something of that kind. The last stanza of this poem, sir, remains in my mind:

"The Dutch may have their Holland,
The Spaniard have his Spain,
The Yankees to the south of us
Must to the south remain.
For not a man dare raise a hand,
Let each Canadian brag
That they were born in Canada,
Beneath the British flag."

You would hunt far indeed to find poems with more beautiful sentiment, rhythm and rhyme, than

those of the great Indian poetess from Brant County, Pauline Johnson.

In view of the motion, therefore, which has been made by the hon. Prime Minister, setting up a Committee to go into this matter, with the widest possible reference, and the matter has been brought to the attention of the House under these circumstances, and will be actively followed up, after the report of this Committee, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the resolution standing in my name.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, before the motion is put, might I substitute another motion in order to include names of the hon. members of the Committee, which would save time.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES OF MOTION

By Mr. Frost (Victoria).

"That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to study the entire matter of civil liberties and rights with respect to the Indian population of Ontario and to consider all matters which the committee may consider relevant to the present status of Indians in Ontario, towards the end that they may enjoy improved standards of living and equality of opportunity.

And that the Select Committee have authority to sit during the interval between Sessions and have full power and authority to appoint or employ counsel and secretary and such other personnel as may be deemed advisable and to call for persons, papers and things and to examine witnesses under oath, and the Assembly doth command and compel attendances before the said Select Committee of such persons and the production of such papers and things as the Committee may deem necessary for any of its proceedings and deliberations, for which purpose The Honourable the Speaker may issue his warrant or warrants.

The said Committee to consist of eleven members and be composed of: Messrs. Goodfellow (Chairman); Fullerton, Pringle, Johnstone (Bruce), Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Robson, Cathcart, Noden, Nixon, Wren, and Grummett."

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, we have, I think, seven Select Committees this year, and I have tried, as far as possible, to spread them around so that as many hon. members of the House, or at least a majority of them, are on one or more committees. On this particular Committee, there is a division between the north and the south, Messrs. Fullerton, Noden, Wren and Grummett, being northern members, and the others, while they are from the south,

are all hon. members who have Reservations in their ridings, or so I believe. I think this will be a very representative number of hon. members of this House, to deal with the problem.

Motion agreed to,

Resolution No. 3, standing in the name of Mr. Nixon, withdrawn.

By Mr. Frost (Victoria):

"That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to inquire into and review,

1. The Cemeteries Act and the regulations made thereunder and more particularly,

- (a) the creation, investment, and supervision of funds for the perpetual care of cemeteries, cemetery plots, monuments and other cemetery facilities,

- (b) the methods of selling cemetery plots, tombs and other cemetery facilities and services;

2. The methods of caring for cemeteries so as to prevent neglect,

with a view to recommending improvements in the legislation of this Legislature which is in force in this Province.

And that the Select Committee have authority to sit during the interval between Sessions and have full power and authority to appoint or employ counsel and secretary and such other personnel as may be deemed

advisable and to call for persons, papers, and things and to examine witnesses under oath, and the Assembly both command and compel attendances before the said Select Committee of such persons and the production of such papers and things as the Committee may deem necessary for any of its proceedings and deliberations, for which purpose The Honourable The Speaker may issue his warrant or warrants."

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the House, may I add to the motion, the following, to form part of the motion?

"The said Committee to consist of eleven members, to be composed as follows: Messrs. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk), Chairman; Root, Hanna, Lyons, Whitney, Allen (Middlesex), Hall, Sandercok, Gordon, Reaume and Thomas (Ontario)."

He said: Mr. Speaker, in the last year or two, we have had introduced into this province, certain organizations which are setting up cemeteries for profit. This has never been the case in Ontario before. Cemeteries were operated either by municipalities or various communities, and we all know perpetual care has not been carried out as it should have been. But we have some beautiful cemeteries throughout this province of Ontario. In the city of Toronto, the Board of Cemeteries lays aside

50 percent. of all the money collected, for perpetual care of cemeteries, and this Committee of the Whole House is set up in order that they may study conditions, ^{and decide} whether it is wise to allow these organizations to go ahead , and also what percentage of the money collected must be set aside for perpetual care.

Motion agreed to.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

By Mr. Salsberg:

"That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to examine, study and investigate every phase of activity of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, including all its branches and departments as well as all works carried on anywhere in the Province or outside of the Province by private concerns or individuals on behalf of the Commission or as a result of contractual arrangements with the Commission and to report its findings as well as any recommendation it may deem fit to make as a result of its study and investigation to this House.

And that the Select Committee have authority to sit during the interval between Sessions in any part of the Province of Ontario it may deem necessary and have full power and authority to call for persons, papers and things and to examine witnesses under oath, and the Assembly doth command and compel attendance before

the said Select Committee of such persons and the production of such papers and proceedings and deliberations, for which purpose the Honourable the Speaker may issue his warrant or warrants."

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, it is my very painful task to advise you that none of the hon. members of the Government have the foresight and none of the hon. members of the Opposition have the wisdom to second my motion. My motion for a Select Committee to investigate the Hydro activities has no seconder and I am obliged to leave it in your hands to dispose of as you see fit. I appeal to the supporters of the Government again to have the foresight or hon. members of the Opposition to gain a bit of wisdom and thus make possible the proper handling of my motion.

Motion No. 2, standing in the name of Mr. Salsberg, withdrawn.

By Mr. Wren:

"That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to investigate, inquire into, and report upon all matters pertaining to the administration, licensing, sale, supervision and conservation of natural resources by the Department of Lands and Forests, and that the said Committee have authority to sit during the interval between Sessions and have full power and authority to call for persons, papers and things and to examine witnesses under oath."

He said: Mr. Speaker, speaking to this motion, I am mindful of the fact that there will be several continuing Select Committees, and also of the ones which have just been appointed. However, I think the matter of our forest resources is one which should receive the attention of a Select Committee of this House, and I am going to deal with this subject this morning in a general way, particularly because the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Gemmell) is unfortunately ill, and I would not criticise any person who is unable to be present because of illness, to either explain his policy or defend it, as the case may be.

I will confine my remarks to matters which have already been discussed on the subject of natural resources.

First, Mr. Speaker, there is the question of the export of our raw pulpwood in this province, a matter which has been debated many times in this House and has been discussed at various places and by many different sections of our population right across Ontario.

(TAKE D FOLLOWS)

As a matter of fact, if you will notice, Mr. Speaker, the national leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, during these weeks is discussing that very subject, the export of raw material from Canada rather than having it processed in this country.

The other day we had the second opportunity for a short time to discuss lands and forests matters in committee, and again I say it was nobody's fault, the hon. Minister took ill -- we are all subject to illness and it is something beyond our control. The Acting Minister at that time, and as hon. members in Committee heard, and others, from reading the newspaper reports, will realize we should be very cautious about the continuance of a policy which the Drew Administration laid down regarding the gradual reduction in export of raw pulpwood.

The Acting Minister stated he was not just sure it was a good thing to do, and yet he was not just sure it should not be done, but it needed careful and continued study to determine what would be the best for us under present conditions.

During the same meeting the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Wardrope), one of our

northern members with a knowledge of the northern area, suggested we should reduce exports of raw pulpwood very, very cautiously, because the production of this raw wood for export produced very heavy payrolls in the north and created extensive spending in the Lakehead and north-western areas of the province.

The hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Mapledoram), another northern member with knowledge and experience of these subjects suggested perhaps the exporting of raw pulpwood should be gradually curtailed because the exporting companies had little or no capital invested in the area and local mills should get the preference in use of this product.

You will notice in the Annual Financial Statements of the Pulp and Paper Companies of the Province, and in discussion in other circles, there is much concern among some sections of the industry, because the dues on wood have increased to the point where the industry is finding itself in a difficult, if not a precarious position, financially due to the increase in dues and a combination of other factors which will contribute to higher costs of output, and it has been suggested to the

hon. members of this House that we might find that industry in a serious position two or three years hence, if some study is not made of the production and the marketing of our sulphite and newsprint products.

Another matter with which we are all concerned is regarding the stands of virgin wood in the North, on which the Department has yet to formulate a policy. It was suggested in the Lands and Forests Committee the other day perhaps the wood should not be cut for export purposes, but should be used for production of the manufactured product in the area, if the capital could be found, or should be kept as a reserve of timber for future years. There were no definite conclusions on that subject.

Another question of very great importance to this entire province as well as to the North is the matter of reforestation, a very deep and important question, and allied with it the question of conservation.

It seems to me and to others who have studied this subject it is necessary that more than 12 per cent of the Budget of that Department should be devoted to such important items as reforestation and conservation.

Another suggestion has been made, one I would advance myself, and one which is supported by responsible people, that we should in these days in setting out our timber-management programs, if industry finds itself unable or unwilling to capitalize new mills, establish a Crown Corporation or some other form of financial assistance made available so we can establish and perpetuate a sound example of timber management, and with it the utilization of reserves which are presently going to waste.

Another matter of great importance to the province is the passage last year of the Crown Timber Act, which was, as you know, a consolidation and amalgamation of principles involved in several Acts having to do with the administration of our timber.

That Act has only recently been proclaimed and I understand from officers of the Department of Lands and Forests the regulations pertaining to the Act which actually are as important, if not more important than the Act itself, have yet to be submitted in their final draft.

Some rough drafts of regulations have been made available to industry and their comments sought on it. I understand these drafts will soon be made available, at least to members of

the Lands and Forests Committee, if not to all hon. members of this House, so they can study this matter as well. This Act is an important piece of legislation and one which should receive the study of the Legislature because there is not enough time to go into these matters which I think should be gone into, especially the manner in which these standing committees are called in this House

There is another matter which should receive the study of hon. members through a Special Committee, and that is the policy of the Government of the Province of Quebec, which bans entirely the exportation of raw pulpwood, either to a foreign market or to any other province in Canada within the limits of existing contracts.

They seem to think that is a good policy and they seem to think the new mills which have been built in Quebec are justification for a policy of that kind. I submit we should study that policy with relation to our own resources, which are gradually becoming available to us through our forest resources inventory, to determine if we should impose a complete ban on export, or deal with the matter as is now the opinion of most people, in a gradual manner.

Another question is the business of operating the Department. It should be reviewed in the light of present-day conditions and especially since we have embarked upon this legislation embodied in the Crown Timber Act of 1952.

We also should consider very carefully--having regard to the references by industries to hon. members of this House and to citizens alike, the method of transfer of rights, title, etc. of timber limits, and the taking of any profits which might accrue from transfers of this land.

Another important division of the Department, Mr. Speaker, is the Fish and Wildlife Division. An examination of the policies of this division of the Department would certainly be a worth-while effort at this time.

All these things I propose to this House are on a non-political and non-sectional basis to the end of having, first of all, a well-informed legislature and a well-informed Committee on this important Department, and secondly, to assure or reassure ourselves, as the case may be, that we have a sound basis for the development of the great forest resources of the province of Ontario, and without going into the functions of the Department in the absence of the hon. Minister,

in any critical sense, I submit the reasons I have outlined here today are in themselves sufficient for the appointment of a committee on this important subject.

MR. OLIVER: I just want to add one word, Mr. Speaker, to what the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren) has said. I do not want to extend the arguments he advanced for the appointment of this Committee. I think they were sound and substantial.

I just want to make this point; as the hon. Prime Minister will recall, it is now about thirteen years since a committee of the Legislature examined the affairs of the Department of Lands and Forests.

HON. MR. FROST: The last one did not get very far.

MR. OLIVER: Maybe this one will get further. I will suggest this is an important department, it has very wide ramifications. There are, in respect to policies, wide divergencies of opinions, and I think it would serve the public's needs well if the hon. Prime Minister would grant the request of the hon. member for Kenora.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, there is much in what the hon. Leader of the Opposition said to which I agree. As a matter of fact,

I want to give to hon.members and all others all information possible. I think the difficulty from which they are suffering is lack of knowledge.

I am anxious they should obtain knowledge. I think if they would do that they would not make some of the speeches and statements they make, which are founded on false premises.

But here is where I differ from them: there is no necessity for a select committee to examine into this. What is required is a medium which can provide more education for themselves and others. That is the point.

I have discussed with my colleagues, the Acting Minister, the hon. Minister and others, the desirability of disseminating information and knowledge to the hon. members of this House and to the people of this province.

That is the purpose of the Standing Committee on Lands and Forests. There was never a Standing Committee on Lands and Forests until this enlightened government started on its policies.

When it comes down to investigations; how many investigations are required to start the process of education? We had, as the hon.Leader of the Opposition said, a committee of this House thirteen years ago. I well remember the Committee.

Its record was not distinguished by the success it achieved. Of course, that was under a different government, and it may be as the hon. Leader of the Opposition thinks, if that experiment were tried again, it might be more successful, but from the record of that committee, appointed by that government, I do not think I would be too enthusiastic about it.

MR. NIXON: It was at the request of Mr. Drew, I think.

HON. MR. FROST: I think that is right. The Opposition requested it and the Government acquiesced. Perhaps the Government was wrong in acquiescing. I do not want to fall into that error.

Let us check these reports. I doubt myself if the hon. member for Kenora has ever read the report of that Committee. If he has not, he should read it, and get something out of it.

That was in the days when his Party controlled matters in this House, and since that time we have had the Kennedy Report, we have the Advisory Council made up of very able and distinguished men from labour and industry, and others.

We have General Kennedy as a consultant to the Department. We have a committee of this House recently constituted under more enlightened policies. The Acting Minister made this

interesting proposal. Perhaps it might be a good thing to authorize some day a Standing Committee of the House to meet during the recess of this House, and have a nice little chat about these things, and give the Committee all possible information and the Committee go up in the north country and see conditions there.

There may be some merit in the proposal, but I have so shocked the hon. member for Brant with innovations in the Parliamentary system today I would not want to go into that this year.

We have in this Government the "open-door" policy. Everything is available for all to see. We want the best information and to establish the best practice, and the best method and we continually search for those things.

I think we have done all we reasonably can. I do not want to have a select committee, particularly on Lands and Forests, which will have the appearance of a committee inquiring, not into matters of education, but to be looking into and examining critically, into the practices of the Department.

Surely we have had enough committees on that Department now, and they could have served all the needs of that Department. We had the Committee thirteen years ago, the Kennedy Report, the Advisory Committee and the Committee of the

an examination into educational matters as well.

For those reasons, while I am most anxious every hon. member should know what we are doing, I want to assure the hon. members of this House in this Department the old atmosphere of political administration has been completely wiped out.

MR. OLIVER: A new and more deadly one has taken its place.

HON. MR. FROST: If it is "deadly" to do business in a businesslike way, then of course that is deadly. We are doing business in an honest, open, decent way, in accordance with good sound practices. Under these circumstances this resolution is superfluous.

MR. SALSBERG: I am obliged to say a few words on this motion, if only to recall to the Government some of the things they want to forget in connection with the forest situation.

The Hon. Prime Minister said they have an "open door" policy, but he seems to have a "closed mind" policy on this question. The door is open but the mind is shut. They say,

"You can come in, say what you like, but we will do nothing which we do not want to do."

So closed is the mind of the Government on this question that the hon. Prime Minister and House, and we have recently commenced

his Cabinet supporters even forget legislation they themselves enacted with regard to forestry problems.

We had a motion in this House a few years ago when the hon. Prime Minister challenged a statement of mine that certain legislation went through with regard to forests, and I had to go to the trouble of going to the wall behind the hon. Speaker and get the volumes of proceedings and show to the hon. Prime Minister that he had voted for a law -- something he had forgotten.

I am in favour of the motion because I think an investigation is bound to do some good, even if it only revives the issue in so far as pledges made to the people of Ontario are concerned.

(E follows)

The hon. Prime Minister recalls the Committee set up about thirteen years ago. What resulted from that Committee was a solemn undertaking by the Conservative Party, through its leader Mr. Drew, that if elected they would introduce an entirely new system of forest administration. That solemn pledge was repeated up and down the province, and embodied in the notorious 22 points.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, this resolution originated on a high plane for the purpose of examining into the forestry business, and not examining into the "Tory" Party. I think the hon. member might confine himself to that.

MR. SALSBERG: If the hon. Prime Minister insists on adhering to a "high level" in discussing the "Tory" Party, I shall oblige him. This is the last day of the Session, and I am anxious to oblige the hon. Prime Minister, but it is difficult to remain on a high level in this respect, and he will excuse me if I descend a little now and then.

We called for the setting up of a Forest Management Commission like the Hydro, supposedly divorced from politics. That Commission was to administer all our forest wealth for the benefit of all the people, and to

guarantee a perpetual harvest from the forests to supply the needs of our mills and factories, and ensure the development and growth of the forest industry in this province. Those were the results which it was said were to come from that Commission, and the people believed that, and supported it. When the Conservative Party came to power legislation was introduced in this House to set up such a Commission. Mr. Drew moved the Bill, and I think it was carried unanimously in this House. Every party represented in the House voted unanimously for this revolutionary change in our forest wealth, and to do away with complaints, to do away with corruption, to do away with favouritism and to do away with outside control, only to find that after the Conservative Party had warmed the seat of office, they forgot about their pledge, reneged on the legislation they themselves introduced, never proclaimed it and never set up a Commission, but returned to the present system. I think this should be said at this time, when discussing this motion.

This sweet, honey-like approach to this question is all right perhaps; it is goodwill, and a fine gesture, but it does not touch the

fundamental problems of our forests. I think the fundamental way of treating this is as the Conservative Party some years back said it should be treated. I think the way of handling it is in accordance with the legislation which they themselves introduced, but scrapped afterwards, as a result of pressure -- terrific pressure-- emanating from those financially interested in our forest wealth.

While this motion does call for a return to the pledge so solemnly declared by the Conservative Party, it, nevertheless, is an effort to perhaps get down to the fundamental question, and therefore, if for no other reason, I am very glad to support this motion.

Motion negatived.

Ordered, upon motion, that the following Bills be read the third time:

Bill No. 112, An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

Bill No. 114, An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Bill No. 124, An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

Bill No. 147, An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.

Bill No. 148, An Act to amend The Law Society Act.

Bill No. 150, An Act to authorize the Raising of Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Bill No. 151, An Act to amend The Mothers' Allowances Act, 1952.

Bill No. 152, An Act to amend The Gasoline Handling Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bills do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

On Bill No. 80, (third reading).

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, on third readings it is not customary to say anything, but perhaps the hon. members, through you, Mr. Speaker, will permit me to make a comment or two here, which I think will be of interest.

This Bill is, without question, an historic Bill; there has not been any such confederation of people and areas in Canada since Confederation itself, and, therefore, I think it is quite proper to say it is an historic Bill.

I was much interested in receiving comments from many quarters in connection with this Bill, from points outside our own country. The New York Times sent one of its men up here to

study this Bill because this problem is a very pressing problem in many areas in the United States. There is an article in The New York Times, dated March 25th, which is very interesting indeed. There are one or two points mentioned in it which never occurred to me. The New York Times says the new Metropolitan Area is the seventh largest municipal body -- that is, metropolitan body -- constituted in America, with approximately one and one-quarter million people. It did not seem to me that such would be the case. However, I asked our very reliable Provincial Economist, who had a great deal to do with the background of this Bill, to look into this matter, and in his report he said:

"As shown on the attached statement there are only five North American cities which have a larger population than Metropolitan Toronto. They are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Detroit. There are a number of metropolitan areas with considerably larger population than in Toronto, but few, if any, have the integrated services such as have been brought into effect in Toronto.

"The New York Times, as I understand it, did some research on this point, when ranking Toronto seventh, considers there is only one American city which is so classified. That might possibly be Washington, which has a form

of integrated services."

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to start any dissention at all. I am a great believer in unity and co-operation, and the very last thing I would like to do would be to start any rivalry between Toronto and Montreal. The Montreal metropolitan area has a population of 1,395,400 people, but the functions of the Montreal Metropolitan Commission are confined to matters of finance only, and it is, therefore, true that Toronto will have the largest population of any Canadian municipality providing integrated municipal services. I think that is very interesting, in connection with this Bill.

I have very profound and weighty authority for saying that, from the standpoint of a municipal corporation having integrated municipal services, Metropolitan Toronto is the seventh in size, and, on the same basis, is the first in Canada.

I might also say, Mr. Speaker, at this time, when we are concluding our work here, this Bill was introduced on the 25th of February, in what the newspapers assessed as being a "highly-charged" atmosphere. It was described as being "the most contentious Bill in years."

I will admit, Mr. Speaker, I had some suspicions and misgivings at the time, that that was the case. However, it has been proven it was not the case, and to that extent I am gratified and most pleasantly surprised.

As a matter of fact, the people of the municipalities of this area, and the hon. members of this House, have, I think, regarded this very difficult and very great problem in a very commendable manner, and with a very commendable attitude.

First of all, we have the attitude of the press. When I say "the press" I am referring to the three great Toronto metropolitan dailies. Their attitude has been one in all cases of helpfulness, of criticism of a constructive nature, and much of their criticism has been incorporated not only in this Bill, but in the amendments to it. Their comments have been commendatory, but at the same time, not in a party sense nor in a fulsome sense. Where the press has thought it was right, it has said so; where it objected, it has been critical, and I think we have regarded every bit of the criticism, both inside the House and out, as being constructive and not destructive. I do want to commend the press of this great area.

I would like now to say a word, Mr. Speaker, about the attitude of the Councils. Admittedly this problem is controversial, but in all the Councils -- every one of them -- there has been, not an attitude of destructive criticism or opposition. These Councils, from the largest -- the Toronto City Council -- down to the smallest -- the little Village of Swansea -- have made their comments and representations on this Bill, and every one of those comments has been faithfully and carefully considered, and I think every municipality in this area feels that some of the important representations which they made have been embodied in the original Bill or the amendments to it. I want to thank the people of these communities for the attitude they have taken in regard to this highly controversial and difficult question.

I would like also to commend the hon. members for Toronto and the Yorks. The work of all of us has been made easier by the views expressed, by the wisdom, the courage and the patience of these hon. members. Today we have witnessed something which I believe is startling in a parliamentary sense, in that this Bill has been piloted through with but one amendment emanating

from the Cabinet itself, and that was not on a matter of substance, but was on a matter of procedure to straighten out some technical difficulties. This matter has been brought before this House by the hon. members for Toronto and the Yorks themselves. May I say that has been a very, very refreshing experience? People of these communities can view with gratitude having representatives of that sort, who make it their business to bring the most intimate knowledge to the problems of these million and a quarter people before this Legislature.

I want to thank my own colleagues for the patience with which they have viewed the problem, until, I am sure, some of them were more bored with it than even the hon. members of the House, because we started months ago -- back as far as last June -- on an intensive study of this problem.

I would like to thank the civil servants in particular, the men who have shown the utmost patience in dealing with this problem. It is very difficult to mention names, because in all Departments -- Highways, Education, Welfare, that of the hon. Attorney General, and so on -- there are numerous people who have devoted hours to this matter, but perhaps I may mention certain

ones without giving offence to others who have devoted as much time, but I do want to mention Mr. Cumming, the Chairman of the Municipal Board, a very able and distinguished public servant.

(F-1 follows)

We have said this, Mr. Speaker, and I believe it is common knowledge, that it was not part of Mr. Cumming's duty to venture into the controversial realm of making a recommendation which would be really outside the duty and indeed the power of the Board, but he was asked, in order that we might get this tangled problem -- as the hon. member for York East (Mr. Beckett) has said -- which has been torturing the people of this community for forty years, out into the open so we might do something about it.

No one knows the amount of time Mr. Cumming devoted to this problem. I would like also to mention Mr. Orr, the deputy minister. I have often wondered why Mr. Orr showed such patience, considering the unreasonable requests I made. For my colleagues and myself, Mr. Speaker, may I say we asked for all sorts of information which must have tried his patience to the very limit, but he was courteous and kindly and helpful throughout.

May I mention also, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Treadgold, the solicitor? How would hon. members like to be the lawyer who drew this up? Because of the problems connected with it, no one could

draw up this Bill without having had intimate knowledge of the problems to be dealt with. Mr. Treadgold sat in on all the discussions, and studied the submissions which were made over a period of months and months, and I can assure hon. members that since the middle of January until the present time, he has had hardly a free moment, at week ends or at any other time. Hon. members representing Toronto and York ridings know he displayed the utmost wisdom, patience and skill in working out the details.

Our Provincial Economist, Mr. Gathercole, with his great ability, knowledge and skill, along with his good humour and ability to get people to work together, has been not only the Secretary of the Technical Committee but has assisted the Toronto and York members with these problems.

It is with that background, Mr. Speaker, that I move third reading of this Bill, which is not the result of the work of any one person but represents the thought and the work of literally hundreds of persons in this community.

After all, the ^{Metropolitan Council} / is a body which will be entitled to proceed in its own way, but with your permission, Mr. Speaker, I shall consult with the

members of the new Council and the members of the new School Board.

At the present time they are without a home, of course, but they will have one shortly. For their organizational meeting I am inviting them to this Chamber, which is the centre of government for our province, to hold their inaugural meeting. On that occasions, Mr. Speaker, I am going to ask all hon. members of this House -- Opposition and Government alike -- to come here, and, if the members of the Council desire, I think their own Councils and others should be here for that formal meeting. Of course, it is for them to say; they may have other plans, and if so, we shall be as helpful as we can in every way. However, if they would like to come to this Chamber to hold their first formal meeting, the Government of Ontario would be delighted to extend that courtesy to them, and I know all hon. members here -- whether they have been whole-heartedly in favour of this Bill or not -- will extend the best wishes of the people of Ontario to this Council and to this School Board in the very difficult and heavy responsibilities which will be theirs. We wish them every success, and we want them to feel that hon. members of this Legislature will

stand behind them in endeavouring to make their work easier.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, in view of the unusual importance of the Bill, in view of the fact the hon. Prime Minister saw fit to say a few words -- which I think was quite correct on his part -- and in view of the fact that I have had the unhappy duty of constituting the major opposition to this legislation, and because I also hope to move an amendment, may I say a few words at this time?

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) read from The New York Times, which is recognized as the organ of big business in the United States, in which they obviously express satisfaction with the legislation. However, may I say at this time, it should be stated that our own Toronto press reported only a few days ago that the York County Council met and decided by a majority vote to ask this Government to withhold this Bill for a period of time?

I think, Mr. Speaker, it should also be stated the Reeve of Scarborough repeated, and continued to repeat, his objection to this Bill. I think it should also be stated that not a single Council of this entire area voted in

favour of this legislation -- not one.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. member for St. Andrew is wrong about that.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I think it should also be stated at this "round-up" that unfortunately a sense of defeatism has penetrated the ranks of members of the various councils who are unhappy and who are opposed to this Bill, a defeatism which stems from a certain fatalistic feeling that nothing can be done to stop it, that this Government has made up its mind, and what can they do -- a fatalistic acceptance of what they consider to be the inevitable, and a very unhappy inevitable, development.

I believe it should also be stated that with the exception of one paper, The Telegram, the local press was not in favour of this Bill. The Globe and Mail took the attitude, after it realized the Government was going through with it, that they hoped for the best.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I do not think the hon. member for St. Andrew has any right at this time to introduce a lot of controversial matter.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I shall be finished in a moment.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. member loses influence in doing a thing of this sort. In my remarks I did not imply there was unanimity on this; of course, there has not been. What I did say was that there had been a wholesome spirit of co-operation and understanding, and that is the attitude in which I moved third reading.

This speech of the hon. member is a harangue, and it should have been given on second reading.

MR. SALSBERG: It was, Mr. Speaker. All I am trying to do --

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker --

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, all I ask of the hon. Prime Minister is to be reasonable and fair. In view of the fact that he took the liberty of doing as he did, all I ask of him is to allow me a minute or two to present an opposition view, and I would ask hon. members --

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I ask you to allow me to finish my statement, which will take only a moment or two, and I ask hon. members not to display such intolerance.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I am quite satisfied to allow the hon. member to conclude his remarks.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I want to make sure that after what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has said, the other side should also be stated, and I am not afraid of being contradicted in any statement I have made in the last few minutes. May I close by saying this Bill, in my opinion, and in the opinion of tens and tens of thousands of people in this great area, regardless of their political beliefs, affiliations or support, are convinced this constitutes a mortgage on their homes which will be a burden they will be asked to carry because this Government refused to relieve them of some of those burdens and is throwing new burdens on their shoulders.

That is what this Bill amounts to, Mr. Speaker, and I now move, if I can get a seconder:

"That the Bill not be read a third time now but that it be read a third time this day six months hence."

MR. SPEAKER: As there is no seconder, I cannot accept the amendment.

Amendment withdrawn.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

BUDGET DEBATE

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition);

Mr. Speaker, in rising to make a few remarks in concluding the debate, I want to say at once I hope we do not get into the difficulties we had yesterday; at least I hope if we get into them, you, Mr. Speaker, are not between us. That is always an unfortunate position ^{for you,} / and so far as my remarks concerning the Chair yesterday are concerned, of course I regretted them at once.

May I say at this late hour, Mr. Speaker, the Budget debate throughout has been, in my judgment, a good debate. We listened to some very fine speeches and this afternoon I am not going to enter into the question of figures or the actual discussion of the Budget itself.

We on this side of the House feel the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) gave a classic demonstration of Opposition in respect to the Budget and our attitude towards it, and I believe this House owes a great debt of gratitude to the hon. member for Brant, not only for his speech on the Budget, but for his long and honourable service in this House.

After all is said and done, Mr. Speaker, one cannot criticize the Budget too much in the times of very buoyant revenues through which we are passing. The only solid criticism was voiced by the hon. member for Brant, but even in these days when revenues are mounting and the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) is unable to estimate close enough as to what will be the revenues of the various Departments, we are still piling up our debt in this Province, and that, Mr. Speaker, should cause us to reflect, and should cause us some concern. If we cannot control our debt position in these times, we have little hope of controlling it, if times are not as good in the days which lie ahead.

I want to discuss for a few moments what I consider is the broad economic picture in the province. Hon. members realize that in Ontario we have passed, over the years, from being a predominantly agricultural province into the position we now occupy of being a predominantly industrial province. That transition, and our assumption of the role of being a strong industrial province, brings with it, in my opinion, some problems, and if one were to take, as we should take at times, a long-term view of the

industrial expansion of the province and its impact upon the various other areas of the province, it is time, I suggest, to do some really serious thinking.

We are going to have in the next few years, as the House will recognize, an industrial city from Toronto right through to the other side of Hamilton, and, as the St. Lawrence develops, right on down the St. Lawrence. We are standing on the threshold of industrial expansion, greater than it has been up to the present. What I fear about this concentration of industrial strength in one particular area of the province is that we should examine that picture in the light of a long-term view. It must be considered also that concentration of industrial strength in a certain area makes it vulnerable to attack in case of war, and for that reason alone there should be as far as possible a decentralization of industry.

Then, as you get the concentration of industry in one particular area of the province, it has the very definite effect of drawing from the other parts of the province to this focal point and of draining not only the manpower but the financial ability of other parts of the

province to this magnet that lies along the Lake, in the great industrial centres.

As we look at this Province over the next ten or fifteen years, Mr. Speaker, we must recognize our position in that respect in order to balance our assets, so to speak, as between the great industrial areas and the rest of the province, we are going to have to redistribute the wealth of this province, by means of taxation, as between these two great segments of our population and between industry on the one hand and the other parts of the province on the other. To me it presents a very great problem indeed.

As the hon. Prime Minister mentioned in his speech a few days ago, we have seen that educational grants are now slanted toward the outside areas, and they mitigate against, at first glance, the large industrial centres of the province. That is necessarily so, because of the concentration of industry, and likewise the concentration of wealth and the taxation basis as it exists in these large industrial centres; if we are going to deal equitably with Ontario from one end to the other we must devise ways and means of distributing that wealth,

and broadening that taxation basis so it will not be a handicap to live in any part of the Province, but everyone will have an equal share of the opportunities which are here and the assets we possess as a great industrial province.

May I say a word regarding the agricultural picture in Ontario's industrial expansion? I believe in the next fifteen years we will not be worrying about what we are going to do with our agricultural products, but rather we will be looking around for ways and means of stimulating agricultural production to meet the increasing demand which will arise. That is true not only in Ontario, but is perhaps even more true in the country to the south. One has only to read an article in one of the magazines published in the United States, a few weeks ago, to get the picture as they see it so far as agriculture is concerned. They said in 1970 they would have a definite shortage of agricultural products.

Their problem, of course, Mr. Speaker, is more acute than ours. They have not the room for expansion of agricultural acres, they cannot roll back the frontier as we can in Canada, and more and more that great population which lies to the south will be looking to the

potential capacity of Ontario and Canadian farmers to produce not only for the people of this country but for the people south of the border as well.

In that picture, the agricultural industry finds itself today momentarily in a position of over-supply, but over a long-term period they are going to be in a position of short supply and of not knowing how to produce enough for the people of this province and of this country.

The Government of Ontario, in this transitional period, from a position temporarily of short-supply to a permanent position of affluence, can play a very great part if they are so minded.

When the estimates of the Department of Agriculture were being discussed the other day, I was very much interested in seeing the Government had started along the road to provide the best they can for the agricultural industry.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say just a word about the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) this afternoon, and about two or three matters which have been discussed in the House during the Session. The hon. Prime Minister spoke this afternoon about Committees of the House,

and said: "We want you to be informed on these important matters," and, like Mae West, he gives the invitation: "Come up and see us some time."

(G-1 follows)

Well, the hon. Prime Minister has been in politics long enough to know you do not get information like that, nor invitations either. As far as the hon. Prime Minister and his Committees are concerned, he is quite well aware that if you want to critically examine a Department of Government, the facilities for that examination must be made available to the Opposition and to the members of the House generally. When he says to come up to the Department of Lands and Forests or to the Liquor Control Board or to the Hydro Commission and ask them a question in order to get information, that, Mr. Speaker, as the hon. Prime Minister well knows, is not being critically analytical of the Government itself, nor of the Committees which work under it.

I do not care so far as I am concerned, what the attitude of the hon. Prime Minister is with respect to these Committees. If we cannot get a committee on Hydro, on liquor control or on forests, then the only recourse we have in Opposition is to go on as we have been doing, relying on the information we can get,

and, . stirring up public interest to the point where they will demand an investigation and a critical analysis of these matters.

Regarding Hydro; I do not want to go into that today. I think the Hydro discussion in this House has been very helpful to all concerned, and when I brought this matter up in a speech from the Throne debate I did it deliberately, in order that we might bring it to the attention of the Hydro Commission, and in order that people with all shades of opinion may come forward in criticism or praise, that out of it all we might have a better Commission and one that more fully meets the needs of the people of this Province.

Out of the discussion has come this, Mr. Speaker; we recognize now so far as Hydro is concerned in Ontario it must watch its step very carefully in the days which lie ahead. If it does not, it is going to price itself out of the field.

When you get a great public utility like Hydro to make power at cost, and to deliver it at cost, and then in a neighbouring province under private ownership they can produce that power for less than we can under public ownership, then it is time for us to enquire, it is time to investigate, it is time to find out why it is not

possible with this great utility.

I have no regrets whatever at what has developed from the Hydro discussion, and I make this promise to the House, so far as we are concerned we will go on trying to interest public opinion, trying to bring people to the point where they will demand the Hydro re-assert itself and it will become again, as it always should have been, an idol of Sir Adam Beck, in the early days of its creation.

So far as liquor control is concerned, I have nothing to add to what I said in the first instance, but to say again to the hon. Prime Minister I think he would be serving the best interests of the most people of the Province of Ontario, were he to allow a critical examination, not only of the set-up of the Liquor Control and Liquor Licence Boards, but of the administration of these Boards.

There is an old saying, "You cannot drink yourself rich, although we may try very hard." Whether that is put on the basis of our own personal habits or the habits of the province as a whole, you cannot over the long run drink yourself rich, no matter how much you try, and I think in this Province we are stressing the selling of alcoholic beverages instead of trying

to educate people as to the evils which surround that trade. I do think, too, Mr. Speaker, as I said in the House a few days ago, there is much concern in the public mind about the issuing of licences. There is much concern about the suspension of licences and their reinstatement to their former holders. I believe a good purpose would be served if the Government would agree to a committee examining this whole set-up of liquor control in the Province of Ontario.

After all, what has the Government to be afraid of? Why should they run away from these matters which are of public concern?

I would say, with respect to Committees, there is no good reason for the argument used this afternoon that because we had a committee thirteen years ago, we do not need one now. I think good did come of that Committee thirteen years ago, as always comes from a critical examination before a Committee, where you have witnesses giving evidence under oath pertaining to these particular matters, and I would like the Government at this time not to be so afraid of placing their record before committees of this kind. If they are in the right, and if they are in the clear, then the committee's report will show that without a doubt.

If there should be some change or amendment, then it will be for the good of all, and the Government itself will not be hurt by the report of the Committee.

I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, I hope the Government in the years to come will take a more realistic approach as to the possibility of using committees extensively. The hon. Prime Minister says he uses them extensively but it seems to me he could use more.

The hon. Prime Minister knows very well when he says, "Come up to the Department and we will tell you this and that", that is not an examination of a department. He knows out of that no great good can come. Good fellowship might come, but not great good for the interests of the people as a whole. He should not be afraid. He is not one usually afraid of allowing these matters to go before committees on which there will be representatives from all parties of this House.

If the evidence before these committees is not such as to make necessary revamping of the policy of the Government, the public will be satisfied. But let us have a look at the situation which exists, in an atmosphere where we can recognize it.

HON. MR. FROST: I should like to say a

few words in response to what the hon. Leader of the Opposition has said at this time,

Like him, I would like to keep matters on a non-controversial plane. I will assure him I will do my best to do that today. There will not be any fighting or anything of the sort, and things will be conducted on a plane of great formality. I will do my best, but I will not promise that it will be entirely that way.

First of all we should like to start off on a non-controversial note by saying that an old friend in the Press Gallery, Mr. John M. Elson -- I do not see him here at the moment --

a veteran member of the Press Gallery, and reminded me that tomorrow April 3rd is the sixtieth anniversary of the use of this building and this chamber.

I am indebted to Mr. Elson for his research. Sixty years ago tomorrow the hon. George Kirkpatrick was the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the hon. Thomas Ballantyne was the Speaker, and I think Mr. Ballantyne was the forebear of the Mr. Ballantyne who sat in this House in our day.

Sir Oliver Mowat was the Prime Minister. The cost of construction was \$1,300,017.17. I would like to say to the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren) when he compares the cost of public

works, to please bear that in mind. The cost was \$1,300,000 and by the time they completed everything, furnished the building, graded the grounds, and everything, it was \$1,501,446.68. The friends of the Minister of Public Works, the Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. C. F. Fraser, whose picture hangs in the hall, felt his health was going to suffer because of the work he put into this building.

I am indebted to Mr. Elson for this material and I take this opportunity of reading these notes which he has taken from the Press of those days:

"For nearly two hours before the formalities actually commenced, crowds of people began to come from all directions. There was a continuous stream of carriages rolling up to the entrances, in addition to the hundreds who came on foot. In addition to other military and police, unite on duty for the occasion, a detachment of Toronto Field Battery galloped up shortly before two o'clock, took up their position and fired a salute upon the arrival of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick. They entered to see every foot of the galleries and outside halls packed with citizens. The floor of the Chamber was given over to scores of ladies dressed in the appropriate fashions of the day. Among the distinguished persons present were Sir, W.P. Howland, wearing his Windsor uniform, Consuls-General, dressed in blue and gold; a number of military officers in scarlet tartans and sans culottic uniforms; Judges of the High Court of Ontario in their black robes; distinguished prelates; Mayor and Aldermen of the city; President of the University and heads of the various

Colleges; Cabinet members and members of the Legislature; and others, some from the county and cities of the Province.

Right after three o'clock, Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G., Premier and Attorney-General came in, talked for a few minutes with Mrs. Kirkpatrick, then took his seat. His only decoration was the Star of his Knighthood on his black frock coat.

Ascending the Throne, the Lieutenant-Governor read the Speech from the Throne.

The Speaker of the House was Hon. Thomas Ballantyne; Mr. Charles Clarke was Clerk of the Assembly, and Mr. Frederick J. Glackmeyer, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Following the departure of the Lieutenant-Governor and his Aides from the Chamber, Sir Oliver, as Premier, spoke at length."

That never happens now-a-days.

"His address was followed by the presentation to him of a life-size portrait of himself,"

That can be seen hanging on the wall, outside the Chamber.

That is a very interesting story, the account of the first meeting of this Legislature, the Sixtieth Anniversary of which we will really commemorate today although tomorrow is the day. We have in this Legislature many things, the table was brought up from Front Street, chairs from Front Street; the old calendar on the table has been here since before the days of the Mackenzie revolution. Some of the desks

date back to antiquity, and we have many things around us which date back a long way. But we have one person here who was present on that occasion. I am going to ask Mr. Charles Fitch who is still employed by the Government, to stand up and let us see him. He has been with this Government for seventy-six years. Now I would like to tell you about Mr. Fitch.

Mr. Fitch gave me some notes here which are very interesting and I would like to read them to the hon. members of the House.

He was appointed to the Government service on the 1st day of April, 1887. He has been seventy-six years in the service of the Government. He was appointed by the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, the then Prime Minister and Attorney-General.

He said:

"The Department then being in the old Crawford House at the corner of Simcoe and Wellington Streets there being no room in the old Parliament Buildings on Front Street. At the time of my appointment my Father was in the wholesale Tobacco business, held strong views that what ever line of business a boy was to follow he should begin by learning a trade so to follow his advice I attended the factory at 7 a.m. and reported at the office at 10, the office hours at that time being from 10 a.m. to 4 pm. with one hour and a half for lunch. All documents and letters were written in long hand. Some time later a telephone was installed, No. 71, but only one person was allowed to use it, also a typewriter was purchased but it was not to be used

for documents of record as it was thought that the ink would fade out. The Parliament Building at that time occupied the block surrounded by Front , Simcoe, Wellington and John Streets and Government House to the North by Wellington, Simcoe, King and Mercer Streets with St. Andrews Church on the southeast corner of King and Simcoe Streets; the City Hotel on the northeast corner and Upper Canada College on the northwest corner known as "the corners Salvation, Legislation, Education and Damnation. The Ontario Cabinet consisted of the following: The Hon. O. Mowat, Hon. S. D. Wood, Hon. A.S. Hardy, Hon. T. B. Pardee and Hon. C.F. Fraser. I have served under sixteen Prime Ministers and nineteen Attorneys General. I have a hazy recollection of a Round Robin being circulated with the idea of defeating Government but was too young to pay much attention to it. The erection of the present Main building was completed and we moved in in the spring of 1893. Mr. R. A. Waite of Buffalo was the Architect and the cost was extraordinarily low, if I remember rightly about a million and a quarter. At that time there was but two female clerks employed in the Building. The West Wing in which the Library was located was burned in 1909 and the present library Building at the North of the Main Building was built in 1911. My service of seventy-six years today has been spent in the Attorney General's Department entirely and I have been very happy in my work which has been rewarded from time to time by promotions and in 1922 was appointed Auditor of Criminal Justice accounts a branch of the Attorney General's Department."

I want to pay tribute to Mr. Fitch at this time and to wish him well, and to say that his job is here for him as long as he wants to stay, and we hope he will complete one hundred years in the service of this Province.

Mr. Fitch then was but a young man and Sir Oliver, because of his youth, called him "Charlie". He said as they drove up here in a carriage, Mr. Fitch said to him, "Mr. Oliver, that is a very beautiful building" and he said, "Charlie, I am very worried about that building. I am sure we will not fill it in one hundred years."

That was sixty years ago, and of course Sir Oliver is like some of the rest of us, he found it difficult to see into the future. But I should like to pay tribute to Sir Oliver Mowat. He was a great Canadian, a great man. Many of the things we have in the Province are the results of his foresight, the Niagara Park, the Algonquin Park and many other things. Although he was of a different party and persuasion than myself, nevertheless I have a very great admiration for that great man.

In connection with what I have said, I would just like to add a word in connection with the Civil Servants generally, and to say Mr. Fitch in his fine service to Ontario is an example of all the Civil Servants of this Province. After years in government and in Opposition in this House I can say Ontario is well served by the Civil Servants of this Province.

In these days when you look back into history,
you can see Ontario has been well served
by the high standard of public life, a
standard which has been set in public life
since the beginning of our history and we
today have a right to be jealous of
our good name and our tradition, which are
ours to uphold.

(Take H follows)

I would like to say that is true in this House today. The hon. members, in their activities, have done great things. I know the hon. Leader of the Opposition in his capacity is bound perhaps to say some of the things he has said. It is true things have opened up, and we have had committees sitting, but still we might do more. As a matter of fact, we have been conducting in this great province an experiment in parliamentary government. We have had intense activity on the part of our hon. members. When this Government was returned a year ago last November, it was said that with such a large following, the hon. members would be "rubber stamps", and it would be a "Government by Executive Council." That has not been the case. I am satisfied the people know that in this experiment we are conducting today, no hon. member of this House -- in Opposition or on the Government side -- is a "rubber stamp". Every effort is being made to use the individuality, personality, knowledge and experience of every hon. member, whether he be seated on the Government or Opposition Benches.

I do want to express admiration for the speeches by the hon. members of the House.

Yesterday, practically all day, we listened to very fine contributions from both sides of the House, speeches which were thoughtful, and which indicated the workings and ideas which exist not only for the whole province, but for the individual constituencies represented by each hon. member.

I was very much interested in the speech made by the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Leavine). He expressed his own views with courage and thoughtfulness, and I think put his fingers on a problem which is real in this province. That was characteristic of all the speeches made yesterday. After all, I like original thinkers, people who have views, and are not afraid to express them. That, of itself, makes it easier to give ^{the} good government, to which this Government is pledged.

Dealing with the Opposition: our remaining time is short, and I do not intend to say very much. The Opposition resolution is characteristic as, on the one hand, they want the debt to go down, and, on the other hand, they want us to reduce taxation. It is very difficult to do those things together, but, of course, they are driven into an impossible

position, and are on the horns of a dilemma when faced with an administration which is giving great government.

In connection with our lands and forests, I can say that never has the public of this province had greater confidence in the administration of a government in regard to that great asset, than at the present time. We have hon. members here from both northern and southern parts of the province, who will recognize that fact. As I have said, it is an "open-door policy", with advisory committees, consultants, committees of this House, and so forth, it assures everything possible being done to give the hon. members of this House, and the great public of Ontario, all possible information. I can now see the reason why what was indicated at the beginning of the session, ["]as a grave attack on the Government," ["]has withered away. Very little was said about it until the dying moments of the session, and then a resolution was brought in which was just a series of excuses to say something.

A word now in regard to Hydro, Mr.

Speaker: The wheel is now turning toward Hydro, and they have things to say about that great

institution in this province, which in the face of rising costs, has battled them more successfully than any organization, privately or publicly owned, in all of Canada.

May I give a little advice to the hon. members in Opposition? May I tell them something of what has happened in the past. It has never paid to throw stones at Hydro. Those who have done that have always gone down to defeat. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to help them out of the deep hole they are in. I am sympathetic to them, but I do not want to help them too much. There have been others who have made the statement that private interests have been better than publicly-owned interests. We had the other day a comparison between Shawinigan and Hydro. We had all of that in the days of Sir Adam Beck, when they threw stones at Sir Adam, and did everything they could, and said this great publicly-owned utility was "going to the dogs", and the province with it. But, after 40 years, what do you see? What gives leadership to industry in this great province? What is contributing so largely to the development of this province? The work of the great Hydro Commission. I would say, rather than throw stones at it,

we should look at the rates and charges of Hydro, as compared with Shawinigan, ^{for example.} / In Ontario, is a Commission serving five million people over the great province, which is larger than a half-dozen states of the American Union, providing power to the rural and urban people, to industry, and to developmental areas, and so forth. And yet, comparison is made with a concern in Quebec which is serving a very restricted area. Many things here do not enter into the picture there at all. This Company in Quebec is a private concern, serving an area which is very restricted, and yet the rate of Hydro compare very favourably in all aspects. I am informed the average for which Hydro sells its power is around 5 mills, practically the same average as Shawinigan. So you have this great institution, serving an Empire, as compared with an institution serving a little Principality, and yet this great Hydro is able to provide rates which are about the same.

There are other things I would like to mention, but as the hour is late, I will not pursue them at this moment. But in closing, I would like to refer to the subject upon which the hon. Leader of the Opposition closed his address, that is, the subject of liquor. I

would like to disabuse his mind of certain things, and get him on the right track. I always like to keep the hon. Leader of the Opposition going along proper lines, and I never fail, if I see him varying from that, to try and give him a helping hand, to bring him back.

On this occasion, I would like to read what he said on March 11th, in this Chamber. I think it was during his remarks on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. He said:

"Another thing which remains in the public's mind, is in connection with the applications for licenses. When a man wants to get a license, to sell this product in this province, he apparently thinks it is necessary to engage the services of a very outstanding lawyer, and one of the main recommendations which such lawyer seems to require, is that he be a very good Tory. It seems to be growing in the minds of the public that in order to get a license, one must have a lawyer and that lawyer must be a Tory, and the higher ranking Tory the lawyer is, presumably the better chance the applicant has of getting his license.

I want to say to the House and to the Government this afternoon, that I see no real advantage, when a man goes before these Boards to apply for a license, in having a lawyer at all. May I suggest in order to correct this unsavoury situation,

we might have in this province one who might be termed a "public advocate", one who could acquaint himself with all the information surrounding the application, and assure himself of the man's right to have such license."

I would say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition that language such as "high-ranking Tory lawyers", and "unsavoury situations" and things of that sort, are hardly applicable to the present day conditions. I do not know who told the hon. Leader of the Opposition about such things, or from where he got his information. I asked him a few questions, but he did not seem to be too certain, so I went and got the information myself, and I want to give it to him today. As a matter of fact, I will table this information.

During the life of this Government, since 1951, licences have been very sparingly granted. There were 87 applications in this province which were granted. Mark you, one applicant might have been applying for several licenses, but of the 87 which were granted, there were 30 in connection with which there were no lawyers at all. I ask the hon. Leader of the Opposition if he is not a little ashamed about the statement he made?

It is very difficult to tell the political complexion of people, because so many people

Liberal lawyers and others, support this Government.

But I found there were 28 solicitors, whom I think I might say were Conservatives in their political belief. To the best of my knowledge, there were 21 who were Liberals, Of the ones I can count, there were 28 Conservatives and 21 Liberals, and there were 8 I could not tell what their politics were. I will ask the hon. members of this House, and perhaps they can help me out.

There is one gentlemen from Kenora, Mr. W. N. Bonidickson. Was he a good Liberal or Conservative?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: A good Liberal.

(PAGE H-9 FOLLOWS)

HON. MR. FROST: Is that in line with the statement;

"When a man wants to get a licence to sell this product in this province, he apparently thinks it is necessary to engaged the services of a very outstanding lawyer, and one of the main recommendations which such lawyer seems to require, is that he be a very good Tory. It seems to be growing in the minds of the public that in order to get a licence one must get a lawyer, and that lawyer must be a Tory, and the higher ranking Tory the lawyer is presumably the better chance the applicant has of getting his licence."

What does the hon. Leader of the Opposition think of such a statement as that?

I have some others here. Mr. A. St. Aubin, Q.C., Sturgeon Falls, who was just appointed a Judge the other day. I do not know what Mr. St. Aubin's politics are, but I know the Government at Ottawa would not think of appointing a Liberal, so he may have been sort of neutral.

Perhaps the hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Reaume) can tell us about Mr. Keith Laird, Q.C., of Windsor. Is he a partner of the Hon. Paul Martin? I hardly think he would qualify under this statement about "unsavoury conditions", which has been mentioned.

Then we have Mr. L. A. Deziel, of Windsor.

It seems to me he was a candidate for one of the parties; I am not sure which one it was.

Then a very well-known name of one of those "successful solicitors", Mr. D. R. Walkinshaw,

Q.C. Did the hon. members ever hear of him?

I have been told he is a brother-in-law of Senator Roebuck.

There is another name, which I seem to remember, but whom I cannot place in connection with any Association of the Progressive Conservative Party, Mr. George B. Bagwell, Q.C. Is Mr. Bagwell one of this "Tory Hierarchy", who has to be consulted in connection with an application for a liquor licence?

I see the name of Mr. Gerald Hayden, whom I understand is a son of Senator Hayden. I have never met him at a meeting of any organization of the Progressive Conservative Party; I do not think he is a Progressive Conservative.

Then I come to the name of a Mr. S. H. Fleming, Q.C., of St. Catharines.

I am only giving these few examples to show how ridiculous a statement of that kind is. To recapitulate, on this list of supposedly "high ranking Tories" we find 28 Progressive

Conservatives, 21 Liberals, and in thirty cases there was no lawyer consulted at all. It perhaps is not necessary for me to give further examples because you cannot satisfy the Opposition no matter how far you go.

On considering the Toronto applications of June 27th last, I find there were four lawyers whom I assess as Conservatives, Mr. Joseph Sedgwick, Q.C., representing Muirhead's Tavern; Mr. Louis Herman, Q.C., representing the Army, Navy and Air Force application; Mr. E. A. Goodman, representing the Mercury Athletic Club and the Drake Hotel; and Mr. Stewart Brown, Q.C., representing the Trinity Truck Drivers Club, that is, the Truckers Union, an A. F. of L. organization.

On the other side, I find there were also four Liberal solicitors, Mr. George Bagwell, representing Ciccone's Tavern; Mr. D. R. Walkinshaw, Q.C., the Boulevard Club; Mr. Gerald Hayden, Scott's Tavern, and Mr. M. L. Martyn, Q.C., representing the Tam O'Shanter Golf Club.

I do not know the politics of Mr. J. F. Parrett, nor of Mr. E. V. McKague, Q.C., who represents the Victoria Hotel, nor of Mr. Lencki. There were five applications in connection

with which no lawyer was consulted at all.

I bring this up, Mr. Speaker, just to clear the air. In regard to this matter of securing licences, I was interested in the results of this investigation, as I wanted to find out if there was any little "hole-in-the-corner" game being conducted in the province, which meant that citizens of this province have to go to anybody, of any political stripe, to get anything.

I would ask the hon. Leader of the Opposition in his next speech to revise his use of the words "unsavoury situation" and "high-ranking Tories", and I suggest to some of the followers of the hon. Leader of the Opposition that they do a bit of investigating before they speak about "political shenanigans."

There are just one or two further words I wish to say, Mr. Speaker. We have been making great progress in this province. The Government prides itself on being a clean government, which is not subject to political pressure. Never during my term of office have I, nor any of my colleagues, exerted political pressure to obtain a licence for anybody, or a timber or mining concession, or anything of that kind. These are issued and secured on their merits.

I want to emphatically say to the hon. members of this House there is no "toll gate" being operated by this Government, and no one has ever had to pay to this Government or anybody connected with it, any tribute to obtain a contract or a licence. Everything has been granted on the basis of business and in the best interests of the people of this province, and not on the grounds of political favouritism or patronage. I say that without the slightest fear of contradiction.

This Legislature has done great things at this Session. We have created one of the greatest cities on the American Continent. As a matter of fact, it has done more than that. This Legislature has gone to the assistance of thousands of municipalities in this province, by the far-reaching legislation of unconditional grants, which is not paralleled at all in our country.

I express the hope here today, that 1954 -- next year -- will be a year of tax reductions in this province. I want to ask all municipalities of this province to use this added money with a view to reducing the burden of taxation on the people.

(I-1 follows)

Mr. Speaker, the same conditions which apply here in Metropolitan Toronto apply across the broad reaches of this province. If we attempt to do everything at the same time, of course we would drive up taxes. These things have to be done carefully and sanely and with judgment, and if they are done in that way the financial position of the municipalities can be kept sound, good progress can be made and at the same time the taxes kept down. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I express the hope that 1954 will see across this province generally a reduction in the municipal tax rates.

In view of all the arguments of hon. members of this House, and in view of the obvious -- I was going to say "scarcity" -- lack of any grounds for taking any other course, I would ask that the amendment moved by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) be rejected.

Amendment negatived.

Motion agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee of Supply; Mr. Roberts in the Chair.

ESTIMATES OF
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Vote 141 agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report a certain resolution.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. ROBERTS, from the Committee of Supply, reported the following Resolution:

RESOLVED, that Supply in the following amounts and to defray expenses of the Government Departments named be granted to Her Majesty for the year ending March 31st, 1954.

Report agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee of Ways and Means; Mr. Roberts in the Chair.

RESOLVED, that there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province a sum not exceeding Three Hundred and Eighty-nine Million, nine hundred and sixty-three thousand, six hundred and fifty dollars, to meet the Supply to that extent granted to Her Majesty.

Resolution agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report a certain resolution.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. ROBERTS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a certain Resolution.

Report agreed to.

HON. MR. FROST moved first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service for the fiscal year ending 31st of March, 1953, and for the Public Service for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1954, and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

HON. MR. FROST moved second reading of the Bill.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. MR. FROST moved third reading of the Bill.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved, that the Bill do

now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

HON. MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I shall retire to escort His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor into the Chamber, to prorogue this Session of the Legislature.

(j-1 follows)

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor entered the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly, and took his seat upon the Throne.

MR. SPEAKER: May it please Your Honour, the Legislative Assembly of the province has, at its present sitting, passed certain Bills, to which, on behalf and in the name of the said Assembly, I respectfully request Your Honour's assent.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT: The following are the titles of the Bills to which Your Honour's assent is prayed:

"Bill No. 1, An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Bishop of Fort William.

Bill No. 2, An Act respecting the Board of Education of the Town of Port Colborne.

Bill No. 5, An Act to incorporate The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association of London.

Bill No. 6, An Act respecting the Riverside Cemetery Company of Port Arthur.

Bill No. 13, An Act respecting the City of Peterborough Separate School Board.

Bill No. 14, An Act respecting The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Peterborough, in Ontario, Canada.

Bill No. 15, An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

Bill No. 16, An Act respecting the City of Brantford.

Bill No. 18, An Act respecting the City of Stratford.

Bill No. 19, An Act respecting the City of Owen Sound.

Bill No. 20, An Act respecting the City of London.

Bill No. 21, An Act respecting the City of Welland.

Bill No. 22, An Act respecting Societe National de Fiducie.

Bill No. 23, An Act to dissolve the Sir Henry Mill Pellatt Trust.

Bill No. 24, An Act respecting The Lakeshore District Board of Education.

Bill No. 25, An Act respecting Knox's Church, Toronto.

Bill No. 26, An Act respecting the City of Peterborough.

Bill No. 27, An Act respecting the town of Brampton.

Bill No. 28, An Act respecting the Town of Orillia.

Bill No. 29, An Act respecting the Township of North York.

Bill No. 31, An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill No. 32, An Act respecting the Town of Dundas.

Bill No. 33, An Act respecting The Hospital
for Sick Children.

Bill No. 34, An Act respecting the City of
Ottawa.

Bill No. 36, An Act respecting the Town of
Almonte.

Bill No. 37, An Act respecting Separate School
Boards in the Metropolitan Area of Toronto.

Bill No. 38, An Act to amend The Commissioners
for taking Affidavits Act.

Bill No. 39, An Act to repeal The County
Publicity Act.

Bill No. 40, An Act to amend The Unemployment
Relief Act.

Bill No. 41, An Act to amend The Charitable
Institutions Act.

Bill No. 42, An Act to amend The Deserted
Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.

Bill No. 43, An Act to amend The County
Judges Act.

Bill No. 44, An Act to amend The General
Sessions Act.

Bill No. 45, An Act to amend The County Courts
Act.

Bill No. 46, An Act to amend The Administration
of Justice Expenses Act.

Bill No. 47, An Act to amend The Judicature
Act.

Bill No. 48, An Act to amend The Division
Courts Act.

Bill No. 49, An Act to amend The Assignment of Book Debts Act.

Bill No. 51, An Act to amend The Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages Act.

Bill No. 52, An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.

Bill No. 53, An Act to amend The Jurors Act.

Bill No. 54, An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act.

Bill No. 55, An Act to amend The Interpretation Act.

Bill No. 56, An Act to amend The Regulations Act.

Bill No. 57, An Act to amend The Collection Agencies Act.

Bill No. 58, An Act to amend The Loan and Trust Corporations Act.

Bill No. 59, An Act to amend The Mechanics' Lien Act.

Bill No. 60, An Act to amend The Chartered Accountants Act.

Bill No. 61, An Act to amend The Architects Act.

Bill No. 62, An Act to amend The Public Officers' Fees Act.

Bill No. 63, An Act to amend The Securities Act.

Bill No. 64, An Act to amend the Mortgages Act.

Bill No. 65, An Act to amend The Insurance Act.

Bill No. 66, An Act for the Protection of Archaeological and Historic Sites.

Bill No. 67, An Act to amend The Mining Act.

- Bill No. 68, An Act to amend The Research Council Act, 1948.
- Bill No. 69, An Act to amend The Agricultural Societies Act.
- Bill No. 70, An Act to amend The Agricultural Associations Act.
- Bill No. 72, An Act to amend The Mining Tax Act.
- Bill No. 73, An Act to amend The Canada Company's Lands Act, 1922.
- Bill No. 74, An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.
- Bill No. 75, An Act to amend The Public Health Act.
- Bill No. 76, An Act to amend The Certified Public Accountants Act.
- Bill No. 77, An Act to amend The Juvenile and Family Courts Act.
- Bill No. 78, An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act.
- Bill No. 79, An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act.
- Bill No. 80, An Act to provide for the Federation of the Municipalities in the Toronto Metropolitan Area for Certain Financial and Other Purposes.
- Bill No. 81, An Act to provide for the Payment of Unconditional Grants to Municipalities.
- Bill No. 82, An Act to amend The Police Act.
- Bill No. 83, An Act to amend the Fire Departments Act.

- Bill No. 84, An Act to repeal The Mortgage Tax Act.
- Bill No. 85, An Act to amend The Greater Toronto Assessment Board Act, 1951.
- Bill No. 86, An Act to amend The Liquor Licence Act.
- Bill No. 87, An Act to provide for the Licensing and Regulating of Elevators and Certain Other Types of Lifts.
- Bill No. 88, An Act to amend The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951.
- Bill No. 89, The Operating Engineers Act, 1953.
- Bill No. 90, An Act to repeal The Ski Tows Act.
- Bill No. 91, An Act to amend The Separate Schools Act.
- Bill No. 92, An Act to amend The High Schools Act.
- Bill No. 93, An Act to amend The Department of Education Act.
- Bill No. 94, The School Trustees' and Teachers' Board of Reference Act, 1953.
- Bill No. 95, An Act to amend The Forest Fires Prevention Act.
- Bill No. 96, An Act to amend The Forestry Act, 1952.
- Bill No. 97, An Act to amend The Public Halls Act.
- Bill No. 98, An Act to amend The Travelling Shows Act.
- Bill No. 99, The Theatres Act, 1953.

- Bill No. 100, An Act to amend The Summary
Convictions Act.
- Bill No. 101, The Credit Unions Act, 1953.
- Bill No. 102, An Act to amend The Medical Act.
- Bill No. 103, An Act to incorporate the Ontario
School Trustees' Council.
- Bill No. 104, An Act to amend The Public Service
Act.
- Bill No. 105, An Act to amend The Embalmers and
Funderal Directors Act.
- Bill No. 106, An Act to amend The Factory, Shop
and Office Building Act.
- Bill No. 107, An Act to amend The Judicature Act.
- Bill No. 108, An Act to amend The Land Titles
Act.
- Bill No. 109, An Act to amend The Public Schools
Act.
- Bill No. 110, An Act to amend The Teachers'
Superannuation Act.
- Bill No. 111, An Act to amend The Planning Act.
- Bill No. 112, An Act to amend The Local Improve-
ment Act.
- Bill No. 113, The Municipal Subsidies
Adjustment Act, 1953.
- Bill No. 114, An Act to amend The Municipal Act.
- Bill No. 115, An Act to amend The Succession
Duty Act.
- Bill No. 116, An Act to amend The Corporations
Tax Act.

- Bill No. 117, An Act to amend The Corporations and Income Taxes Suspension Act, 1952.
- Bill No. 119, The Corporations Act, 1953.
- Bill No. 120, An Act to amend The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act.
- Bill No. 121, The Corporations Information Act, 1953.
- Bill No. 122, An Act to amend The Elderly Persons Housing Aid Act, 1952.
- Bill No. 123, An Act to amend The Homes for the Aged Act.
- Bill No. 124, An Act to amend The Assessment Act.
- Bill No. 125, The Pharmacy Act, 1953.
- Bill No. 126, An Act to amend The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act.
- Bill No. 127, An Act to amend The Provincial Land Tax Act.
- Bill No. 128, An Act to amend The Public Lands Act.
- Bill No. 129, An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act.
- Bill No. 130, An Act respecting Brucellosis Control.
- Bill No. 131, An Act to amend The Farm Products Marketing Act.
- Bill No. 132, An Act to amend The Warble Fly Control Act, 1952.
- Bill No. 133, An Act to amend The Private Sanitaria Act.

- Bill No. 134, An Act to amend The Cemeteries Act.
- Bill No. 136, An Act to amend The Rural Telephone Systems Act, 1951.
- Bill No. 137, An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.
- Bill No. 138, An Act respecting the Boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.
- Bill No. 139, An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act.
- Bill No. 140, An Act to amend The University of Toronto Act, 1947.
- Bill No. 141, An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act.
- Bill No. 142, An Act to amend The Edible Oil Products Act, 1952.
- Bill No. 143, An Act respecting Rent Control.
- Bill No. 144, An Act respecting the Location, Constructions and Operation of Oil Pipe Lines.
- Bill No. 145, An Act to amend The Public Commercial Vehicles Act.
- Bill No. 146, An Act to amend The Milk Control Act.
- Bill No. 147, An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.
- Bill No. 148, An Act to amend The Law Society Act.
- Bill No. 150, An Act to authorize the Raising of Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Bill No. 151, An Act to amend The Mothers' Allowances Act, 1952.

Bill No. 152, An Act to amend The Gasoline Handling Act.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these Bills.

MR. SPEAKER: We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, in Session assembled, approach Your Honour with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty's Person and Government, and humbly beg to present for Your Honour's acceptance, a Bill intituled, "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty, certain sums of money for the Public Service of the Financial Year ended the 31st day of March, 1953, and for the Public Service for the financial Year ended the 31st day of March, 1954."

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor doth thank Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill, in Her Majesty's name.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor was then pleased to deliver the following gracious speech:

Mr. Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly, in the name of Her Majesty, I wish to express thanks to you for your loyal and careful attention to the business of the people of Ontario during this third session of the Twenty-fourth Legislature of the Province, which is now my duty to prorogue.

Many Public Bills have been given your approval and have become law. All of these measures will serve to preserve and to improve the conditions and the economy under which our people live and to meet and to resolve the many and complex problems incident to the development and expansion of our province.

Under the terms of a most important measure, the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto has been created, comprising an area of some two hundred and forty square miles, and within which there reside almost a million and a quarter of our people. This very important area will have the means and the power to deal with and to solve the many problems involved in the provision of educational facilities, housing, transportation, area planning, water supply, arterial roads and highways, and other services and facilities essential to such a large urban area. Provision

is also made for the co-ordination of its financial requirements. On the new Council and School Board will devolve duties and responsibilities of a most important kind.

Other legislation has become law under which all of the Municipalities within the Province will benefit from further financial assistance. Unconditional grants will be paid to all of the Municipalities of Ontario thus strengthening both municipal government and local autonomy. The measure will also assist in the reduction of local tax rates and 1954, with the wise administration of the municipal councils, will see relief in this regard.

Of great helpfulness to our people was the creation at the first session of this Legislature, of four select committees of the Assembly; those dealing respectively, with the water levels of the Great Lakes, with rent control, with election laws, and with the revision of The Companies Act. As a result of the efforts of the committee on company law, a completely revised Corporations Act has been passed and will become law after further study. These select committees will be continued. I wish to express in the fullest terms

my congratulations to the members of those committees, and indeed to the members of all committees of this Assembly. They have given unselfishly and unsparingly of their time and energy in the interests of our people and are worthy to receive the highest commendation for their loyal and diligent work.

I wish also to commend most highly all of those members of this Legislature who have given specially of their time, with such effective purpose, to the particular problems incident to the creation of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.

Three additional select committees of the Assembly have been created. One committee of significant importance will conduct a broad search into the means of rehabilitation of persons committed to the Reform Institutions of the Province and into the problems incidental to the reformation of delinquent individuals. Another will examine into the whole position within the structure of the Province, of our Indian people with a view to the improvement of their way of life and in keeping with the accepted policy of the province to remove discrimination and to give equality of opportunity. The third

committee will investigate the establishment, management, preservation and care of cemeteries. All of these committees will report their findings and recommendations to the Legislature.

Highway construction and maintenance of very large proportions is proposed for the ensuing years. Every part of our province will benefit from the development, which will not only improve traffic conditions, but will attract greater numbers of tourists to use our great road system. Special attention will be given to the methods and means of increasing public safety.

Many other measures have been passed which provide for progressive improvement and betterment of the way of life of our people. Among the statutory laws dealt with may be mentioned The Theatres Act, The Public Halls Act, The Succession Duty Act, The Corporations and Income Taxes Suspension Act, The Highway Traffic Act, The Public Vehicles Act, The Insurance Act, The Legislative Assembly Act, The Power Commission Act, The Rural Telephone Systems Act, The Municipal Act, The Assessment Act, The Municipal Subsidies Adjustment Act, An Act to provide for the Licensing and Regulating of Elevators and

Certain Other Types of Lifts, The Public Service Act, The Liquor Control Act, The Liquor Licence Act, The Elderly Persons Housing Aid Act, The Rent Control Act, The Forest Fires Prevention Act, The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act, The Pharmacy Act, The University of Toronto Act, The Teachers' Superannuation Act, The Edible Oil Products Act, The Mining Act and The Planning Act.

Among the matters which have had your attention are those requiring the approval of Private Bills. In twenty-seven cases, the petitions of those concerned have been granted.

Satisfactory provision for the financial requirements of the Government has been made for the ensuing year. The implementation of sound fiscal policies has made it unnecessary to impose new or increased taxation, and in fact, some reductions have been possible. This Government has followed in a reasonable and practical sense, a pay as you go policy which has strengthened the finances of this province. It is in such methods of sound management that the very satisfactory credit of our province is preserved and secured. This strength of our provincial economy has made

possible substantial additional assistance to our hospitals and to our universities. I wish to thank you for the appropriations of public funds which you have made.

I express my confidence that under the guidance of Divine Providence the way of life of the people of our Province will be bettered and made more secure.

HON. G. A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary):
Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly; it is the will and pleasure of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued, and this Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued.

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---The House prorogued at 1:25 of the clock, p.m.

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